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THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE,

OR, The HISTORICAL and POLITICAL

Monthly Mercury,

Giving an Account of all the Publick and Private

OCCURRENCES,

Civil, Eccleſiaſtical and Military, that are moſt Conſiderable in every COURT:

The Intereſts of Princes, their Pretentions, and Intrigues, *&c.*

For the Month of *January*, 1693.

With Political *Reflexions* upon every State.

VOL. IV.

To be continued Monthly from the Original publiſhed at the *HAGUE*, by the Authority of the States of *Holland*, and *West-Frieſland*.

LONDON,

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THE

Historical and Political *MERCURY*:

For the Month of *January*, 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

1. THE Pope has been ill for two or three Days; but his Indisposition was attended with no ill Consequences. The *16th* of *Novemb.* Cardinal *Altieri* had a long Audience of his Holiness; after which, a Congregation of State was held, where his Eminency was present, together with the Cardinals *Spada*, *Panciatici*, and some other Prelates; but the Reason of their meeting is not precisely known. However, 'tis conjectur'd, that the Affairs of *France* and *Poland* were there debated; and what Course to take to encline the Christian Princes to Peace; which the Holy Father desires with an extraordinary Zeal, tho' he be sufficiently convinc'd, that 'tis a thing which is absolutely impossible. The *27th.* of the same Month, the Pope gave Audience also to Cardinal *d'Estroes*, which was as long as that which he granted to Cardinal *Altieri*. But the Subject of their Discourse is not known. All that there is of certainty is only this, That 'tis not yet publickly confirm'd that the Accommodation between the Holy See and the Court of *France*, is absolutely concluded, whatever Satisfaction the King of *France* has promis'd, and how well pleas'd soever the Pope seems to be with his Promises. However the French Cardinals are in hopes that an end will be put to this Affair in the first Consistory, and that the Churches of *France*, that remain unprovided for, will be supplied without meeting any farther Obstacles.

2. The Duke of *Medina Celi*, the Spanish Embassadour had Audience of the Pope at the same time. 'Twas his Business to inform his Holiness of the Arrival of the Duke of *Altovito Galli*, who was come to *Rome* to present the Nag, in the Name of his Catholic Majesty, for the Kingdom of *Naples*. He made use of the Opportunity to discourse the Holy Father, concerning the Differences between the two Courts; and some few days after, Cardinal *Albani* gave that Minister a Visit, to assure him of the Pope's favourable Inclinations toward an Accommodation. His Holiness had already nominated Signior *Caccia*, a *Milanese*, Audi-

tor of *Rome*, to go *Nuncio* for *Spain*. This Nomination, and *Albani*'s Viſit, made all People believe there would be a ſudden Agreement; nor were they deceiv'd. The Differences between the Pope and the Catholic King, were at length regulated. The firſt of the laſt Month a Conſiſtory was held, where ſome Biſhops were propos'd by the King of *Spain*. The Poſt of *Madrid* and *Milan*, were ſettled at the Prince of *Taſſis*'s Palace, and Signior *Caccia* is preparing to ſupply the Vacancy of the Nunciature. 'Tis hop'd that the Arrival of this Miniſter at the Court of *Spain*, will produce great Effects; and that it will procure the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Inquiſition at *Naples*, as it was formerly.

Sunday the 14*th*. of the laſt Month, the Pope finding himſelf ſomewhat indiſpos'd, came into the Preſence Chamber, and there receiv'd the D. of *Altovito*, who preſented the Nag; being the Annual Tribute for the Kingdom of *Naples*, as a Feif of the Church. This Ceremony was perform'd with the wonted Proteſtations, and preceded by a Cavalcade which is uſual upon this occaſion. The Dukes *Bonelli* and *Paganica*, the Marqueſſes *Strozzi*, *Baldinotti*, *Bongiovanni*, *Aſtalli*, and a great number of other Nobility were there preſent. But 'twas obſerv'd, that the Imperial Miniſter's Gentlemen did not appear; the Reaſon of which was thought to be, becauſe of ſome Pretenſions of the Duke of *Altovito*. The Conſtable *Colonna* was alſo abſent that day. But 'tis ſaid, that the Conſtable had ſince receiv'd Orders by the laſt Courier from *Spain*, to give a Viſit to his Imperial Majeſties Embaſſadour, and to ſubmit himſelf to the uſual Civilities and Condeſcentions heretofore paid to the Spaniſh Embaſſadour. Cardinal *Caſanata*'s Life has been look'd upon to be in great danger for ſome days. The General of the Jeſuits has written a Book, wherein he pretends to prove that every body ought to follow the moſt probable Opinion; which makes a great noiſe in the Society.

III. The cloyſtering up of the poor People has been defer'd till the Lodgings that are prepar'd for 'em in St. *John's de Laterano* be in a condition to receive them. In the mean time, they labour hard to find out ways to maintain them. Several Perſons of Quality are daily very liberal of their Alms to forward the Pope's Deſign, who now permits the Repreſentations of Opera's for a *Julio* more, which they are to collect at the Gate of the Hoſpital. Prince *Pamphilio* has given 3000 Crowns, and will continue this Gift for Ten Years, to be receiv'd out of the Abby which he enjoys, and he quits beſide, a Fund that is worth a Thouſand Crowns. 'Tis ſaid, that the Pope has ſent for two Jeſuits out of *France*, to make 'em Governours of the Hoſpital, in which the Poor are to be ſhut up, upon Report that has been made him of their great Ability. But ſince we are aſſur'd, that it ſhall be under the Direction of four Prelates, and five Roman Knights, who are already nominated.

IV. All the Talk at *Rome* is of the New Projects of Reformation, which they expect to see hatch'd under this Pontificate, whether for the ſuppreſſing the Sale of Eccleſiaſtical Offices, or for moderating the Penſions with which Benefices are charg'd; Reformation of the Datary; Regulating the Juriſdiction of the Romans Barons, and obliging the Cardinals to reſide at *Rome* without Biſhoprieks They diſcourſe alſo of fixing the Enjoyment of the Offices of Chamberlain, Vice-Chancellor and Vicar only for three years; to the end all the Cardinals may be in hopes of having their Turns.

The Pope has alſo ſome Thought of ſuppreſſing all the Gabels throughout the Eccleſiaſtical State, by impoſing a Poll-Tax, or ſo much upon every Man's Eſtate. He reſolves to make uſe of the Revenues of the Mount of *Piety* to carry on his Regulations; and 'tis ſaid, that he deſires Peace among the Chriſtian Princes to no other end, but that he may have the Honour during his Pontificate to aſſemble a General Council at *Rome*. 'Tis certain that this Pope is very vigorous, and has a mind to immortalize his Name. He has given all the Courts of Juſtice to underſtand, that 'tis his Pleaſure that all Suits remaining undetermin'd ſhould be diſpatch'd within Six Months at fartheſt; otherwiſe, that he would make choice of other Judges. And thus he takes ſome new Reſolution or other every day, for the Reformation of Government.

At a Congregation that was held in the *Minerva*, in the preſence of the Generals, and Procurators of the Religious Orders, three Points were propos'd to be examin'd. Firſt, Whether it were of any Advantage to re-call the Apoſtate Monks; Secondly, After what manner the Bull of *Urban* VIII. ought to be put in Execution, for the Expulſion of thoſe that were incorrigible; and the Third, Whether it be in their Power to prolong the Term of Sixteen Years, preſcribed by the Council of *Trent*, for making the Profeſſion. But theſe are Things wherein the Publick is not at all concern'd. As for the New Piaſtres, and Demi-Piaſtres, which were coin'd a little while ſince, and diſtributed at *Chriſtmas* laſt, there is in the foremoſt, the Effigies of *Innocent* XII. and upon the back-ſide, St. *Michael* overturning the Devil, with theſe Words in Latin, *Deus Pacis conteret Satanam: The God of Peace ſhall tread down Satan*. And in the Latter, is to be ſeen, on the one ſide, the Pope's Arms, and on the other a Pelican, that tears up her Breaſt with her Beake, to feed her Young Ones, with this Motto; *Non ſibi ſed Aliis: Not for her ſelf, but for Others.* To ſhew that Peace and the Eaſe of Publick Grievances, is the aim of this Pontificate.

V. *Rebenac* had his Audience of Leave, the 19th. of *November*. Sometime after, he departed for *Florence*, intending from thence for *Genoua*. Abbot *Scarlati*, the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Miniſter, made great Rejoicing for the Birth of the Electoral Prince; *Te deum* being ſung in the Preſence of the Pope and Cardinals. Father *Vota* is return'd for *Poland*, and tho' he has not obtain'd every Thing that he deſir'd; yet he has receiv'd ſome Marks of the Holy Father's Good-Will and Affection toward

toward his Polish Majesty. The Orders for the building of New Vessels at *Civita Vecchia*, are diligently obey'd, and the Work goes forward without any Discontinuance. The Famous *Molinos* dy'd sometime since, in the Prison of the Inquisition, still persevering Constant in his Opinion.

VI. The Venetian Army in the *Levant*, have taken up their Winter-Quarters in the Parts adjoining to *Napoli di Romagna*, to the Number of Seven thousand Foot, and Six hundred Horse. The last Convoy is luckily arriv'd in this Country, with Two hundred thousand Duckets, for payment of the Soldiers.

The most Serene Duke, who, as we told ye the last Month, has accepted the Command of Captain General, makes it his Business, without ceasing, to prepare all Things ready for his Departure. And the Senate of *Venice* have inform'd themselves what Ceremonies have been usually pay'd upon the like occasions, when the Princes of the Republick departed to head their Armies, to the end they may not be wanting to pay the Duke the same Honours. The Venetians also use all their Endeavours to have a Body of Eight thousand Men, ready against the First of *April*: So that, together with the rest of the Forces, which are expected, and those already in the *Levant*, they promise themselves to have an Army of Twenty thousand fighting Men, which will be abundantly supply'd with Ammunition and Provisions, as also, with a good Train of Artillery, to the end they may be able to undertake some great Enterprize the next Campaign. The Senate has likewise sent Money into *Dalmatia*, to raise Three thousand Men; and given the same Orders in the Islands of *Cephalonia*, *Zant* and Others, in the *Adriatic* and *Levant* Seas: And they have receiv'd from the *Morea*, the present Condition of the Militia, that remains in that Country. They reckon upon Six thousand good Men, besides the sick and wounded which daily recover.

VII. 'Tis said that the Emperour is not contented with the Offers of the Republick of *Genoua*; for the Quotum or Proportion which they are to pay, for Three Imperial Fiefs which they possess, to the end they may be exempted from Quartering the Germans; and that, upon notice of the Motion of those Troops, the Petty Council being assembl'd, sent some of their Militia to *Novi*, to re-inforce the Guard of their Frontiers. In the mean time, most People believe this to be a groundless Report, and that the Senate sent their Forces to the Frontiers, meerly by way of caution, according the usual Maxim of the Government.

The Count of *Rabenac* stopped some Days at *Florence*; but 'tis presum'd he will make a long stay at *Genoua*, where he is already arriv'd, in regard he has hir'd a House, and sent his Gentleman of his Horse to bring the Countess his Wife to that City.

VIII. The French Officers make Levies in *Florence* and *Leghorn*, with good Success, in regard they give Six Pistoles for every Man that will go along with 'em. The Envoys of *Mantua* and *Modena*, cannot obtain their Desires at *Turin*, touching Winter-Quarters, in regard that

Capraya

Caprara will not make any Alterations without New Orders from the Court of *Vienna*. They are very busie at *Milan*, in raising Recruits, which are to consist of Fifteen thousand Foot, and Four thousand Horse, not counting in those that are expected from *Naples* and *Sicily*: And they sit every Day in Council, within that City, to find out ways for raising necessary Funds of Money. The Marquis of *Legonez* has begun to make payment of Fifty thousand Crowns, upon Account of a Bargain made for the Ammunition for the next Campaign; the Preparations for which, are carried on with utmost diligence, upon Advice that the French imbody and grow numerous upon the Frontiers of *Milanois*. The Duke of St. *Peters*, in pursuance of a Contract concluded between him and the King of *Spain*, for a certain Summ of Money, is to take Possession of *Casal Maggiore*. The Nobility and Commonalty offer'd Fifty thousand Duckets to hinder the Alienation of that Fief; nevertheless, notwithstanding their Offer, and the Opposition which they made, the Council of *Milan* consented to the Contract which the King had Sign'd; and the Duke of St. *Peters*, who departed from *Genoua* to *Milanois*, is return'd.

Reflections upon the Advice from Rome and Italy.

I. THE Popes, as Pontiffs, are obliged to procure Peace; more-especially, if they be Catholick Princes that are at War with one another. But *Innocent* the XII. has a two-fold Reason to wish, that the present War were at an end: for besides that he is the Common Father of the Catholicks, he also embraces the French Interests; and there is no way but by the Means of Peace, that that Crown can save her self. For at the winding up of the Story, notwithstanding all the Efforts and Strugglings of that Crown, as Crafty as her Politicks are; and as vast as her Expences are to keep up numerous Armies, to satisfie the Princes that stand Neuters, and to maintain her Correspondencies in several Places; in a word, as well enclin'd as her Soldiers, her Generals, and her Officers are to expose and sacrifice themselves to all manner of Dangers, nevertheless 'tis certain, that she must submit, if the Confederates continue the War. 'Tis no wonder then, that the Pope is so desirous of Peace, and that he labours with all his Might to procure the Quiet of *Christendom*. He would fain at first have engag'd particular Princes to have deserted the League. But that Hook would not take, and therefore no way but a General Peace. For what would become of K. *James*, if they should utterly quit him. And that would be a great Piece of Inhumanity both in the French King, and the Holy See. But Peace is not to be thought of at present: the Prayers of his Holiness are all to no purpose. 'Tis the Continuance of the War that must decide the Fate of *Europe*. 'Tis a general Saying 'That a bad Peace is better then an advantageous War: but at this time that Maxim is False. Therefore says an ingenious Poet of our Age, and a Well-wisher to the Welfare of *Europe*. *N. cou-*

N'écoutons point la voix flatéuſe
De ceux qui nous parlent de Paix:
Quand l'Ennemi la veut, elle eſt ſi dangereuſe,
Qu'on ne doit l'accepter jamais.
Ce n'eſt que pour nous mieux ſoumettre,
Qu'on fait intervenir cette fille du Ciel;
C'eſt pour cacher ſon venin & ſon fiel,
Que l'Olive a la main, un fier & puiſſant Maître
Vient ſe preſenter devant nous.
Bien tôt nous ſentirions les coups,
Que frapent les Tyrans, quand les peuples tranquilles
Ne ſe défient plus de rien:
Nous verrions ſacager nos villes
Et nos cris ſeroient inutiles
Armons-nous, & ſerrons par un nouveau lien,
Le nœud qui nous unit contre un Roi qui nous brave.
Sans cela l'Europe eſt l'eſclave.

[Thus *Engliſhed.*]

Let us not liſten to the *Syren* Voice
That fills our Ears with the inchanting Noiſe
Of proffer'd Peace:
For which when once the tyr'd Aſſailants ſue,
'Tis dang'rous the ſweet Offer to embrace.
'Tis only with more Vigour to renew
The Fury of ſubduing Slaughter,
That they to Earth invite Heav'ns Glorious Daughter:
'Tis only to conceal
His Venom and his Gall,
That a proud Maſter, potent in command,
Humbles himſelf before his Foes
With Olive-Branches in his hand,
Lull'd in the Arms of Peace and ſoft Delight,
We then ſhall feel the Tyrant's treacherous Blows,
When leaſt prepar'd againſt recover'd Might.
'Twill be in vain with fruitleſs Tears
To number then the Murder'd, not the Slain;
To wail our Cities ſack'd, and mournfull ſight
Of native Homes in Flames about our Ears.
Then ſtill in Arms, yet faſter let us tye
The ſacred Knot, that binds us to defie
The Daring King that *Europe* thus out-braves.
Elſe, *Europe* ſinks, and we are all his Slaves.

V. There

V. There are an infinite Number of People that know not who *Molino's* was, tho' he has made so great a Noise in the World.

Michael de Molinos was of a Spanish Family, very considerable for Estate and Quality. He betook himself to the Priesthood, and wrote some Books of Devotion: and, in the year 1675. he publish'd one of these Books, under the Title of *The Spiritual Guide*, which won him the Esteem of several Cardinals, and others in Religious Orders, who not long after obtain'd the Cap of Dignity: as, the Cardinals *Colorede*, *Cicere* and *Petrucci*; the last of which *Molinos* call'd his *Timotheus*. The others were the Cardinals *Cassanata*, *Ascolini* and *Carpegna*, together with Cardinal *d'Estrees*, who of all the rest, was he who most familiarly visited him, and shew'd him most Affection and Tenderness. *The Spiritual Guide* is a Book that argues very strenuously against Penances, Mortifications, Visions, Extasies, Vocal Prayers, the Abuses of Confession, and the Insipidness of Catholick Sermons and Godly Books.

The next Year Cardinal *Odescalchi* being created Pope, under the Name of *Innocent* XI. was no sooner install'd, but he gave Apparent Marks of his protecting *Molinos*, by Lodging him in the *Vatican*; which acquir'd him the Respect of all Men: and his Method was so applauded at *Rome*, that except the Jesuits, the most part of the Confessors follow'd it, and caus'd their Penitents to quit their Rosaries, and betake themselves to Mental Prayer and a Contemplative Life. Cardinal *D'Estrees* also, that he might contribute to the propagation of this Doctrine, caus'd to be translated out of *French* into *Italian*, a certain Book entitul'd, *An easie way to raise a Soul to Contemplation*, and at the same time Father *Petrucci* publish'd several Letters and some Treatises upon the same Subject.

The Jesuites, who saw that the *Contemplaters* were like to get ground, and that all People forsook the *Confessionalls*, thought it their Best way to brand *Molinos* for a *Heretick*. They presently therefore accus'd him for denying the Trinity and the Incarnation, because that in one part of his *Spiritual Guide*, he says, *That he who has God has Christ*: maliciously inferring, That this Maxim tended to the destroying the Humanity of Christ. They decry'd him for an Enemy of Prayer, because he affirm'd, *That the Perfection of the Soul consisted not in speaking nor in thinking of God, but in the loving him after an extraordinary Manner.* Which however is very true, being rightly understood. And that he made all Christians indifferent, because he adds *That Men ought not to disturb themselves when they fall into any Transgression, but to make their Advantage of it.* This was occasion'd by a Prayer, which he calls a Prayer of *Quietude*, and that Maxim which is call'd *Quietism*, his pretended Heresie. These Accusations and some others, made such a noise that the Inquisition took Cognizance of 'em. But the Office for that time, found nothing blame-worthy in the Doctrine of the *Quietists*; and besides the Pope gave a Bishoprick to Father *Petrucci*, who was one of *Molinos's* most zealous Disciples. This put the Jesuites almost out of their Wits; so

that they caus'd a Report to be whisper'd about, That the Bishop being a Spaniard, he might as well be of the Race of the Jews. But this did not hinder the Number of the *Quietists* from encreasing every Day.

The Calumnies with which the Jesuites took care to bespatter *Molinos* and his Disciples, did not prove sufficiently effectual. The Pope's Favour, and their own Vertue, defended 'em. However, the Jesuites were not idle, and therefore resolv'd to address themselves to the King of *France*. Upon which, Father *La Chaise* having insinuated, that *Molinos*, being born the King of *Spain*'s Subject, all the *Quietists* were Enemies of *France*, Cardinal *d'Estrees*, as much his Friend as he was, had Orders to impeach him, and inform against him, which he did. He lay'd before his Holiness, how that all the World was surpriz'd at his entertaining in the *Vatican*, an Impious Person and a Deist, and offer'd to prove the Impiety and Deitism of that Priest, who till then, had pass'd for a Saint. The Pope made Answer, That he must Address himself to the Inquisition. Accordingly the Cardinal went, and presented *Molinos's* Papers to the Inquisition, putting what Interpretation and Meaning, he pleas'd upon 'em. He told 'em, That *Molinos* had disclos'd his real Sentiments, and added, That if he had been a long time his particular Friend, that was only in outward shew, the better to discover his Designs. Now what his Eminency said to the Inquisitors, made so deep an Impression upon 'em, that *Molinos* was sent to Prison, in the Year 1685. and for some Years he was well us'd in his Imprisonment, the Pope not being able to forget that Affection which he had for him: Nor did any body well understand what he was accus'd of; and all his Friends flatter'd themselves, that it would be no difficult Thing for him to justifie himself. And thus the Business lay dormant for Two Years together. But the Two Years being expir'd, the Count of and Countess of *Vespiniani*, *Paula Bocchi*, Confessor to Prince *Borgia*, and several others, were seiz'd upon, to the Number of Seventy Persons, among which, many were celebrated for their Learning and Vertue. Afterwards, within the space of less than Two Months, above Two hundred *Quietists* were clapp'd into the Inquisition; and, in regard the Pope was accus'd of the same Heresie, the Tribunal sent their Commissioners to him, to Examine him about it; not as a Sovereign Pontiff, but as a Private Person. The Pope answer'd, That he was Infallible, and laugh'd at the Holy Office. However, the Inquisitors caus'd Cardinal *Cibo* to write a Circulatory Letter to the Prelates of *Italy*, to give 'em Notice of Meetings and Congregations in several Parts of their Dioceses, where, under pretence of teaching the inward Way and the Prayers of *Quietude*, most execrable Errors were disseminated among the People. At the same time also, certain Nuns were Examin'd, who had quitted their Chaplets, their Prayer-Books, their Images and all their Lumber and Trumpery of Exteriour Devotion, according to the Church of *Rome*, and betaken themselves to the Practice of Mental Prayer. To which they answer'd, That the Invoking of God always, by vocall and

compos'd

compos'd Prayers, was the Way to make 'em slubber over their Devotions after a cursory manner, without Zeal or Attention. But those Virgins were with many Threatnings, severely enjoin'd to give over their New Method; and told, That it was not for them to Innovate. They also committed several others to Prison, and, at length, *Molinos* was confin'd to Imprisonment, during Life; to repeat a *Credo* every Day, and to say over the Fourth Part of a *Rosary*. But first of all they forc'd him Publickly to abjure the Pretended Errors and Impieties, of which his Morals were accus'd, in the Church *de la Minerva*, whither he was carry'd in his Sacerdotal Habbit, in an open Chariot, having a Dominican of each side of him, and thence carry'd back, and put into a little Cell, where he was shut up, and where he dy'd, having his Arms bound, and holding a lighted Wax Taper in his Hand. Nevertheless, this Doctor has left an infinite Number of Disciples behind him, and laid an Eternal Brand of Hypocrisie and Treachery upon Cardinal *d'Estrees*.

Advice from *Piemont* and *Savoy*.

THE Duke of *Savoy* had some grudgings of his Ague in *November* last, upon which, he went some days after to *Reveglia sco* for change of Air; which has agreed so well with him, that since that time he has been but very slightly troubl'd; so that he return'd to *Turin*, the 8th. of the last Month. Prince *Eugenius* departed for *Vienna* about six weeks ago, whether he is gone to confer with his Imperial Majesty concerning certain Negotiations with which he is entrusted. He will return to *Turin* before the Campaign opens; for which all things are a preparing to be in a Readiness to take the Field betimes. The Division of Winter Quarters is absolutely concluded, and all the Forces which his Royal Highness commands, are distributed into the Places assign'd 'em. The Marquess of *Pianessa* has dispos'd of some of his Men in *Montferrat*, and the rest are laid in such a manner in the Parts about *Casal*, that that same Place must needs be very much streightned. The Deserters, that make their Escapes every day, inform, that the Garrison is very much lessen'd; that indeed they are in no want of Ammunition, but that Provisions are very scarce. The greatest part of the *Spaniards* are posted about *Pignerol*, to Block up that Place; but the French that lay upon the Tops of the adjoyning Mountains, are decamp'd, and retreated into the Country of *Nice*.

Upon the Advice of some Quarrels that hapned at *Mondovi*, between the Council of the City, and the Inhabitants of the Country, about Impositions for Winter Quarters; Orders were sent for the appeasing those Contests, and the removing the Causes of Complaint. Count *Benlo*, Auditor and Secretary of War, caus'd some Persons of Quality to be seiz'd and sent to *Turin*, for having hearken'd to some Intreagues against the Government; and to curb that City, they have fill'd it with some more Companies of Foot

His Royal Highneſs has giv'n Orders to haſten his Recruits, and appointed Commiſſaries to buy all manner of Warlike Ammunition, as well at *Milan*, as at *Genoa*. Prince *Eugenius* has already ſent away from *Vienna* a good Number of Bombardeers, who are to repair into *Piemont*, whither his Imperial Majeſty diſpatch'd a Courier, who is already arriv'd, to aſſure the Duke that *Caraffa* ſhall not return into *Italy*. The French threaten to beſiege *Coni*; for which Reaſon they have re-inforc'd all the neighbouring Poſts with Men. A part of the D. of *Savoy*'s Forces that lay about *Caſal*, and kept that Town in a manner block'd up, form'd a New Camp at *Mirabel*, which is not far from their antient Poſt. So that the Inhabitants of *Caſal* perceiving their Poſſeſſions were expos'd to the Plunder of the Soldiers, ſent a Trumpeter with the Conſent of the Governour, to treat of Contributions; which was granted, and the Summs agreed upon, that were to be paid; but the Germans would not ſtand to the Agreement. His Royal Highneſs has renew'd his Alliance with the Confederates, and 'tis thought he will take a Journey to *Milan*, with the Marquis of *Leganez*.

'Tis reported for certain, that the French have at leaſt Forty thouſand Men upon the Frontiers of *Provence* and the *Dauphinate*. They have furniſh'd all their Magazines in thoſe parts with Ammunition and Forage, in hopes to undertake ſome great Enterprize the next Month. They have alſo found a way to get Proviſions into *Caſal*, and they are no leſs diligent every day to ſupply *Pignerol* and *Suza*. The King of *France*, as the Report goes, has made an Oath, to be reveng'd of the D. of *Savoy* this Winter. He will ſend into *Piemont* all the Inhabitants of the *Dauphinate* that were expos'd to the Hoſtilities of the Germans, and he has promis'd 'em the Plunder of all the Cities, Towns and Villages, as far as he can enter with his Army. To this Reſolution it is, that People aſcribe the haſty Departure of *Catinat*, who ſet out of *Paris*, the 30th. of the laſt Month, upon the Arrival of a Courier from *Piemont* the day before. Nevertheleſs, moſt Men believe, that conſidering how cautious the Duke of *Savoy* has been, and the Courſe he takes every day to guard himſelf from being aſſail'd, he has no reaſon to be afraid; and they who are of this Opinion, ſpeak it with a great deal of Confidence. The Duke has diſcover'd new Correſpondencies which the French held in *Piemont*, to make themſelves Maſters of ſome Places, and we are aſſur'd that ſeveral Perſons are impeach'd of being in the Confederacy. 'Tis reported, That the Duke has added a Codicil to his Will, to make his Couſin Prince *Philibert Emanuel* his Heir, and that Prince *Victor* the Son of *Philibert* is to marry the eldeſt Daughter of *Savoy*, and if ſhe happen to dye, the Second; and that Prince *Eugenius* ſhall be Guardian and Regent of his Dominions.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Piemont*, &c.

'TIS a wonder to me, that People ſhould with ſo much confidence aſſert, that the D. of *Savoy* has no reaſon to be afraid of any thing, during

during the Winter, notwithſtanding the King of *France's* Preparations for ſome Months together, and the great Number of Men that lye upon the Borders of *Piemont*. All Politicians agree, that the Moſt Chriſtian King will not dare to undertake any thing in the Summer, and that his Royal Highneſs will be able to find him Work all that Seaſon, in regard the French Monarch muſt be forc'd to divide his Men, and then the Duke's Forces will be in a Condition, being rouz'd from their Winter Quarters, to make Head againſt thoſe that are left behind. But there is no room for any of theſe Reaſons at this time. If the King of *France* make any Attempt, it will be by the Favour of the Ice and Snow; and it is not for nothing that *Catinat* is gone Poſt from *Paris* for the *Dauphinate*. People may ſay that the Mountains of the *Dauphinate* are inacceſſible, when cover'd with Snow; but this is an Error that deceives many People, and into which I was once miſled my ſelf. For thoſe Mountains are not impaſſable when the Snow is frozen, more eſpecially to the French, who expoſe themſelves to all manner of Drudgery, and Toyle, like ſo many Slaves at the Command of their Monarch. When *Lewis* the XIII. forc'd the Paſs of *Suza* in the year 1629. 'twas then no farther in the year then the 16th. of *March*. 'Tis therefore to be fear'd that the French King will make ſome deſperate Attempt upon the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy* before the Spring, out of a raging Deſire to repair his Loſſes ſuſtain'd the laſt Campaign in the *Dauphinate*. That unexpected Retaliation of Hoſtilities, beyond the Reach of which he thought his Kingdom, ſtill corrodes his Heart. This is to be ſaid on the other ſide, that the Enterprize is dangerous; and that he will be certain to meet with Oppoſition; ſo that if he ſhould chance to get a Slip upon the Ice, the Fall may prove a diſmal diſadvantage to him. It has been ſeen within this little while, that the French Crown has not monopliz'd all the Good Fortune and Critical Minutes in the World to himſelf. Nor have we any Reaſon to believe that the Duke will be leſs vigilant to defend his Dominions then the Moſt Catholick Prince to gratifie his Revenge. There is a great difference in the Prizes when they are won.

Advice from *Turky*, and *Germany*.

THey are ſtill hard at work upon the Fortifications of *Peter Waradin* which are already in a Poſture of Defence, and almoſt finiſh'd. The greateſt part of the Garriſon of that place is compos'd of Germans, drawn out of ſeveral Regiments. In the lower City lye a good Number of Raſcians, with ſome Troops of Horſe that are entrench'd from the Mountain to the *Danube*, where they have alſo ſet up Hutts enow to contain Ten thouſand Men, to cover 'em from the Weather, and where they lye ready to make Incurſions into the Enemies Country, from time to time. They have alſo left before the Place two of the biggeſt Veſſels belonging to the Fleet, well provided with ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, to hinder the Enemies Boats from paſſing along.

We

We have receiv'd Advice from *Constantinople*, that there were above 4000 Houſes and 1200 Shops conſum'd by the laſt Conflagration. There is nothing to be ſaid as yet, concerning the Negotiations of Peace, which are always thwarted by the Faction that ſupports the Intereſt of *France*. The Miniſter of that Crown makes every day new Offers and Promiſes to engage the Grand Seignior to continue the War. The Lord *Paget*, Embaſſador from his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, arrived at *Peter Waradin* the 30th. of *November*, and the Letters from *Vienna* of the 4th. of the laſt Month, tell us, They have receiv'd Advice of that Embaſſador's being arriv'd at *Belgrade*, where he was receiv'd with Peals of Cannon, and that he departed thence for *Adrianople*, upon the Arrival of a Courrier from the Port, to oblige him to haſten his Journey: which puts us in great Hopes of a Peace, maugre the violent Oppoſitions of the Moſt Chriſtian King's Embaſſador.

There has nothing paſs'd conſiderable upon the Frontiers of *Hungary*, by reaſon both Parties lye cloſe in their VVinter Quarters. Only we underſtand, that a Party of the Garriſon of *Belgrade*, having paſs'd the *Save* to make an Incurſion beyond that River, were met by a Party of Raſcians, who put 'em to Flight; and brought away a conſiderable Booty. The Germans which were quartered upon the Frontiers of *Croatia* are to be joyn'd the next Spring by 15000 of the Country, to begin the Campaign on that ſide, with the Siege of ſome conſiderable Town, if the Negotiations of Peace go not forward. Which way ſoever it falls out they are preparing at *Vienna* to continue the War; and the Imperial Exchequer receives Money every day from the Funds which are ſet apart to defray the Expences; among which they have reſolv'd to augment the Contributions of the Clergy and Nobility. Already all the Officers are furniſh'd with Aſſignations to make their Recruits, and there are three hundred and fifty thouſand Florins to be paid to thoſe that are to provide Victuals for the Magazines in *Hungary*. The Diſcourſe continues that the D. of *Croy* is to command in *Hungary*, while the Prince of *Baden* oppoſes the French upon the *Rhine*, with a conſiderable Force.

II. The moſt Serene Electoreſs of *Bavaria* dy'd at *Vienna*, the 24th. of the laſt Month, at Six of the Clock in the Evening, in the 23d. Year of her Age, one Month and Six Days over, after ſhe had undergone ſeveral Diſcompoſures, from the 28th. of *October*, that ſhe was brought to Bed of an Electoral Prince. Her Body was expos'd for ſome time, upon a Bed of State in the Hall of the Imperial Palace, the Electoral Bonnet being laid upon a Cuſhion by her ſide. She was afterwards remov'd to the Capuchins, where the Empreſs, her Mother, Infanta of *Spain*, was interr'd, her Heart being carried to the *Auſtin* Friars. The Order obſerv'd for the Funeral Ceremonies, was this. *Sunday*, the 21th. of *December*, the Body being, at Six a Clock in the Evening; put into a Coffin cover'd with Crimſon Velvet, by the Counteſs *Colonna de Fels*, and Four other Ladies of the Court, was carried by Twelve Knights of the Golden Key, to the *Auſtin*-Friars Church; from thence to the Cloyſter

ſter of the Capuchins, where it was to be interr'd. The Soldiers were plac'd in Files, in all the Streets, to prevent Diſorders. And firſt of all, all the Religious Orders began the Proceſſion: After them, the Magiſtrates of the City, the Officers of the Court, the Nobility, the Gentlemen of the Emperors and the King of the Roman's Chamber, the Publick Miniſters and the Knights of the Golden Fleece, every one with a VVax Tapor in their Hands. Theſe were follow'd by the Emperor's Muſick, the Chapter and Canons of St. *Stephen*'s Church, the Chaplains of the Court, and divers Prelates clad in their Pontifical Habits. Theſe went immediately before the Corpſe, which was born by Twenty four Knights of the Golden Key. The Coffin was cover'd with Cloth of Gold, with the Arms of the Houſe of *Auſtria* and *Bavaria*; and the Electoral Bonnet was laid upon a Cuſhion of Cloth of Gold, upon the Coffin. After the Body, went the firſt Steward of the Emperor's Houſhold, the Elector's High Chamberlain, Cardinal *Collonitz*, the Apoſtolick Nuncio, the Embaſſadors of *Venice* and *Savoy*, the Spaniſh Embaſſador being ill at that time. Theſe were follow'd by the King of the Romans, the Arch-Dutcheſſes, *Mary Elizabeth*, *Mary Ann*, and *Mary Tereſa*, with all the Ladies attending the Empreſs and the deceas'd Electoreſs. The whole Proceſſion was clos'd by a Company of Soldiers, and lighted along by a prodigious Number of Tapers and Flambeaux. After the Body was put into the Emperor's Tomb, and that all the Ceremony was over, the King of the Romans, and the Arch-Dutcheſſes, return'd at Nine of the Clock to the Palace, in Mourning Coaches.

III. Among the various Changes which the War has produc'd, there are ſome that are Tranſitory, depending meerly upon the Chance of Arms, and the Inconſtancy of Events, which continually alter the Countenance of Kingdoms expos'd to the Fury of Soldiers, and which Peace only puts an end to. But there are others which appear more durable, and extend their Influences to Futurity, independant from the Chance of War and Peace; and theſe laſt Changes will more eſpecially render this VVar Famous in Hiſtory. The Conteſt for the Electorate of *Cologne*, was one of the Motives or Pretences that ſet 'em on Foot. And they were the Conſequences of the Revolution in *England*, and the Election of the King of the Romans, all quite oppoſite to the Aims that *France*, propos'd to her ſelf. And thus you come to ſee a Ninth Electorate, erected in the Fifth Year of a VVar, in favour of the moſt Serene Houſe of *Brunſwick*, the more to ſtrengthen the Support of the Emperor, and the Confederates, againſt the vaſt Deſigns of the Common Enemy. This great Affair, which hung in ſuſpence for ſome time, was not exempted from Thwartings and Oppoſitions, by Reaſon of the Importance of it. But the Principal Obſtacles being happily ſurmounted, the Inveſtiture of this Dignity was, upon the 19th. of the laſt Month, ſolemnly conferr'd with all the uſual Ceremonies, after the following manner.

VII. There was prepared in the Emperor's Apartment, which joins to the Hall of the Council of State, a Throne ſet up on purpoſe upon this

Occaſion

Occaſion, cover'd with Cloth of Gold; and upon the Left Hand, without the rais'd Floor of State, a Table ſpread with a Velvet Carpet, edg'd with a Gold Fringe, with a Cuſhion of the ſame, upon which lay the Electoral Bonnet. Toward Noon, the High Chamberlain having given Notice to the Barron *de Groot*, Miniſter of State, and Preſident of his Electoral Highneſs the Duke of *Hanover*'s Finances, and to the Baron *de Limbach*, ſecret Counſellor of the Embaſſie, Plenipotentiaries, and Both repreſenting the Elector's Perſon, that they ſhould repair to the Court, in order to perform their Duty, the Two Miniſters ſet forward from their Lodging, with a magnificent and numerous Train; and being arriv'd, they croſs'd the Emperor's Guard-Chamber, where the Guards were drawn up in Rows on both ſides, and were receiv'd at the Door of the Room appointed for the Ceremony, by the High-Chamberlain, at the ſame time that his Imperial Majeſty aſcended the Throne, ſurrounded with his Principal Miniſters. When they enter'd the Hall, the Nobility that went before rang'd themſelves on each ſide, and the Plenipotentiaries made Three Reverences by falling on the Knee, Firſt at their entrance, next when they were advanc'd as far as the middle of the Hall, and Thirdly, when they approach'd the Throne. In which poſture the Baron *de Groot* made a Speech beſeeming the Importance of the Subject. When he had done, the Count of *Waldſtein*, leaving his Place, aſcended the *Eſtrado*, or rais'd Floor of State, and after a reverend Bow, fell upon his Knees upon the Firſt Step to the Throne, where he receiv'd his Orders from his Imperial Majeſty. After which, returning to his Place, he made a Speech, in Applauſe of the great Merits of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, particularly thoſe of his Highneſs, as alſo, of the Reſolution taken by the Emperor, to aſſociate that Prince, into the Number of Electors, and to grant him the Inveſtiture of that Dignity. Which done, the Plenipotentiaries being call'd up to the Imperial Throne, and falling upon their Knees, upon the Firſt Step, repeated with a loud Voice, the uſual Oath, as it was pronounc'd by the Count of *Waldſtein*, laying their hands all the while upon the Evangeliſts. Then the the Emperor took from the Hands of the Prince of *Schwartzenberg*, Court Marſhal for this Ceremony, the Imperial Sword, which he bore naked, and preſented the Pommel for the Two Miniſters to Kiſs, who then return'd to their firſt Place; where falling upon their Knees, the Count of *Limbach* made a Speech of Thanks, with the Applauſe of the whole Aſſembly. This done, they roſe up, and the Emperor having made a Sign to the Count of *Waldſtein*, he took the Electoral Bonnet, and preſented it, upon the Cuſtom, to the Baron *de Groot*, who receiv'd it with all the Marks of a profound Reſpect: and then both the Plenipotentiaries retir'd with the ſame Ceremonies, and in the ſame Order as they came. During this Solemnity, his Imperial Majeſty manifeſted how joyful he was of the Opportunity to recompence the Merits of a Prince, who had ſo highly ſignaliz'd himſelf upon all Occaſions for the Service of the Imperial Houſe, and of all *Chriſtendom*.

There

There was great rejoycing at *Hanover*, upon the Account of this new Dignity conferr'd upon the Prince, contrary to what moſt People believ'd wou'd ever come to paſs. Nor was their Joy leſs apparent at *Berlin*, where the New Elector was, at the time of the Ceremony; His Electoral Highneſs of *Brandenburgh* omitting nothing to compleat the Publick Gladneſs. We are aſſur'd, That theſe two Electors are to enter into a private Alliance with the Elector of *Saxony*, which will break forth in a little time.

IV. While theſe things were thus tranſacted at *Vienna*, the French beſieg'd *Rhineſield*. This is a Caſtle well fortify'd, and ſeated upon the hither ſide of the *Rhine*, joyning to the little City of St. *Goar*; which, together with the Caſtle, belongs to the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe Rhineſeldt*, who is a *Roman Catholick*, though he be of the Houſe of *Heſſe Caſſel*. The Caſtle is ſeated upon the top of a Mountain, reſembling a Sugar-Loaf, and environ'd with ſmall Out-works: It lies between *Bacharach* and *Boppart*, not above Six Leagues from *Coblentz*, and Ten from *Mayence*. The City is not tenable, only it is defended by the Caſtle: beſides which, there is alſo a Fort on the farther ſide of the *Rhine*, call'd the *Kats*.

You may judge, by the Situation of this place, of what Importance it would have been to the French, and what a Diſadvantage the Loſs of it would have been to the Germans. The Firſt us'd their utmoſt Endeavours to make themſelves Maſters of it; and left no Stratagems omitted, which they uſually make uſe of in all Sieges which they undertake: For, if we may give Credit to Report, they had their ſecret Correſpondents in the Fort of *Kats*, which were timely diſcover'd. But as the French did their utmoſt to carry the Caſtle of *Rhineſeldt*, the Baron of *Gerts*, who was Governour of the Place, defended it with no leſs vigour; and the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, reliev'd him with that ſpeed, that the French were conſtrain'd to raiſe their Siege, and ſet fire to their Camp, at a time when they expected a conſiderable Re-inforcement, and thought that the Caſtle would have beaten a Parley.

We are ſo frequently deceiv'd by the Firſt Relations of Expeditions of this nature, that I reſolve to ſtay for more perfect Memoirs then thoſe I have met with hitherto, to give a true Account of this Siege, and the Retreat of the French. The Loſs of the Beſiegers, more eſpecially of Officers, is ſaid to be ſo great, that I can hardly give credit to it. But, in regard I ſhall not fail of a True and Certain Account the next Month, the Reader may then depend upon the Fidelity of the Relation. For a Man cannot be too cautious of ſpreading falſe Intelligence. All that can certainly be affirm'd, as yet, is this, That the Count *de Tallard*, who commanded the French in *Germany*, in the room of the Marquis of *Uxelles*, was entruſted with the Execution of this Deſign, and commanded to undertake it, by two Couriers diſpatch'd to him from the King of *France*. And ſome ſay, That the Count had laid the Deſign himſelf. However it were, he inveſted the Place, the 13th. of the laſt Month, with about Eighteen Battalions of Foot, ſome Horſe, and Twenty Pieces of Cannon.

The 16th. going to view the Place, he receiv'd a Muſquet-Shot in the fleſhy part of his left Breaſt, gliding toward his Shoulder: And tho' 'twas ſaid his Wound was not dangerous, yet it brought a Fever upon him; which caus'd the King of *France* to appoint the Marquis of *Bevron d' Harcourt* to ſupply his place in carrying on the Siege. The 17th. the Trenches were open'd, and ſeveral On-ſets were made: But the Baron *de Gorts* ſignaliz'd himſelf in ſuch a manner, that the French were conſtrain'd to quit their Enterprize; which caus'd a Conſternation at *Paris* not to be expreſs'd.

The Baron of *Grotes*, as they ſay, is not above 30 Years of Age. His Family is one of the Ancienteſt and moſt Conſiderable in *Franconia*; and ſeveral Perſons ſignal both in War and Peace, have deſcended from this Noble Houſe. His Father, the Baron of *Gorts*, was one of His Imperial Majeſties Privy-Council, and honour'd by the Emperour, with ſeveral other Employments. He is, at preſent, the Landtgrave of *Heſs*'s Counſellor of State and War, his Chief Miniſter, and Preſident of the Chamber of his Finances.

Reflections upon Advice from *Turky*, and *Germany*.

I. I Have already ſaid it, and I repeat it once more, that it concerns the Policy of *France*, to thwart the Negotiations of Peace, between the Emperor and the Port. For, notwithſtanding the Puiſſance of that Crown, her ſurprizing Efforts, in Three or Four diſtant Places all at once, and at a time when Soldiers are accuſtom'd to take their Eaſe; nevertheleſs, 'tis moſt certain, that if the Forces which the Emperor is conſtrain'd to keep up in *Hungary*, were at liberty to act upon the *Rhine*, ſhe would ſoon repent her having kindled a War ſo diſmal to all *Chriſtendom*. For, in Concluſion, the French would be forc'd to fight; or, at leaſt, the King, to buoy up his Power, would be conſtrain'd to compleat the utter Impoveriſhment of his People; and the way to ſupport his Grandeur, would be the Precipice from whence he would, at length, fall headlong.

The Confederates therefore may well aſſure themſelves, and reckon upon it, That the moſt Chriſtian King's Embaſſador will leave no Stone unturn'd, to engage the Sultan to continue the VVar. For which reaſon, it behoves 'em to break the Meaſures of that Monarch, by out-bidding him in every thing he does. All People may well perceive what I drive at: for the Turks are juſt for all the world like other Men. The Turkiſh Miniſters are People that will ſuffer themſelves to be dazl'd with the ſame Charms, that dazle the Eyes of many Chriſtian Princes. And therefore, at ſuch a Conjuncture as this, there is nothing of Labour and Pains, nothing of Expence to be ſpar'd, when the ſafety of them that get the upper hand, and the Ruin of thoſe that fail in their Addreſs, depends upon it. And truly, if the Turks were wiſe, or but better inform'd, one would think they ſhould chooſe to be brib'd rather to ſave

their

their Country, then destroy it: besides, that on the other side, it is more noble and more justifiable to buy the Peace of *Christendom*, then to purchase the Satisfaction of a lawless and inordinate Ambition, cherish'd only by one single Person, to extirpate all Mankind besides.

It is therefore the laudable Interest of his Imperial Majesty, whatever it cost him (for it is but expending that upon Peace, which he must otherwise expend upon War) to gain the Grand Visir and the rest of the Sultan Ministers to his Party; since he so well already knows their weak side, which is most easie of Access, and least able to withstand his Batteries. Wherein, there needs no more then to offer Peace to the *Ottoman* Port, which they will never refuse, with moderate Advantages to their Empire.

I agree, that a Peace advantageous to the Ottomans must be prejudicial to the Empire. But what then? What the Emperour shall voluntarily concede in *Hungary*, will be without compare, of less value, then what he runs the hazard of losing in *Germany*, which it is for the Honour of the Empire to preserve. For what would it signifie for him to advance to the very Gates of *Constantinople*, of which however there is no great likelihood, should the K. of *France* come swaggering up to the Gates of *Vienna*?

III. And I am apt to believe the Emperour is afraid of some such thing. For which Reason it is, that Maugre all the Oppositions of the Ecclesiastical Electors, and the greatest part of the Catholic Princes of *Germany*, he has confer'd upon the Duke of *Hanover* the Investiture of a Ninth Electorate. He considers the pressing Exigencies of the Empire, and that he cannot be without the Succour of this New Elector, to oppose the Efforts of *France*. At another time this Affair had been spun out much longer, and perhaps so long, till the Duke of *Hanover* might have disgusted such a tedious Delay. When *Maximilian* of *Bavaria* was Created Elector, instead of the Elector *Palatin*, *Frederic the Constant*, chosen King of *Bohemia*, he was seven or eight Years in continual Combat against the Obstacles and Oppositions which were started every Moment, tho' he were then the Head of the Catholic League, and that the Emperour could not be without him. We must believe that the Emperour is sensible that the Affairs of the Empire are in a worse Condition, then they were in during the Reign of the Emperour *Ferdinand* II. in regard, that notwithstanding all the Opposition that was made, he has not scrupl'd to trample over all Resistance, in favour of the Duke of *Hanover*. The Emperour upon this Occasion, has follow'd the Dictates of his Real Interests. For Princes are to act according to the Rules of prudent Policy, rather then scrupulous Superstition, when the Preservation of their Dominions lies at stake. However it may be said, that he has done but little yet, in doing a great deal, unless he makes a Peace with the Port. Such is the Condition of *France*, that nothing can support the Most Christian King, but the Fortune of *Mahomet*.

Never was a more favourable Conjuncture for the ſmalleſt Condeſcentions of the Emperour. The Turks pant after nothing ſo much as to ſee the end of a War that has utterly exhauſted 'em, I mean the People. And the raiſing the Siege of *Rhynefield* may be a ſufficient Proof to the Grand Signior, that the King of *France* makes him thoſe Glorious Promiſes, which it is not within his Power always to perform. For tho' that Place were of Great Importance, as well by Reaſon of the Neighbourhood of *Mayence* and the Territories of the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, who treads with ſuch a ſtedfaſt footing in this War, the Conqueſt of this Place was not attempted ſo much with reſpect to the Advantages of Situation, or Contribution Conſequentes, as to have made a noiſe at *Adrianople*; where the Caſtle of *Rhynefield*, was to have been ſhew'd the Grand Signior in a Magnifying-Glaſs, as big almoſt as *Conſtantinople* it ſelf, and the ſmall Territories it defends as ſpacious as the *Morea*. But the French having fail'd in their Deſign, the Sultan may be eaſily induc'd to have open'd his Ears, if Advantage be well made of the Opportunity, and a Deſart Province or two (the Preſervation of which is uncertain) ſacrific'd to the general Good; for the Fortune of War is fickle and inconſtant. The Ottoman Nation is at a low Ebb; we agree it; but they may recover themſelves. Surpriſing Revolutions have happen'd in all Ages; of which the Emperour himſelf is not the moſt obſcure Example.

Advice from *Switzerland*.

THE Dyet of *Baden* met upon the Day preſix'd, notwithſtanding the Indirect and Clandeſtine Oppoſition of the French Embaſſadour; and *Amelot* had his Audience upon the Third of the laſt Month, where he made the following Speech.

Magnificent Lords,

MY Maſter no ſooner receiv'd Advice, that there was an Aſſembly of the moſt Laudable Cantons to meet in this Place, but he ſent me Orders to repair thither, and aſſure your Lordſhips of his Affection and Good Will towards the whole Helvetian Body; and at the ſame time to let you underſtand, that upon the Advice which his Majeſty has receiv'd, and upon the Repreſentations that had been laid before him, of the Scarcity of Corn in this Country, as well by Reaſon of the laſt years bad Harveſt, as the Prohibitions, forbidding the Tranſportation of Corn from the neighbouring Parts, his Majeſty no leſs afflicted with the preſent Condition, and the Neceſſities of your People, and deſiring to ſhew your Lordſhips the uſual Marks of his Good Will and Affection, had order'd to be ſent to your Frontiers, tho' with a great deal of Charge and Trouble, a Conſiderable Quantity of Corn for the Relief your Subjects; in hopes, that a Favour of this nature, clearly demonſtrating the difference between his Majeſties Inclinations for the Helvetian Body, and thoſe of other Princes, and more eſpecially of the Houſe

Auſtria

Austria; Your Lordships will not only persevere in your friendly and just Sentiments in favour of his Majesty, but also that you will be so kind as to examine the Memoirs hereunto annexed, and take such Resolutions thereupon, as he has Reason to promise himself from your Equity, Affection and Prudence.

This Harangue was little understood, but he referr'd himself for the rest, to a Memorial which he speaks of, and which he afterwards delivered to the Assembly, wherein he magnifies the King's Zeal to relieve the Cantons in their Necessities, exhorting 'em therefore to continue always in the same Unity and good Correspondence with his Most Christian Majesty. This Memoir, properly speaking, would have *France* reap the same Advantage by the Swiss Troops, which it hitherto has; that is, would have leave to raise Recruits for all the Regiments of that Nation in its Service, and employ 'em not only to defend the Countries and Towns that were in the Possession of that Crown in 1663, but wherever else she pleases. And this Minister pretends to insinuate, that this do's not exceed the Bounds of the Treaty, and consequently can be no Breach of Neutrality.

The next Morning, Baron *de Neven*, the Emperor's Envoy, made a much longer Speech in the same Assembly, and in a vehement, tho' civil manner, represented to the Cantons, how their Men, in the French Service, infring'd the Treaties of Alliance; the Consequences of this Proceeding, if not remedied for the future, and how very necessary it is, for their common Safety, to preserve each other reciprocally, by a strict and and entire Correspondence, least the Enemy should take new Advantages, who only desires the Ruine of some; the better to compass the Destruction of all the rest. And, in Answer to the French Embassador's Memoire, he shew'd plainly, that the Treaty of 1663 do's formally and expresly mention, that their Men were not to serve otherwise then in the Defence of such Places, as then belong'd to that Crown; that the Cantons understood it in this Sence, and declar'd so in the beginning of the Present War; That in their Treaty with the House of *Austria*, they were oblig'd to re-call from the Enemies Service, such of their Forces as were employ'd against it; that therefore it is a manifest breach of their Treaties and Neutrality, and contrary to their ancient Maxim, which always kept 'em from offensive Leagues; and to their proper Interest, since they cannot concur to weaken the Confederate Princes, but at the Expence of their own Liberty. In fine they are left to judge, whether they themselves, would not look upon it as a Breach of Neutrality, if the House of *Austria*, should lend Troops to act, in a Hostile manner, against them.

These respective Instances kept the Resolutions of the Assembly for some days in suspence; the Protestant and some of the Catholick Cantons declar'd for an Observation of the Neutrality, but the rest were against it; and whilst they thus differ'd, M. *Amelot* imploy'd all his Care

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to season his Instances with all the specious Reasons and Promises proper to make 'em taking: which he could the easier effect, for that he had nothing to do but to praise the Cantons and tender Succour: whereas the Instances of the Allies could be no other then accompanied with Complaints and Remonstrances for the Breach of Treaties, which they would have to be observ'd more exactly for the future. In this confusion of the Dyet they propos'd this Expedient, that the Forces of the Catholick Cantons might Garrison the places belonging to *France* since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and act only in their Defence, whilst they that belong'd to the Protestants, serv'd in the places it was possess'd of in 1663. But this Proposal was equally rejected by both Ministers; the Emperor's Envoy looking upon it as too favourable to *France*, and M. *Amelot* not thinking it advantageous enough: whereupon the Assembly begun to deliberate anew, but could not agree about the Infractions. All this while, they complain'd of the Scarcity and Dearth of Provisions; and *Amelot*'s Promise to furnish the whole Body with 33000 Quarter of Corn at a reasonable Price, pleas'd the Assembly: yet they doubted whether he could make his word good, considering the great Scarcity of Grain in several Provinces of *France*, besides the quantity promis'd, bare little Proportion with what they us'd to have out of *Germany*, whence they had 250000 not long ago; so that it was of greater consequence not to deprive themselves of this Commerce. All which Considerations put 'em upon the search of other Means to remedy the Infractions, that so they might provide for the Wants of their Country. But all their Remonstrances to the Deputies of the lesser Cantons, who all adhere to the Interests of *France*, could not make 'em change their Minds: so that the Assembly broke up, without coming to any Resolution, and the Deputies acquainted both the Ministers, That for want of sufficient Instructions, they could not put an end to that Business, which left things in a greater Confusion then they were before. Upon this, the Baron *de Neven* dispatch'd a Circular Letter to all the Cantons, telling 'em, That since the Members of their Dyet had done nothing, he would acquaint 'em once more with what they were oblig'd to, by an exact Observation of the Neutrality; that tho according to their Agreement with *France*, their Troops are not to act otherwise then in defence of the Places possess'd by that Crown in 1663. yet they have been, and are still employ'd upon all Occasions contrary to the Laws of Treaties and Neutrality, as of late in the taking of *Mons* and *Namur*, and the Battel of *Steenkirk*; that it is true one Canton has not that power over another as to force 'em to change their Opinion, yet that it was well known by several Examples that when the Common Interest is at Stake, and the Assembly have taken Resolutions for the Good of their Country, there are ways to hinder their Obstinacy from being prejudicial to the Interest of the other States; that the Cantons which refus'd to remedy the Breaches complain'd of, were inferiour in number, and that consequently their particular Sentiment should not prevail over the publick Good, nor obstruct the wholesome Resolution of the rest of the Mem-

Members; that there cou'd not happen a more preſſing nor more dangerous Conjuncture for the Cantons, whoſe Preſervation depends upon that of the Allies. Whereas in favouring the Deſigns of *France* with their Troops, and helping it with new Means to invade and poſſeſs the Territories of her Neighbours, they run a hazard of being invaded at laſt, in their Turn, by the inſatiable Conqueror. In fine, that a Common-wealth, ſituate between Sovereigns in War one againſt the other, can never preſerve it ſelf better, then by obſerving a ſtrict Neutrality.

Since this Letter was written, he declar'd, That he look'd upon the breaking up of the Dyet, as a perfect Refuſal to Remedy what his Maſter complain'd of, and a new means to favour the Intriegues of of *France*, which would take the Advantage of the delay, as it had hitherto done. Nothing paſs'd ſince this, only M. *Amelot* raiſes Men particularly in the Canton of *Soleure*, which gives *France* Two Companies of 100 Men each, beſides the 17 already in her Service. In the mean time, the Cantons that declar'd for the Obſervation of the Neutrality, uſe great endeavours to draw the reſt to their ſide; but the Dearth and Scarcity which encreaſes daily in this Country, is made uſe of by the Intrieguers for *France*, to foment the Diviſion.

II. Upon the French threatning to enter *Wirtembergh*, the Princeſs *Dowager*, now Regent of the Country, deſir'd Succors of the Cantons of *Zurick* and *Schafouſe*, in caſe they ſhould attack the Caſtle of *Hatenwiel*, a conſiderable Fortreſs, in the Neighbourhood of theſe Two Cantons. On the other ſide, the French would willingly engage ſome other Cantons to favour the Invaſion of *Wirtembergh* and the Forreſt Towns; but it's believ'd his Negotiation will be Succeſsleſs.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Switzerland*.

I. WHat was always fear'd would happen, is now come to paſs, that is, a Difference between the Proteſtant and Catholick Cantons, about the Neutrality which they are oblig'd to obſerve in this War. The laſt, at leaſt the moſt parts and moſt conſiderable, as thoſe of *Soleurre* and *Fribourg*, are abſolutely devoted to *France*, and make Religion their Pretext for favouring that Crown. And to undeceive the World, M. *Amelot* gains more by this, then by their ſcarcity of Corn; and therefore makes it his Buſineſs to poſſeſs the more credulous ſort, That K. *W.* and the Hollanders deſign to make themſelves Maſters of all *Europe*. This the diſaffected Governours make the moſt of; tho' they are ſatisfy'd 'tis but a Chimera, and that K. *W.* and the Hollanders, have no other Deſign but to hinder *France* from Invading their Countries and Dominions, and becoming Miſtreſs of *Chriſtendome*.

If the Catholick Cantons, who ſuffer themſelves to be govern'd by their Clergy, a ſort of People that occaſion all Misfortunes that befall States, as may be eaſily ſhewn by an infinite Number of freſh Examples; if they did but knew their true Intereſt, they might ſee that

France

France aims altogether at a universal Monarchy; and, for that Reason, would comply with his Imperial Majesty's just Demands, who desires no more then the Observation of their solemn Treaties.

I must confess the Emperor has not such pleasing Things to say to em, as the King of *France*: But at the bottom, as one of the Members of the Assembly of *Bade*, has well observ'd, his Demands tend only to their common Interests, which they run the risque of not being sensible of, until it will be too late, whereas the King of *France* makes use of Flattering Premises, which only tickle for the Present, but may prove fatal in the Conclusion.

II. As to the Invasion which the King of *France* pretends into *Wirtemberg*, as far as the Frontiers of *Zurick* and *Schafouse*, and the Forrest Towns, which he would make himself Master of, shew plainly, That he designs to enslave the Switzers, as well as the Germans. And the Catholick Cantons will not see this.

The Author of the Politicks of *France* says, *The Switzers are Mercenary, and would serve against the King of* France *for Money.* This is exactly true of most of the Catholick Cantons. Money God wot, is their Religion, and therefore, the House *Austria*, will never be able to persuade em, that this War tends to nothing else but to hinder *France* from subduing all *Europe*, untill he sends along with his Memoirs greater Summs then M. *Amelot* distributes daily among em.

Advice from *France*.

AS there still remains a great Number of Places, of the new Creation, and that People are not eager to purchase the new Rents upon the Town-House of *Paris*, all Notaries are forbidden to draw any Contracts of sealing or making over Rents, to the profit of Particulars, to obliges People to disburse their Money for the King's Affairs: which causes much Murmur and Complaint; but little valu'd by the Ministers of the Court.

Tho it was expresly mention'd in the last Proclamation, for the prorogation of current Coins, that after the expiration of the Time limited thereon, *Louis d Ors*, &c. should never more pass for so much as they did then; yet that Fear of the Fall of the Value obliges People to pay 'em away. And 'tis certain, there was never such scarcity of em in *France*, as is observ'd now, whether it be that the Publick knowing the end of these Prorogations, stands in greater Fear that the Money would be borrow'd in the present Conjuncture, then of the Fall of Value, or that they doubt this latter. But let the Reason be what it will, the Scarcity has occasion'd the following Proclamation of the Council of State, the 24th of the last Month, which was Regiſter'd in the *Mint*, the 25th, and publish'd the next Day after.

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'THE King having by an Order of his Council, dated *November* 22th, pro-'rogued to the laſt of this preſent Month for the laſt time, and without 'hopes of any further delay, the current Courſe of the reform'd or new coyn'd 'Gold and Silver pieces, in purſuance of the Edict of *December*, 1689. *viz.* 'Louis D'or at 13 Livres 5 Pence, double and half Louis proportionably; 'white Louis or Crown Pieces at 65 Pence, halves and quarter Pieces proporti-'onably; and ordered that from the beginning of *January*, the ancient unre-'formed Pieces ſhould not be received in any Payment, nor the new Louis D'or 'but at 12 Livres doubles and halves proportionably, Crown pieces at 64 Pence, '*&c.* His Majeſty being inform'd that, notwithſtanding his Edict, ſome Per-'ſons poſſeſs the Publick, there will be no diminution of value, tho' the Rea-'ſons that mov'd His Majeſty to continue 'em current, as above, have ceas'd; 'People having diſpoſed of theſe Pieces at their leiſure, during the time al-'lowed them; which his Majeſty willing to remedy, upon the Report of the 'Sieur *Phelypeaux de Pontchartrain*, ordinary Counſellor at the Royal Council, and 'Controuler General of the Exchequer, ordered, and does hereby order, That 'the Arrets of the 22d. of *November* laſt be put in Execution according to its 'form and tenor. In conſequence whereof, the old Pieces are cry'd down, and 'not to be receiv'd in Payment from the 1ſt of the aforeſaid *January*; and the 'new minted, in Execution of the Edict of *December*, 1689. ſhall be current as 'follows, Louis D'or at 12 Livres, white Louis or drawn Pieces at 64 Pence, 'and ſo proportionable. His Majeſty ſtrictly commands the Officers of his Mint 'and Exchequer to ſee this Order put in Execution. *Done at His Majeſty's Coun-cil of State at* Verſailles, *His Majeſty being there in Perſon*, 13th December, 1692.

Signed, Phelypeaux.

'LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navar*, to Our Friends 'and Council, or Overſeers of Our Mint, *&c.* Greeting: We command 'and order you, by the theſe Preſents Sign'd by Us, to obſerve and put in Exe-'cution the Order join'd to this, under the Counter-ſeal of Our Chancellor this 'day in Our Council of State, We being there in Perſon, for the expoſition or 'rating of Pieces of Gold and Silver, according to that Order which We com-'manded Our chief Herald, that ſhall be deſir'd, to Proclaim publickly, that none 'may pretend Ignorance: And We will, That all Copies of that Order, or of 'this, drawn by any of the aforeſaid Counſellors or Secretaries, be of the ſame 'force with the Original, *for ſuch is our pleaſure. At* Verſailles, *the* 13th *of* De-cember, *in the Year of Grace*, 1692. *and the* 50th *of our Reign. Signed* Lewis, *and under that by the King*, Phelypeaux, *and Seal'd.*

The Council is in hopes that this will open Purſes; yet hitherto, as I have intimated before, the new Creations find but few Chapmen: And there are daily Placarts or Bills ſtuck up to acquaint the Publick, that the Places of Com-miſſaries and Councellors of War are ſtill undiſpoſed of.

There is another Order of the ſame Council of State, which diſpenſes all that ſhall purchaſe the Charge of Major, from having 'emſelves received in Parlia-ment, ordering that the Sheriffs only be obliged to this.

The laſt Creation of 12000 *Livers* Rent upon the *Hotel de ville* or Court-houſe of *Paris*, is not yet compleat; and as a Supplement to the Fund of the Treaſury, there was an Edict publiſhed the 16th of this Month, creating 26 Payers, and as many Controllers, with 500 *Livres* Salary to the firſt, and a 1000 to the other.

There are above 400 new created Offices at *Lions* ſtill to be diſpoſed of, amongſt which are 40 Aſſizers of Wood rated at 600 Livres each, 60 Attornies, and a like number of Notaries, with the 40 Factors, or Change-Brokers, are tax'd each at 3300 Livres: And, whereas neither the one nor the other have taken care to make their Payment at the time limited in the Edict, they remain'd ſuſpended from the exerciſe of their Places; ſo that the Tribunals of Juſtice have been ſhut up in this Town almoſt two Months. Nor do the Officers of the Preſidial and Cuſtom-houſe make any great haſt to pay their Taxes, which amount to 10000 Livers for every Counſellor and Treaſurer of *France*, and 20000 for the Preſidents. There is Talk that there will be an Edict to find out ſuch of the Gentry as have not duly regiſtred their Titles, to Tax 'em according to their Means and Employments: And, its ſaid, that ſuch as will be found to have falſly aſſum'd the Quality of Gentlemen, and by this Uſurpation have been excuſed from paying Impoſitions, and undergoing Offices that Mechanicks are obliged to, muſt pay a Sum equivalent to what they have thus ſav'd; which will amount to a great deal, this ſort of Gentry being very numerous. It is alſo expected, that the Prohibition of wearing Gold Lace, &c. will be renewed, becauſe this conſumes much Gold, and concurs to occaſion its ſcarcity in Commerce. And ſome talk of creating noble Men in the chief Cities of this Kingdom; and it's hop'd this will draw Mony from 'em that can beſt ſpare it. In the mean time, by an Edict of the 16th of laſt Month, the Letters of Reinabling of the Gentry are revoked; this makes a great noiſe, and it is fear'd will produce more Mechanicks than Mony; ſeveral of the Gentry having already ſignified, That the Expenſes they were at to ſupport their Quality in the *Arriereban*, render 'em unable to pay the Tax, whereof the Acquittance is to be the Patent of the Confirmation of their Nobility. And becauſe the new Pence do not paſs very current in Commerce, there is an Edict of the Mint or Exchequer, dated *December* the 18th, which forbids their refuſal at 15 Deniers or 5 Farthings, under the Penalties mentioned in the Proclamation of *October* laſt. Here follows both theſe Proclamations.

The King's Proclamation, revoking the Letters or Patents of Reinabling *the Gentry.*

'LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navar*, to all that are now and will be, Greeting. Our vaſt Expenſes to maintain a War againſt the Enemies of our Kingdom, having forced us to burthen our Subjects with Impoſitions and lodging our Troops, We are inform'd that ſeveral of the chief Men of our Cities, Burroughs and Pariſhes, to withdraw 'emſelves from theſe Taxes and Charges of Mechanicks have cunningly obtained Letters of Reinabling Nobility from Us and the Kings Our Predeceſſors, and regiſtred them in Our Courts of *Aids*. Our Attorney General, for want of faithful Memoirs, being unable to diſprove or ſhew the Falſhood of their Allegations, becauſe

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'some changed or supposed their Places of Abode, that the Inhabitants might not 'appear against 'em; and they that were opposed by their Neighbours, have 'carried things so by the Authority of their Offices, Places and Power, that 'they were registe'r'd, by Vertue whereof they do, and hitherto have en- 'joyed the Priviledges and Rights of the Gentry; so that the rich sort, who 'posses's considerable Estates, render us no service in the Army, and yet are ex- 'empt from the fore-mentioned Impositions. For these Reasons, well known 'to Us, We, by Our full Power and Royal Authority, do revoke by this perpe- 'tual and irrevocable Edict, all Our former, and the Letters of Our Royal Pre- 'decessors, that have not been registred in Our Courts of Aids, since the first of 'January, 1600. reserving to Our selves the Confirmation of such as have been 'given for signal Services in Our Armies, or important Imployments; and being 'willing to consider such as have been registred in Our Courts of Aids, since the 'Year above-mentioned, 'tis Our Will and Pleasure, That they have their full 'and entire Effect in their Favour that obtain'd 'em, and may descend to their 'lawful begotten Children, paying for each the Sum mentioned in the Roles, 'which will be settled in Our Council, without being obliged, for the future, 'to answer for their Exemptions, or shew any other Proofs of their Nobility 'than the fore-mentioned Patents registred in Our Courts, with an Acquitance 'of the small Sum requir'd to be paid in the Exchequer of Our casual Revenues, in 'consequence of this present Act, which We will have, for the future, to stand 'and be of the same force with Patents of Confirmation of Nobility; enjoining 'expresly the Officers of the foresaid Courts, to deliver to such as We shall name 'and propose, the Extracts of their Registers, Names, Sir-names and Places of 'Abode, without any Clerks Fees, &c. And We order Our Counsellors of Court of 'Aids, at *Paris*, to have this present Edict read, publish'd and registe'r'd, and 'the Contents observ'd according to their form and tenor, notwithstanding all 'other Edicts, Ordinances, or any thing else to the contrary; and Are willing, 'that the Copies of these Presents, compar'd by any of Our Counsellors or Se- 'cretaries, be of equal force with the Original, for such is Our Pleasure. And 'that this may continue firm and stable, We have put Our Seal to it. Done at 'Versailles in *December*, in the Year of Grace, 1692. and the 50th of our Reign, 'Lewis & Louis, by the King, *Phelypeaux*, and seal'd with the great Seal of green 'Wax, in red and green Silk; registred in the Court of Aids, and heard; the 'King's Attorney General consenting and requiring it, in order to be put in 'Execution, according to its form and tenor; and ordering that Copies thereof 'may be immediately dispatched to the Elections and Granaries of Salt, belong- 'ing to the same Court, to be there read, publish'd and registe'r'd, enjoining 'the Substitutes of the Attorney General to see it put in Execution, and acquaint 'the Court every Month with their diligence. *Done at* Paris, *in an Assembly of the Members in Chambers, the* 16th *of* December, 1692.

Sign'd, Du Molin.

Extract of the Registers of the Mint or Exchequer.

'UPON the Attorney General's Report at Court, that he was informed 'that several scrupled the new Pences, coin'd in Execution of the Edict of 'October last, at 15 Deniers, the Court orders, That the foresaid Edict, and the

'Order of Court for its being regiſter'd, be put in Execution; enjoining all 'Perſons of whatever Quality or Condition to receive 'em, according to the 'Tenor of that Edit, under the Penalties ſpecified therein; and further Orders, 'that this preſent Decree be read, publiſh'd, and put in Execution, againſt all 'Oppoſition and Appeal. *Done the* 18th *of* December, 1692.

Sign'd, Heradin.

The Chamber of Accounts having paid greater Sums than the Augmentation of Salary, which they were forced to take, obliged 'em to, 'tis ſaid, that the Overplus will not be repaid by reaſon of the preſent want, but that they ſhall receive the Intereſt according to the 18*th Denier*.

The Recruits go on in *France* pretty faſt, both becauſe People are preſs'd in ſeveral Places; and for that Men live ſo miſerably in the Provinces, that they chuſe rather to liſt them Soldiers than be ſtarv'd at home. The 12 new Regiments, of which I have ſpoke before, are alſo far advanced, as well as that of *Breſſy* and *Huſſars*, with the frank Companies rais'd by the Governors of Frontier fortified Towns, which will be very ſerviceable to *France*, becauſe that conſiſting of People well acquainted with the Country and By-ways, they will be good Guides to lead Parties.

The King of *France*'s Land Army will be more numerous this, than it was the laſt Year; and, as it appears, that Monarch does not ſtay for Spring to take the Field, ſince he undertakes Sieges in *Germany* and *Flanders* in the depth of Winter. The Report continues ſtill, that his firſt Efforts will be in *Piemont*, and that whether he ſucceeds there or no, he will turn his Forces againſt *Flanders*. The freſh Memory of the paſt, ſhould make that Country dread the enſuing Spring, if the King of *England*, the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the States General had not taken meaſures to ſecure it from Surprize, by poſting their Troops ſo, that they will be in a condition to act as ſoon as thoſe of *France*.

France has learn'd by experience, that her Undertakings at Sea are not ſo favourable as thoſe on Land, the Blow ſhe receiv'd laſt Summer has conſiderably leſſen'd the Number of her Ships, and confounded her Meaſures for a Deſcent into *England*, and re-eſtabliſhment of K. *James*; yet her Deſign to make that Project ſucceed, makes her neglect nothing to retrieve the loſs; for which ſhe has been at ſuch extraordinary Charges, that 'tis ſaid the Fleet will be more numerous the next then it was laſt Summer: That it will conſiſt of 100 Men of War in a Line, which are in ſuch forwardneſs, that they will be ready to go to Sea by the latter end of *March*. It's moſt certain, the K. of *France* has ſpar'd no Coſt to have a Fleet capable to undertake ſome Deſcent, or at leaſt to defend his Coaſts againſt the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; for he has laid out vaſt Sums in the Northern Kingdoms, which have furniſh'd him both with Ships and Materials. But as it is not enough to have a great many Ships without Men, and for that Seamen are very thin, it is not believ'd, that this Fleet will be as formidable as it will be numerous.

But if there be a ſcarcity of Seamen in *France*, they are well provided with Marine Officers, as appears by the following Liſt.

The Nomination of the Officers of the Fleet.

Lieutenants-General, The Marquis of Nesmond.

Flag-Officers, Le Chevalier D'Infreville S. Aubin, the Marquis of Cougoulin, M. de Magnon, M. D' Amblimont.

Captains, Deschiens de Roffons, *Commissary-General of the Artillery*, Goveyton, Felix Beauffier, Ficambault, Grosbors, Selingue, Lauthie Languillette, Du Chasse, La Rochelart, Chamillard, De Longchamp Montandre, Des Roches, Audufredi, Gratien, De Rollon, Duval, Du Coudray-Genier, Courton St. Leger, *the Knight of St.* Paul, Morflet, Chanze, Caffaro *the Eldest*, *the Knight of* Grancey, Gadovin, Courberon, Caumont, Gabaret Dangoulin, De Dreffenay, de Penarue, Le Chevalier de Buffi, De Longuerue de L'Isle, Le Chevalier de Bovillon, Le Chevalier de Villacert, Le Chevalier D'Armagnac.

Captains of the Galiots, De Lorier *and* Boulinvillier.

Captains of the Light Frigats, La Roque, Le Chevalier de Main, Courbon *the Eldest*, Boudeville-Sepville, Lannay de Blenac, De Seve, De S. Quintin, De Venneville, De Clerac, De Quergretia.

Captains of Fireships, Beugard, Bonneventure, *and* Marel.

We might add here, the Names of Lieutenants of Aids-Majors, Lieutenants of Galiots, Enfigns of Men of War, Under-Lieutenants, Aids of Artillery and Marine-Guards; but becaufe few know them, and that Lifts, when too long, are tedious and unpleafing, we will only fay, That the French King has nam'd 51 Lieutenants, 4 Aids-Majors, 2 Lieutenants of Galiots, 97 Enfigns of Ships, 2 Under-Lieutenants, or Lieutenants in Seconds, 4 Aids of Artillery, and a great number of Marine-Guards. This Nomination was made the 12th of the laft Month.

Moft People know, that the French Academy gives two Prizes yearly on St. *Lewis*-day, one for Profe, the other for Verfe: The Subjects are already affign'd; that for Eloquence is, that God's Forbearance and Patience is formidable to the bad; and that of Verfe, that the more the King deferves Praifes, the more he fhuns them: the occafion of this laft is, becaufe he would not be complimented upon the taking of *Mons* and *Namur*.

IV. The Duke Adminiftrator of *Wirtemberg* is at full liberty to withdraw where he pleafes, without payment of Ranfom, the King having told him, That he fent for him to fee and difcourfe him. Yet 'tis believ'd this Prince will pafs his Carnaval at *Verfailles*, as well as the Prince of *Denmark*. I have fpoke in another place of the taking of this Prince, and of the Audience the King gave him. Here follows a Letter written from *Paris* laft *December*, which mentions more Particulars.

An Account of the Duke of Wirtemberg's *Voyage and Abode in* France.

'THe Duke of *Wirtemberg* being taken after the manner that few are ignorant of, deliver'd his Sword and Piftols to the Mareschal *de Longes*. Tho' 'he muft needs be concern'd, his Misfortune was more honourable, than if he had 'avoided it with difgrace, fince there was no other way left, but to run for it 'with the reft, which becaufe he could not refolve upon, he was taken Prifoner.

Mar-

'Mareſchal *de Lorges* return'd him his Sword again, upon his Parole of Honour; 'ſhew'd him all the reſpect due to a Prince and General of the Emperor's Caval-'ry; and the Prince made him ſuch returns for his civility, that all their ſtrife 'ſeem'd to be, who ſhould oblige moſt. The News of his being taken being 'brought to Court, the King ordered the Mareſchal to ſend him for *Paris*; who 'thereupon nam'd Mr. *Maſurier*, Captain of Horſe in *Duras*'s Regiment, and 'Mr. *Mandoſſe*, one of his Aids-de-Camp, to wait upon him. They paſs'd through '*Philipsbourg*, *Landau*, *Strasbourg*, *Nancy*, &c. all the Governours meeting them, and 'the Troops being drawn up, where there were any; and, for greater honour, he 'had a Guard of Captains where-ever he lodg'd, and was ſhewn the Fortifications 'of all Places that he paſs'd through. Being come to *Paris*, M. *Maſurier* poſted 'to *Verſailles* for Orders, and addreſs'd himſelf to the Marqueſs of *Barbeſieux*, who 'went to the King to know his mind; which was, that after the Prince had reſted 'himſelf 5 or 6 days at *Paris*, he would come to *Verſailles*. This term being ex-'pir'd, M. *Maſurier* conducted him thither, and led him firſt to M. *Barbeſieux*'s A-'partment, who ſhew'd him all the reſpect due to the Uncle of a Soveraign Prince 'and Regent of his Eſtate, telling him he was ordered to wait upon him about '12 a Clock to the King; ſo he led him back not only beyond his own Apartments, 'but to the further end of the adjoining Gallery, call'd, *The Gallery of the Princes*. 'About 12 a Clock, M. *Maſurier* waited upon him again to M. *Barbeſieux*, who con-'ducted him to the King. His Majeſty was in Cabinet Council, which being 'then upon the point of breaking up; M. *Barbeſieux* went in to tell the King, that 'the Prince was in the great Hall that faces it, then full of the great Lords of 'the Court; whereupon the Winding-door being, paſs'd open, the King ap-'pear'd in the middle of his Cabinet; M. *de Wirtemberg* made towards him, bow-'ing ſeveral times, and the King received him in a very civil manner, telling him, 'That, as things ſtood, he could not ſay he was glad to ſee him at Court, but that 'he would endeavour to leſſen and divert his trouble. Their Diſcourſe ending, 'the King went to Maſs, the Duke waiting of him to the Chappel-door; then 'returning back, walk'd all the time they were at Maſs in the Galleries and 'Apartments, which he had not ſeen before, tho' he was at *Paris* about 12 Years 'ago, but the new Buildings of *Verſailles* were not then finiſh'd. After Maſs 'M. *Maſurier* waited upon him to the Dauphin; who received him the ſame man-'ner the King had done: And that Day the Prince ſaw all the Royal Family. It 'was obſerv'd, that all this Time the Mareſchal *de Lorges* was not ſeen with him; 'that it ſhould not be ſaid, He led his Priſoner in Triumph. The Prince being 'in all theſe places, returned to M. *Barbeſieux*'s Apartment, who had invited 'him to Dinner; and after that went to ſee M. *Colbert* of *Croiſſe*, as Secretary 'of State for foreign Buſineſs. He came ſeveral times after this to *Verſailles*; 'where they play'd all their Water-works for his Paſtime, and the King gave 'Order to the Marquis of *Livri*, High Steward of his Houſhold, to lay him a 'Table as often as he came to Court: And becauſe he delights in hunting, there 'were Orders given to furniſh him with all Neceſſaries for that Diverſion. He 'had the Honour to hunt with the King's Brother, and to ride in the ſame 'Coach with him; and ſeveral of the Nobility have feaſted him at *Paris*.

'I am,

Sir, &c.

V. Mr. *Pucelle* was nam'd to the Place of firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Grenoble*, vacant by the Death of the Marquiſs of *S. Andre*; and this is accompanied with the Quality of the King's Lieutenant of the Province, poſſeſs'd by the two laſt Preſidents of *Dauphine*. This Mr. *Pucelle* is Counſellour of *Cour* and *Catinat*'s Sifter's Son. The Marquiſs of *Courtenvaux* is made Captain of the hundred Swiſſes, of which the Marquiſs of *Tilladet* was Captain before. The Court went into Mourning the eleventh of the laſt Month, for the Death of the Dutcheſs of *Guaſtalla*, *Margaret d'Eſte* of *Modena*, who was married to *Ferdinand Gonzague*, the third of that Name, Prince of *Guaſtalle*, by whom ſhe had *Elizabeth of Gonzague*, married in 1670. to *Ferdinand Charles* of *Gonzague*, Duke of *Mantua* and *Monferrat*, ſo that ſhe was Mother of the Dutcheſs of *Mantua*. The Count of *Morſtein* died the eighteenth of this Month, being eighty Years of Age: He hath been Counſellor and great Treaſurer of *Poland*, extraordinary Embaſſador in moſt Courts of *Europe*, and Plenipotentiary at the Peace made between the Northern Crowns at *Oliva*. *M. de S. Olon*, formerly ſent extraordinary Embaſſador to *Genoa*, is now named to go to *Morocco*, and the Abbat *Morel* appointed to go to *Italy*. This laſt is on his Journey to *Genoa*, where he is to confer with the Count of *Rebenac* before he ſets forward to the other Courts, to go on with his Negotiations. The King has given this Abbot a Penſion of 600 Livres, upon the Abby of *Royaumont*.

VI. The Court of *France* was ſo confident of the taking of *Rhinfeld*, that 'tis ſaid the King ſent Count *Tallard* order, not to Beſiege but take Poſſeſſion of the Place; and was ſo mortified at the unexpected Diſappointment, that he reſolves a new Expedition into *Germany*, to blot out, if poſſible, the diſadvantagious Impreſſion that this ill Succeſs might make at the Port. And 'tis believed this Deſign will appear in a ſhort Time, ſome ſaying he will attack *Rhinfeld* again: Others, That 'tis *Mayence* he aims at; adding, That the King is upon parting for *Germany*; and that he does not undertake ſuch long Journeys for nothing. *Catinat*, as I have mention'd before, rid Poſt from *Paris*, and is already paſſed *Lions*, upon his Road for *Pientin*; where he has Orders to take the Field with his Army immediately. In the mean time they work without Intermiſſion on the *Dolphin*'s Fort, trac'd by M. *Vauban* upon a Height, that commands the Entrance of the Valley of *Barcelonette*, and the Fort of *Perouſe* is to be repaired. Orders are diſpatch'd to the Colonels of the Army to add ten Men to their Companies, that each may be of ſixty: and the Collectors of Taxes and Duties are order'd to deliver them to the Captains. The Officers of the other Troops are to ſend a Liſt of what Soldiers they want, that Care may be taken to make their Companies compleat. The great Bailly of *Noailles* has taken poſt for *Marſeilles*, and the Count *D'Eſtrees* for *Thoulon*; whence he is to come with his Squadron of fourteen Men of War to *Breſt*.

Re-

Reflections upon the Advice from *France*.

MEN always believ'd, that the King of *France* would outdo the Ancient GYANTS in desperate Efforts, during the present War; and that at first, considering how he was buoy'd up, he would make considerable Efforts, but they were of Opinion that he would exhaust himself at length, and after that he would sink of himself. This is the Horoscope that has bin a long time erected, to shew the end of this Monarch, and which, if the Celestial Conjunctions did not portend, yet human Fore-sight and Prudence presum'd to foretel. 'Tis true, we do not find as yet, but that he stands his Ground without flinching, but by the hard Shifts which he makes for mony, we may readily perceive that his Kingdom is pretty well drained. Tho he has this Advantage, That his absolute Power will tear it out of the Bowels of his Subjects, so long as there is any Silver in the Kingdom. One would think that the Ministers of *France* spent all their Wit and Brains in finding out ways to supply their Master with Mony; but among all their Projects, 'tis a wonder that no Body puts him upon emptying the Lake of *Tholouse*, into which the ancient Gauls, after they had sack'd the Temple of *Delphos*, threw an hundred and ten thousand pound-weight of Gold, and five millions of pounds-weight of Silver. 'Tis true, that long after, *Cepio*, the Roman Consul, carried away a great deal of it; but a modern Geographer believes there is a great deal still left, which the People of *Tholouse* would fain have been fingering, but that they were still frighted with Devils and Monsters. But the King of *France*, who has so many Dragoons, that fear neither God nor the Devil, might easily make himself master of it. Or, if this fail'd, one would think that all the Sacred Reliques in *France* should turn to a vast Account. He had better sell them then squeez out the very Heart Blood of his Subjects. There's half S. *Peter's Beard* at *Poitiers*, would be worth him half a million of Mony; and the Bodies of seven of the Apostles at S. *Stephens* in *Tholouse*, would suffice to furnish him for seven Years together. If all this will not do, it is to be fear'd that the end of this War will prove fatal to him. The People cannot always supply him, unless his Kingdom be richer then all the Confederates together, which is not very likely; more especially not having any Trade to bring in fresh Supplies as fast as he rakes 'em away. So that it is now the Confederates turn to continue their Efforts, to the end that the King of *France* may be still enforc'd to be plaguing his Subjects for Mony, and thereby hasten his own Ruin.

III. A Man might make notable Reflections upon the Reasons which the French Academy has given for handling Subjects of Eloquence and Poetry for a propos'd Reward, as Men ride Races: But in regard they are so obvious to Reflection, that they have escap'd the Sarcasms of very few, I shall forbear to say any thing more then only this: That the Subject is a Reflection pleasant enough: *That the Patience of God is formidable to the Wicked*; for indeed they who have been the Cause of this terrible War, which has prov'd so deadly and so dismal to so many People, and has occasioned the shedding of so much Innocent Blood, may find, it is so fear'd too soon, That God will no longer brook their Inhumanities. Celestial Patience, too far provok'd, changes in conclusion to Celestial Wrath, the Effects of which are divine Judgments.

But

But if I miſtake their Meaning and Interpretation of the Firſt Theme, certainly I cannot err, as to the Latter. The French Academy is a Phœnix's Neſt, wherein are hatch'd nothing but Wonders. They would fain have Diſcourſes made, to prove, *That the more the King of* France *deſerves Encomiums, the more he avoids 'em.* And all this, becauſe he refus'd the nauſeous Panegyricks which the Companies had made upon his Taking of *Mons* and *Namur*. I know not whether his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty refus'd to accept the Incenſe which they offer'd to perfume his Reputation; yet moſt People believe he got but very little Honour, by Taking a Town by Treachery: and perhaps, he might then, out of the the Tenderneſs of his Conſcience, believe he did not deſerve thoſe Encomium's, for making a Villain of the Baron of *Beſcy*. But however it were, this is certain, That upon the Taking of *Namur*, he liſten'd, with great Attention, to the moſt fulſome Harangues of the Deputies of one of the moſt conſiderable Provinces in his Kingdom, and ſuffer'd 'em all to ſooth him up with Stories of Falſhood. And had it not been as full of injurious Invectives againſt His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, as it is cramm'd with fawning Sycophantry to the *French* King, we would have inſerted it at length; but we ſhall only here produce ſome Fragments of it, to ſhew that the French Monarch is no ſuch Enemy to baſe and proſtrate Flattery as the French Academy would make the World believe. See here, how the Biſhop of *Nimes* claw'd him, when he preſented the *A D D R E S S* of the *States* of *Languedoc*.

'WE are come, *Sir*, to pay your Majeſty the Vows and Homages of a Province ſtudiouſly regardful of all her Duties, and always ſubmiſſive to your Commands. There is in our Hearts a Law more binding then the Cuſtome that brings us hither. We all along, with Joy, behold theſe happy Days, wherein our Fidelity renews under your favourable Aſpects. And as your Glory encreaſes every Year, we alſo, every Year, perceive our Reſpect, our Acknowledgment, and Adoration to augment. Whatever Experience, whatever Confidence, SIR, we have, your Atchievements ſtill ſurpaſs our Expectation. And nothing ſeems worthy of your ſelf, but what appears impoſſible to others. You have reduc'd, under your Subjection, a ſtrong City, that never underſtood before what a Victor was; that upheld her ſelf by her own proper Strength, and by her Reputation; that incloſs'd within her own Walls a whole Army for her Defence; which the Rivers and the Rocks, which Art and Nature had been at ſtrife to render inacceſſible; and which both Heaven and Earth, through the diſorder of the Weather, had render'd almoſt impregnable. There was a Neceſſity for you, at once, to vanquiſh the Seaſon, the Situation, the Enemy, and the Elements. You overcame 'em all, *Sir*, by your inceſſant Toyl; permit us, though with trembling, to ſay, *by your Dangers*. And this Conqueſt ought to be ſo much the more dearly priz'd by us, becauſe it is the Price of your Valour, and the Fruit of your Reſolution.

Certainly the Biſhop of *Nimes* is the firſt that ever ſaid, the Monarch of *France* expos'd himſelf at the Siege of *Namur*. So unfortunate is Flattery, that her Lies are always too groſs and apparent. But we muſt have one bold ſtroke more, the better to underſtand their Harangue.

'You ſometimes throw, *Sir*, over your Deſign, obſcure and impenetrable Vales, (*continues the cringing Prelate,*) and when you pleaſe, you deprive a vigilant Enemy of the Merit of his Fore-ſight. But this Year, you neither

' surpriz'd nor prevented him, but trac'd out before his Eyes the Platform of ' your Projects.

If Men did not know the History of that Siege, and the Story of the Baron of *Borsey*, (you may find it at length in the Memoirs of the Campaign of the Three Kings) this would be a topping Paragraph. In the mean time, I muſt tell you, that the King of *France* never took ſuch well-ponder'd Methods, nor ſo conceal'd, as thoſe which he laid when he form'd the Deſign of making himſelf Maſter of *Namurr*. His Men were got into the Field, when it was abſolutely impoſſible for the Confederates to be ready. He held Correſpondencies in the Place, and had bargain'd particularly with the Baron of *Berſey*. In ſhort, the City Surrender'd before it was preſs'd. And then when the Relieving of the Place was in Agitation, the Confederates were to break through thoſe Barriers, that had ſtopp'd both *Cæſars* and *Alexanders*. At ' length, (adds the Biſhop of *Nimes*) If the Floods and Tempeſts have been ' contrary to our Wiſhes, who is ignorant, but that blind Fortune will ſometimes ' be diſordering the Works of Wiſdom? But Sir, wherever you appear, Victo- ' ry is your Concomitant, with an exact Fidelity.

He talks much more at this random Rate; but theſe bold Touches are ſufficient to prove, that the K. of *France* could not reſiſt the Charms of Flattery upon the purchaſe of *Namur*; and this I have to ſay particularly of the Biſhop of *Nimes*, that he is one of the Forty of the French Academy.

Advice from *Spain*.

THey are making Recruits for *Catalogna* at *Madrid*, and in all the Dominions of the Catholic King, but not with the ſame Succeſs as in *France*, and in the Territories of the Confederates. They have begun to put in Execution the New Regulation for the Reformation of Luxury. Don *Emanuel Arias* new Preſident of *Caſtile*, has had his Oath given him by the King; which done, he took Poſſeſſion of his New Dignity the 25*th* of the laſt Month. They likewiſe continue the remitting of a Million of Crowns to the Duke of *Bavaria*, a good part being ſent away already. Conſiderable Summs are likewiſe remitted to the Spaniſh Admiral, *D. Pedro Corbetta* at *Naples*, to the end the Men of War may be in a Readineſs betimes. 'Tis ſaid that the K. of *England* and the United Provinces will ſet out Fifteen Men of War, and three Fire-ſhips, to act joyntly with the Spaniſh Fleet upon the *Mediterranean*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Spain*.

IT is not believ'd that the K. of *France* will make any great Efforts this Year in *Catalonia*, and therefore his Catholic Majeſty will do well to make the beſt of the Opportunity, and have ſo much the bigger Army in thoſe Parts; to the end, he may be able to improve his Advantages, and make Hay while the Sun ſhines. But I cannot find that things are in ſuch a ready Poſture. Soldiers are there as ſcarce as Money. So that it is not for the Confederates to build upon the Efforts of the Spaniards in thoſe Parts: and I am apt to believe, 'tis the leaſt thing which they depend upon. If the Reformation of Luxury go forward, 'tis very probably that *Spain* may

may be better peopl'd in time. In the mean while there's no going to War without Soldiers. And generally the Catholic *Religion is such a Waster of Mankind*, that the most Bigotted Kingdoms are most empty of Inhabitants.

Advice from *Poland* and the *North*.

THE King of *Poland* who is subject to the Gout, has been very much troubl'd with that Distemper for some time; and besides that Vexation, which is enough for one Man, he has been likewise afflicted with the Stone, but at present he is well settl'd in his Health. Their Polish Majesties departed from *Warsaw* the 21*st*. of the last Month for *Grodno*, who at the Opening of the General Dyet, which is in all likelihood Assembl'd by this time. The *Vidame d' Espenvall*, the French Embassadour followed the Court, his Business being to play the same Game at *Grodno*, as *Amelot* plays in *Switzerland*; that is to say, to foment Divisions, and set the Assembly together by the Ears, and if possible to prevent their coming to any Resolutions in favour of the Confederacy, against the Infidels.

The Muscovites make great Rejoycings for the Restoration of their Ancient *Kan*: but they do not seem to be much inclin'd to enter into a War against the Tartars. The Blockade of *Caminiec* continues with so good Success, that the Garrison dares not stir out to supply their Necessities

III. The Marquis of *Martangis*, the French Embassadour in *Denmark*, is departed for *Copenhagben*, in order to his return for *Paris*. And till the Arrival of M. *Bonrepos*, the Abbot *Bidil*, the French Resident at *Hamborough*, takes care of his Master's Affairs: for the Baron *d' Asfeild*, his Brother, would not be admitted, because he was tax'd to have been in the Plot that was carry'd on for Assassinating the K. of *England*. The Danish Fleet will be ready suddenly to set Sail, but upon what Design is not yet known,

Reflections upon the Advice from *Poland*.

I. IT would be necessary for the Repose of all Kingdoms and States, and for the Welfare and Tranquillity of the People, that the same thing were practic'd in all Courts, which is in use at *Venice*. For there no Public Persons, no Ministers of State, no Senators are permitted to have any Commerce or Society with any Foreign Ministers, and chiefly with those that *France* sends thither. That Republic having learnt by a thousand fatal Examples, that have happen'd in all States, and in all Ages, how dangerous such Conversations and Familiarities are. They think it sufficient to pay the Embassadours those Honours which are due to their Characters, and to Entertain 'em publickly: but after that, they who are concern'd in the Government, have no farther Conversation or Familiarity with 'em. And indeed, what are all the French Embassadours, but a sort of People, cull'd out for their Fox-like Subtilty and their *Proteus*-like Head-pieces, and sent about the World to do Mischief by all the base and ignominious ways of Delusion, Lying, Fraud, Dissimulation, Forgery, and whatever else of the like nature, that may conduce to bring about the Ends of a Master as bad as themselves; they are his Bro-

kers, to make his Bargains, the Conduit-Pipe, to convey his Bribes into the Hands of Traytors, they are his Licens'd Spies, and the Vermin in the Courts of Foreign Princes, that corrode and canker the Fidelity of their Subjects. All the Diſſention that happens in *Switzerland* between the Proteſtant and Catholick Cantons, ſolely proceeds from this; That *Amelot* and the Miniſters of *France* are in perpetual Conferences with thoſe that govern the Republic. The French Embaſſadour *Eſtrevel* in *Poland*, has ſo well improv'd his continual Converſations with thoſe Polanders, which he finds apt to receive his Impreſſions, that the Members of the Dyet of *Grodno* are already divided in their Reſolutions about the Continuance of the War with the Turks. So that they who have been dazl'd with the Diſcourſes and Preſents of this ſame French Miniſter, deſire a ſeparate Peace; alledging, that it behoves 'em to rid themſelves from the Inconveniencies and Miſeries of a Ruinous War. Others, on the other ſide, maintain that 'tis for the Glory of the Nation and the Welfare of *Chriſtendom*, not to deſert the common Intereſt of the Confederacy. And with theſe different Inclinations and Opinions it is, that the Dyet is like to begin; and all this, through the under-hand-Treachery of a Perſon ſent under the Noble Character of an Embaſſadour, to act the *Satan*. Nevertheleſs there is Reaſon to hope, that the good Intentions and great Wiſdom of his Poliſh Majeſty, will ſurmount theſe Obſtacles, and that he will be able to re-unite their difference of Opinions in a brave and pious Reſolution to continue the War againſt the Common Enemy.

Advice from *England*.

THE Office of the Maſter of the Rolls being vacant by the Death of *Ren. Powle* Eſquire, their Majeſties were pleas'd upon the 30*th* of the laſt Month, to grant the ſaid Office to the Right Honourable Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker to the Houſe of Commons, and Chancellour of the Great Seal.

Upon the 30*th*. of this Inſtant, his Majeſty being come to the Houſe of Lords, and Seated upon his Throne in his Royal Robes, Paſs'd the Act for Granting to Their Majeſties an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound for carrying on a vigorous War againſt *France*; ſo that now there remains no more, but that the Money be ſpeedily collected, and paid into the Exchequer for public Uſe. Soon after his Majeſty having thought fit to Entruſt the Command of the Fleet in the Hands of Mr. *Henry Killegrew*, Sir *Ralph Delaval*, and Sir *Clowſly Shovel*; in purſuance of his Majeſties Pleaſure, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, Conſtituted the ſaid three Perſons, by ad Joynt Commiſſion, Admiral and Commander in Chief of Their Majeſties Fleet, for the next Summer's Expedition.

Not long after, the Parliament paſs'd another Act, Granting to their Majeſties, certain Rates and Duties of Exciſe upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors; for ſecuring Retompences and Advantage in the ſaid Act mention'd, to ſuch Perſons as ſhall voluntarily advance Ten Hundred Thouſand Pound toward carrying on the War againſt *France*. This is no leſs able Security for any Perſons, Natives or Forreigners that will contribute toward the advancing the Summ of Ten Hundred Thouſand Pound for the Purpoſes declar'd in the

Act,

Act, by paying into the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer the fore-mentioned Summ before the first of *May*, 1693. upon the Terms expressly mention'd in the said Act.

'Tis said, the King intends, in Person, to take a View of the Fleet; and after that, to re-pass the Seas about the 20th. of the next Month. We are assur'd, that the English Fleet will consist of a Hundred and Seventy Men of War, comprehending Fire-ships, Frigates, and Convoys, without reckoning in the smaller Vessels.

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*.

France never expected that the Parliament of *England* would have performed what they have already done; or, at least, that they would have brought it so soon to pass. She flatter'd her self, That this August Assembly would have spun out their Consultations to a much longer time. But they who compose that illustrious Body, were well assur'd of what Importance it was to hasten His Majesty's Satisfaction, as being the only way to ballance the only means in the World to second his generous Intentions. And these two Inferences may be readily drawn from the Resolutions of the English, who have so willingly granted near a Million of Pounds Sterling more then they did the last Year. The First is, That they have a real Affection for Their Majesties, and the present Government; and that they are now those truly *Felices Agricolæ* that understand their own Good. The Second, is, That there is a great difference between a Nation enjoying a free and flourishing Trade with all Parts of the World, and where, for that reason, the ways of raising Money for the Publick Good, are ready at hand; and between a People broken with tyrannous and excessive Impositions, and whose vaunting Monarch is forc'd to make use of those low shifts to support his Grandeur, as to expose the bankrupt Condition of his Kingdom to all the World. Whereas the English, instead of being exhausted, redouble the Testimonies of their Affection, and seek no farther then only to secure the voluntary Subscriptions of the People, after all the vast Expences they have been at already, during this War.

Advice from *Holland*, and the *Low-Countries*.

THE French have hitherto been no less active in *Flanders* then in *Germany*. They have been in perpetual Motion all the last Month; which has extremely tyr'd the Men on both Sides. But while People were wondring what the French design'd, they presently invested *Huy*, with a Body of Sixteen or Eighteen Thousand Men.

Upon notice of their March, which was given the 26th of *December*, 1692. the Baron of *Beneste*, the Governour, commanded all the Garison to their several Posts, with Orders to those that kept the Out-guards, to obey the Superior Officers that were next 'em; and all the Brigades over the River *Hoyeul* were broken down, but that next the Church of *Nostre Dame*.

The Enemy began to appear, the 26th. and 27th. at Night toward the Valley of *Nostre Dame*; and between Seven and Eight a Clock in the Morning, the Governour

Governour play'd upon 'em from the Hills on both ſides with his Cannon, doing good Execution; and ſo continu'd firing all Day, as well from the Mountain of *Coreu*, where the French began to appear about Eleven in the Fore-noon, as alſo from the Hills behind the *Recollets Fryers*; in both which places they began to throw up the Earth, with a great Number of Faggots. They made their firſt Onſet the ſame day, by removing the Guard from the Poſt before the Blind Men's Gate, in the Suburbs; where a Serjeant, that had deſerted ſome time before, having ſurpriz'd our Men, by the Favour of the Gardens, ſlipt into the Suburbs.

Between Three and four of the clock in the Afternoon, *Dasvans* being got between the Hills, behind the Mountain *Corea*, fell upon the great Mill in St. *Katherine*'s Suburbs, defended by a Serjeant and Nine Men, and was beaten of once; but the ſecond time he made himſelf Maſter of it, after a long Reſiſtance, with conſiderable Loſs of his Men, occaſion'd by the Shot from the Caſtle. The Enemy purſuing this Succeſs, poſſeſt themſelves of the reſt of the Suburbs, the Mills, and St. *Katherine*'s Church; but were co ſtrain'd to quit the Church by reaſon of the Bombs and Cannon that play'd from the Caſtle. All this while, the Small Shot and the Poſts next the Suburbs acquitted themſelves like Men of Courage, and then Night coming on, both ſides gave over. The Night following, a Drummer was ſent with a Civil Letter to the Governour, from the Chevalier *de Gaſſion*, and an Offer to releaſe the Priſoners taken by the French, if the Governour would diſcharge thoſe that the Garriſon had taken; which was agreed to. The Drummer had Orders, if the Governour ſhould ask what was the Deſign of the French, to tell him, That the Chevalier was ignorant of the K. his Maſter's Intentions; but that the M. *de Boufflers* cou'd better inform him in a little Time. Soon after ſeveral Deſerters came to us, who reported That the Enemy began to beat a March about Nine of the clock in the Morning, and to file off, retreating towards *Namurre*: Upon which, a Rumour was ſpread of the March of the D. of *Bavaria* with 30000 Men, and Succour coming from *Liege*, of 17000 Men, under the Count *de Tſerclas*. However, during their Retreat, which laſted a good while, they pepper'd the Town with their Cannon. 'Tis poſitively ſaid, that their Army conſiſted of 18000 Men, and that they loſt 1200.

Upon this ill Succeſs of the Siege, the French ſpread a Rumour, that what they did, was only a Counterfeit ſhow to make the Confederates divide their Forces, while the French attack'd *Furnes*, which was the Place they really aim'd at. However, this Counterfeit Show coſt 'em dear. But whether this were a Counterfeit or no, the French inveſted *Furnes* ſome days after, with 44 Battalions and Cavalry proportionable: and in regard they had drein'd all the neighbouring Garriſons, they had ſo many Men, that it was no hard Matter for 'em, to cut off the Communication between *Furnes* and *Nieuport*. The Conſequence of that place, and *Dixmude*, that could not be preſerv'd the one without the other, did not appear ſo great to the Duke of *Bavaria*, as to hazard a bloudy and doubtfull Attempt, in forcing the Entrenchments of the French. And therefore he rather choſe to preſerve his Men for the beginning of the Campaign, then to expoſe 'em to a dubious Encounter for the preſervation of thoſe two places; and therefore he wrote the following Letter to the Count of *Furnes*, Governour of the Town.

'SIR,

SIR,

'BY the Posts which the Enemies have taken, there is great Probability the Enemy will besiege *Furnes*. Our Men are come up, and if it be possible, we will endeavour to relieve you. But in regard the Post which the Enemies possess is well known to you, wherein besides they fortifie themselves, you may do what you think convenient, without staying till the last Extremity; which I am oblig'd positively to tell ye, since the Preservation of your Men is of more Importance, then the keeping of the Town. Consider what you have to do, and believe me always your Friend.

Sign'd *Emanuel*, Elector.

Upon this, the Count call'd together the Chief Officers, to consult what was best to be done in pursuance of the Elector's Orders, who considering the Condition of the Place, that the Enemy had drein'd away all the Water, on the North-side, in which consisted all the Strength of the Town, and that they would have advanc'd their Trenches that Night to the Moat, wherein there was little Water; That the Rampart had no Flanks, so that their Men would be cut off, and tak'n for want of being secur'd behind; That the Attack next the West-Gate, toward the Canal of *Dunkirk*, was advanc'd within 100 Paces of the City Moat; That the Attack next *Nieuport* Gate was advanc'd within 50 Paces of the Moat of the City; besides that the want and defect of Cannon afforded the Enemy liberty to post themselves where they pleas'd, without being oblig'd to raise Batteries to cut the Palisado's of the Counterscarp; That the rest of the Rampart being all of New Earth, could not but be very suddenly beaten down: Considering also the Weakness of the Men's Bodies, by reason of Sickness, and frequent Detachments, which depriv'd 'em of the Means to furnish the Posts with Defendants, sufficient for so large an Extent; and besides observing no effect of the Inundation which they were put in hopes of from *Nieuport* within 10 days. Upon all these Considerations it was resolv'd, That a Capitulation with the Enemy should no longer be delay'd, in pursuance whereof they beat a Parley the 6th. of *January*, 1693.

These Consultations and Resolutions were sign'd by the Count of *Horne*'s General, and all the Collonels, Lieutenant-Collonels, and Majors of the Garrison.

But because the Council of War had not time, at first, in the Hurry they were in, upon the Count's receiving the Elector's Letter, to set down all their Reasons in Writing, they afterwards added several other Reasons, drawn from the Slightness and Newness of the Works, much weaken'd by the Rain, and the exceeding Strength of the Enemy, who had upon one Battery no less then 12 Pieces of Cannon and 14 Mortars. But the main Cause of all, of the Loss of the Town was ascrib'd to the People of *Nieuport*, who would not let out their Water as they were desir'd; the Reason of which was of great Moment to be examin'd and look'd into, to prevent any more such dangerous Accidents for the future. And this the Count of *Horne* signified in the Letter which he wrote to the States of *Holland*, concerning his Surrender of the Place.

The

The *CAPITULATION.*

I. THat the Garriſon of *Furnes*, as well Horſe as Foot, ſhould march out with Drums beating, Match lighted at both ends, Bullet in Mouth, Colours and Enſigns flying, and Four Pieces of Cannon, for the Tranſportation of which they ſhall be allow'd Boats and Waggons ſufficient.

II. That the Garriſon of *Furnes* ſhall be ſafely conducted, the neareſt way, through *Ouſt Dunkirk*, over the *Downs*, to *Dunkirk*, with all their Waggons, Baggage, Equipage, and Lead-Horſes.

III. That they ſhall allow the Garriſon of *Furnes* for their Wives and Children, Baggage, Sick and Wounded, Barks or Binnen-Landers ſufficient to carry 'em ſafe to *Nieuport*; comprehending therein the Pourveyer of Victuals, their Commiſſaries, Miniſters, and all that belongs to 'em; and they that cannot be remov'd in *Furnes* till they are perfectly recover'd, and then ſhall be ſent ſafe to *Nieuport*.

IV. That all the Priſoners, on both Sides, ſhall be releas'd, and they that were taken belonging to this Garriſon, as Horſe and Foot.

V. That Deſerters ſhall not be enquir'd after, nor ſtopp'd.

VI. That all Officers which are at *Furnes*, though not belonging to the Garriſon, ſhall be comprehended in the Second and Third *Articles*.

VII. That the Garriſon in the Caſtle of *Crequi* ſhall be comprehended in the ſame *Articles*.

VIII. That all the Inhabitants of *Furnes* ſhall have Fifteen Days time to depart, or ſtay, as they ſhall ſee convenient, without having any Injury done them.

IX. That the General of the Artillery, with his Equipage, Baggage, all his Officers and Domeſticks, with their Baggage, their Horſes and Furniture, and all that belongs to 'em, ſhall be conducted to *Nieuport* in Barks and Waggons ſufficient, according to the Second and Third *Articles*.

X. That all the Engeneers and Officers of the Artillery, and all that belongs to 'em, ſhall be comprehended in the *Articles*.

All theſe *Articles* were agreed to, upon Condition that One Gate of the City ſhould be forthwith deliver'd to the King's Men; and that the Garriſon ſhould march out the 17th of *January*, 1693. at Eight a Clock in the Morning; and that Hoſtages given on both Sides, ſhould remain till performance of the Treaty on both Parts.

Given at Furnes, *Jan.* 6. 1693.

Signed *W. A.* Count *de Hornes*, and *Boufflers*.

Furnes had no ſooner Capitulated, but *Dixmude* was quitted; and both Garriſons are arriv'd at *Nieuport*.

FINIS.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE,

OR, The HISTORICAL and POLITICAL

Monthly Mercury,

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For the Month of *February*, 1693.

With Political *Reflexions* upon every State.

VOL. IV.

To be continued Monthly from the Original publiſhed at the *HAGUE*, by the Authority of the States of *Holland*, and *West-Frieſland*.

LONDON,

Printed for Henry Rhodes near *Bride-lane* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and John Harris at the Harrow in the *Poultry*: 1693.

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THE

Historical and Political *MERCURY*:

For the Month of *February*, 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

1. THE Pope finding himself well at ease from all the Inconveniences of his Distemper, has been present ever since, at all the Performances of his Function. Upon *Christmas-day* he receiv'd the usual Complements of the Cardinals, and the publick Ministers. The same day the Count *de Thun*, who is to command the Galleys of *Malta*, was introduc'd to his Audience, by the Imperial Embassador, and kiss'd his Holiness's Slipper. The Office of Examiner of the Bishops has been confer'd upon Father *Alemani*, a *Florentine*, at the Nomination of Father *Segneri*, a Jesuite, whose Indispositions will no longer permit him to exercise that Function. There have been several Alterations made in the Governments of the Ecclesiastical State. Signior *Sforza* quits the Vice Legateship of *Ferrara* to goe to *Ascoli*. Signior *Doria* supplies the First, and leaves that of *Fano* to *Marubittini*. Signior *Celesi* goes to *Camerino*. Signior *Albertini* to *Fabriano*. Signior *Russo* is to take possession of that of *Ravenna* at his Return from *Naples*: and 'tis said, that Cardinal *Caraffa* will remove thither, with the Character of Legate. Signior *Lari*, formerly Vice-Legate of *Bologna*, has been recall'd to *Rome* by the Pope's Order, his Holiness designing him for some other more important Employments. The Holy Father has dispos'd of Twelve Offices, which the Clerks of the Chamber were wont to draw every year by Lot, and has bestow'd 'em according to the Merit and Capacity of those that are to exercise 'em. But he has refus'd to Cardinal *Altieri* that of Chamberlain, which he requested for the Cardinal his Nephew; tho' that Prelate propos'd to lay out for the benefit of the Chamber the one half of the Revenue of that Employment.

2. The Catholick, as well as Protestant Princes, have been equally sensible of the high Degree of Power to which the Court of *Rome* has rais'd her self as well in respect of her Temporal Authority, which she has been always carefull to augment, as also of her spiritual Jurisdiction, which is the *Basis* of that vast Empire which she has founded upon the

Diminution and Impairment of the Grandeur of other Potentates. The one are ſenſible of it, becauſe they acknowledge her Authority; the other becauſe they will not acknowledge it; and the Court of *Rome* endeavours to make her beſt of the Conjunctures, and various Changes that happen in other States, to favour or preſerve her Pretentions, as well over the one as the other. Her Conteſts with *France*, and the Buſineſs of the Ninth Electorate furniſh us at this day with two Examples. We underſtand, that in Reference to the Quarrel between the Pope and the Moſt Chriſtian King, that in conſequence of a Congregation that has been held upon the ſeveral Expedients propos'd for the Pope's ſatisfaction, on behalf of the Biſhops that were preſent at the Aſſembly in 1682. it has been agreed, That to render their Submiſſion the more Authentick, there ſhould be a new Aſſembly of the Clergy ſummon'd together at *Paris*, to the end it may appear to be a Satisfaction given not only by ſome particular Perſons who have ſeparated themſelves from the Intereſts and Sentiments of the greater Number, but of the Body it ſelf, that gave occaſion of the Offence, that ſo diſguſted the Court of *Rome*. This Aſſembly is to meet ſoon after *Eaſter*; after which, there is a Letter to be written to the Pope, containing the Submiſſion which he demands, and which has been ſo long promis'd him. So that if things be cordially executed according to this Project, we may ſuddenly expect to ſee an end of this great Affair, which owes the Original and Birth of it to the Conſtancy of *Innocent* XI. and will be beholding to the Concluſion of it, to the Conjuncture of this War.

III. If the Pope treads right in this Affair, and that he is reſolv'd upon ſuch a Submiſſion, according to the preſent Poſture of Affairs, *France* is not in a Condition to refuſe it, and ſo theſe two concording Conjunctures, cannot but be very acceptable to the Holy See. But *Rome* cannot ſo eaſily ſwallow the bitter Pill of the Ninth Electorate in favour of the Duke of *Hanover*. 'Twas ſaid, his Holineſs had given his Conſent, and according to our Memoirs, I ſaid ſo too. But this Affair is ſo far from being pleaſing to the Pope, that he has been extremely offended at it. In a word, 'tis moſt certain, that in another Congregation which was to be held upon this Subject, he reſolv'd to proteſt againſt this New Electorſhip, as was done upon the 26th. of *November*, 1648. againſt the Treaties of *Munſter* and *Oſnabrugh*, which had erected the Eighth Electorate of *Charles Lewis*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*; under pretence, that *Innocent* X. had not given his Conſent to that Augmentation of the Number of Electors, beſides that Prince was a Proteſtant; and the Pope, had he but been believ'd, would have puſh'd on things a great deal farther. For he had projected to annull the Emperor's Decree, by a Decree of his own. But in regard they made it out to him that in ſuch Caſes the Holy See has no power to give a Definitive Sentance, he will do no more then only act by way of Proteſtation.

IV. The

IV. The 24th. of *December*, the Pope gave Publick Audience; and, the 1st. of *January*, was present at a Privat Consistory, 'Tis said, that this was to conferr the Title of Archbishop upon Signior *Caccia*, to the end, he may the sooner depart, to execute his Office of Nuncio in *Spain*. However it be, His Holiness presses his Departure, not only to settle a perfect Correspondency between the Two Courts, but also, in prosecution of a greater Design, which he proposes to himself, of Reconciling the Christian Princes, and Uniting them together by a firm Peace; and by that means, to deliver *Italy* from the Inconveniencies which it suffers, by the Marches and Quartering of Foreign Forces. People make no doubt, but that Signior *Caccia* will be as well receiv'd at *Madrid*, as *Cavallerini* was at *Versailles*; but it is reported publickly at *Rome*, that the latter has taken great Care, to render himself acceptable to the Court of *France*; as also, to enter far into a Negotiation, for accommodating the Affairs of *Piemont*, but that there is nothing yet a foot, for the Benefit of the Holy See. The Adherents of *France* talk loud of the Advantage of their Cause, for that they desire nothing more then the Repose and Peace of *Italy*; whereas the Confederates covet nothing more, then to see it all in a Blaze. To this, the Confederates Answer, That *Italy* can never hope for Peace, by a particular and separate Accommodation; and that to obtain it by a general Peace, less deceitful then the preceeding Accommodations, there was no other way, then to make a good War. These opposite Interests occasion several Writings to come abroad, where every one improves his Arguments, the best he can, for his Party. Among the rest there is one, entitl'd, *Problemes to be resolv'd upon the Present Affairs of* Italy. The Author, in few Words, expose's the general Interests of the Princes and States of *Italy*, and what has pass'd in those Countries, of most remarkable in *France*, with respect to *France*, since the coming of *Lewis* XIV. to the Crown: More-especially, Care is taken, not to omit the Business of the *Corsi*; the Pyramid set up in *Rome*; the Acquisition of *Casal*; the Contests with *Clement* X. and *Innocent* XI. the Entry of *Lavardin* into *Rome*; the Bombing of *Genoua*, and whatever else, has given occasion to the present War in *Piemont*. Afterwards, it supposes, the terminating the War, by a particular Peace, which may leave *Italy* at rest, while other States are alone employ'd to quench the general Conflagration; it supposes farther, That if the King of *France* being delivered from the War of *Piemont*, and turning all his Forces upon *Flanders*, should finish that important Conquest, and consequently, give Laws to all the rest of the Confederate Princes and States, and then makes these Demands, I. What the Princes of *Italy* will do, if the King of *France* sets up at *Pignerol* and *Casal*, a Chamber of Re-union, to dismember their Estates, as he has done in *Germany*. II. What they will do, in case they have other Quarrels to put an end to, worse then those about the Pyramid, *Lavardin*'s Affront, or, the Bombing of *Genoua*. &c. III. Whether they will be then in a Condition, to have recourse to a Confederacy, such as is the present Alliance, or to

he

be ever in Hopes of ſuch a favourable Conjuncture. IV. Whether the Suffering the Imperialiſts to Lodge and Quarter among 'em, be to be compar'd, with what they will be conſtrain'd to ſuffer, granting, that any of the Caſes above-mention'd, ſhould fall out.

V. The great haſt they make in finiſhing the Hoſpital for the Poor People, is the Reaſon, That they cannot make Proviſion, all of a ſuddain, of many things that are wanting: So that the moſt Impatient, have taken an Occaſion to murmur at their being ſhut up; and to proceed even to Inſoleney, and a kind of Sedition. But this Tumult was, appeas'd by the Care and Vigilancy of the Governour, who impriſon'd about Fifteen of the moſt Mutinous of the Mendicants. Nevertheleſs, this unlucky Accident has been ſo far from producing that Effect which the Poor expected, that it has but encreaſed the Pope's Deſire, to bring the Work to a ſpeedy Concluſion. To this purpoſe, he has order'd Poors Boxes to be put up in the Churches, and deputed Gentlemen to collect the Alms of well diſpos'd Perſons in all the Quarters of the City. Moreover, the Pope has aſſign'd 'em a Hundred thouſand Crowns in Money, out of the Pontifical Treaſury. The Fifth of the laſt Month he gave 'em Audience; the next Day he caus'd a Hundred Crowns in Gold, the uſual New-years Gift of the Apoſtolick Scribes, to be diſtributed among 'em, in the Hoſpital of St. *John de Laterano*: And for that ſeveral Poor People, that have been ſhut up there, have dy'd for want of Air, there is a Garden purchas'd which joins to their Apartment, for 'em to walk and refreſh themſelves.

In regard the Conſtable *Colonna* ſtill perſiſts in his Reſolution of not viſiting the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour, 'tis ſaid, That Miniſter has receiv'd Orders, from the King his Maſter, to act *Incognito* at *Rome*. The Duke of *Allovita*, has taken his leave of the Pope, at a Private Audience; and His Holineſs has ſent him back laden with Indulgences. We are aſſur'd, that he will ſuddenly make a Promotion of Cardinals; and, that Father *Segnari* will not be forgotten.

VI. Among the Memoirs that appear in *Italy*, upon the preſent Affairs, there is one which contains, the *Reaſons of His Holineſs Pope* Innocent XII. *for Peace among the Chriſtian Princes, and the Continuance of the War againſt the Turks, with Reflexions upon the ſame Matter.* The Pamphlet is too long to be inſerted entire, and therefore, we ſhall only give an Abſtract of it. For tho' this Subject has been often treated on, yet there is ſomething of Novelty that will appear in this.

The Pope ſpurr'd on, with an eager Deſire, to procure the Repoſe of *Chriſtendom*; has repreſented to the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, his Imperial Majeſty's Embaſſador, and to the Miniſters of *Spain* and *Savoy*, at ſeveral Audiences which he has given 'em, more eſpecially ſince the taking of *Namur*, the Neceſſity of a Peace among the the Chriſtian Princes, grounded upon the following Reaſons: Firſt, Becauſe that in the preſent Conjuncture of the War with the Turk, they have had a fair Opportunity to expell him utterly out of *Europe*; an Opportunity not

to

to be recover'd in many Ages, if it be not lost: That the *Ottoman* Empire is very much weaken'd, as having lost not only *Hungary*, with several fair and large Provinces, but being also dreined both of Men and Money. So that if a Peace were made with *France*, and all the Force of *Europe* turn'd against the Turk, it would be no easie thing utterly to destroy him. That the Men and Money which are unprofitably wasted against *France*, would be advantageously made use of against the Infidels; and for that, His Holiness promises to concurr, with all his power, toward so pious a Design.

II. For that Experience shews us, That the Confederates, notwithstanding all their numerous Forces, gain nothing upon *France*, by reason that their Interests are too much separated, their Prospects too different, their Councils too slow, and their manner of putting 'em in Execution too defective. Whereas the King of *France* being alone, and Absolute, his Resolutions are put in Execution as soon as taken. That the Confederates are so far from being able to pretend to bring about their Ends, that it is rather to be fear'd, if they stay too long before they make a Peace, that either some may withdraw from the League, or that some other unlucky Accident may fall out, which may render the Conditions of Peace much more difficult then now they may obtain; since the King of *France* has a great Inclination to it, by reason of the great need he has to give his Kingdom a breathing-time, and some leisure to recover the Wants and Exigences that almost overwhelm it, as being exhausted by so many prodigious Efforts and Dreinings which the King is enforc'd to make, to resist so many potent Enemies. That nevertheless it is not yet so weak, but that it is able to act Offensively, and to win Strong-Holds one after another, as this Year he took *Namur* in view of the Confederates. That this Consideration ought to oblige the King of *Spain*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, to give over trying the Fortune of Arms, and only to think of Peace and Repose, by accepting Conditions of Peace; which cannot but be very reasonable, since the King of *France* offer'd, by *Rebenac*, to the Pope, *a blank Paper, to regulate the Conditions himself*. Lastly, That the Catholic Princes ought to consider the Danger to which the Catholic Religion will be expos'd, in case the Confederates should compass the reducing of *France* by a successful War, and to that degree of Humility which they pretend to.

These are the Pope's Reasons; which are very like those of *Rebenac's*, formerly alleadged in the Memoire, that has been printed. Whether it be, that in truth he has the same Prospects; or that, like a politick Mediator, he contents himself with proposing the Motives that may induce the Confederate Princes to Peace; while, on the other side, he acts with the King of *France*, to encline him to reasonable Conditions, such as may content the Confederates, and found a more lasting Treaty then any of the former. However it be, you will find by the Answer, That if the Reasons above-mentioned are plausible, the Confederates Cause is so just, that the very same Reasons serve to defend it.

This

This Answer begins with a Declaration, That it has no Design to combat the laudable Intention of the Holy Father: That it were to be wish'd, that the most Christian King had had the same Considerations, when he undertook to support the tottering Condition of the Turks; and by his Invasions, stopt the current of the Emperor's and the Venetian Conquests. Moreover, the Author professes himself to be so far from opposing the Pope's just Motives, that he would rather endeavour to second 'em, by seeking out the Means for concluding a true and durable Peace, to the end he might transmit the Fruits of it to Posterity. And so goes on with the following Reflexions.

I. *First*, No body can be ignorant, how jealous, all along, the French have been of the House of *Austria*, and how inveterately they hate the Spanish Nation; so that they have never escap'd any opportunity to weaken and oppress it as much as lay in their power. More especially it may be seen in the Rupture of the last Peace, that when the Taking of *Belgrade* had open'd a door for the Emperor's victorious Arms to penetrate into the Ottoman Empire: They thought that a favourable Opportunity to set up their chimerical and unjust Pretences of Re-union; imagining that the German Nation, dreaded by their barbarous Inhumanities and Butcheries, wherein they made use of the utmost Extremities of Fire and and Sword, would constrain the Emperor to grant 'em their Demands. II. All the World knows, that there is nothing more to which the King of *France* aspires, then to make himself Master of the Dominions of the King of *Spain*, in case that His Majesty dies without Children, under pretence, That then the Succession would be open for the Dauphine. 'Tis well known also, that he desires to unite to his Crown all the Countries seated upon the *Rhine*; and that the French Writers are not asham'd to acknowledge what are the Pretensions of their Monarch. III. The Pope ought to consider, That the French have a strict Alliance with the Turk: That they assist him with their Counsels, their Forces, and several of their most experienc'd Officers and Engineers, with Arms and Ammunition. It belongs to his Prudence, to consider how this Inconvenience may be remedy'd after a Peace; and to prevent the Court of *France* from assisting the Infidels with such kind of Succours, either directly or indirectly. IV. It behoves the Pope to be mindful of his own Interests, and to call to remembrance after what manner the King of *France* treated his Predecessors, when he thought himself above all the World; the Vexations with which he hath fretted their very Souls, and the Affronts which he put upon *Innocent* XI. by *Lavardin*'s entring into *Rome* with an armed Force, as into a conquered City, by his quarrelling about the Privilege of Quarters, by the Novelties which he introduced into the Church, in regard of the *Regale*, and other Pretensions. So that had not the War happen'd, the Bishops of *France* would have set up for so many Popes themselves, and slighted the See of *Rome*. V. There is this Observation to be deduc'd from all this, That the Interest of that Monarch is his Idol; the Idol which he adores above all other Deities, and to which it behoves his

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own Subjects to ſacrifice their Eſtates, their Lives, and their Conſciences: So that 'tis in vain to oppoſe him with Vertues reverenc'd by the Pagans, the moſt ſacred Ties of Civil Society, the Obligations of Chriſtianity, *God himſelf, and all his Saints.* How then is it poſſible to ſtop him by a bare, ſingle, Packthread Treaty, or a Peace? VI. The Power of this Intereſt, was the Cauſe, that while the French perſecuted the Hugonots in *France*, againſt the Faith of Edicts and Privileges; and that they gave it out, in all the Catholick Courts, That this was all out of an extraordinary Zeal for Religion, at the ſame time they ſuccour'd both the Reformed Malecontents in *Hungary*, and were not afraid to attack the Holy See it ſelf. VII. His Holineſs obſerves very well, That the King of *France* is not brought quite ſo low neither, but that he can ſtill hold out a long time againſt the Confederates; and that it is in his power ſtill to win ſtrong Holds. But that is truly the Motive which obliges the Confederates not to make a Peace. For ſince the inordinate Ambition of the French Monarch has not yet been confin'd within any Bounds, and that all the Potentates in League againſt him, have not been able to put a ſtop to him, how will they be able to do it, when they ſhall be diſunited? With what haughtineſs and contempt will he uſe the Potentates of *Europe*? not ſparing the Pope himſelf? What Barr will there be to obſtruct him then? and how ſhall the League be re-ſoader'd, when it is once diſſolv'd? VIII. 'Tis thought to be the Pope's Intention, to procure a Peace not for two or Three Years, but a laſting Peace: for otherwiſe he will never attain the End which he propoſes to himſelf, in the War againſt the Turk; and that would be only to rake up the Aſhes over the Embers, to the end the Fire may be blown up again upon the leaſt Occaſion? IX. Upon the Whole, the Queſtion is put, Whether in the preſent Condition of *Europe*, and an Experience of Four Years, it be poſſible to make a firm and laſting Peace? The French believe that they have convinc'd the World, that they paſſionately deſire Peace, in offering the Pope a *Blank Paper.* But as this is not the firſt time that they have been at theſe vain and idle Diſcourſes, if His Holineſs has a mind to make Tryal, he needs no more but ſound the Miniſters of *France*, whether they have a real Deſign, (1.) To acknowledge for Good and Valuable, in all the Clauſes of it, the Renunciation of the deceaſed Queen of *France*, which the French ſo ſtrongly diſputed in 1667? (2.) Whether they will reſtore the Duke of *Lorrain* his Country, without any Limitation? (3.) Whether they will reſtore to the Empire, all that they have taken ſince the Peace of *Munſter*? (4.) Whether they will renounce their Alliance with the Turk, and forbear giving him any Aſſiſtance for the future? His Holineſs would then ſoon ſee whether they had a cordial Inclination to make a laſting and ſolid Peace, or no: But 'tis much to be doubted, whether they would be very willing to put any of theſe Conditions into the *Blank Paper.* X. The next Queſtion is, By what means the French might be oblig'd to make a good Peace, and not break it at the end of three or four Years? There is

no better Expedient for that, then to proſecute the War more vigorouſly then ever againſt 'em; and to this purpoſe, to conclude a War with the Turks: To the end, the Emperor being diſingag'd from that Diverſion, the Confederates might be the better enabl'd to bring *France* to the Terms which they deſire, and reſtore Peace to Chriſtendom, according to the Means which this Memoire propoſes.

VII. Signior *Cavallerini*, the Firſt of this Month, had a Private Audience of the King of *France*. 'Tis ſaid, That the Nuncio laid before him, That ſince he look'd upon the preſent War to be a War of Religion, His Majeſty would deeply oblige his Holineſs, if he would forbear making any more Conqueſts in *Spaniſh Flanders*? To which the King anſwer'd, That it behov'd the Pope firſt, as the Common Father, to redouble his Endeavours for the Peace of *Italy*, and hinder the Emperor from obtaining any Succour from thence, during the War.

VIII. Upon *New-Years-Day*, the Sacrament was expos'd in the Ducal Church of St. *Mark*'s, at *Venice*, to implore the Bleſſing of Heaven upon the Forces of the Commonwealth againſt the Infidels. This Devotion ended the next Day in the Evening with a Solemn Proceſſion; and for Three Days together, all ſorts of public Divertiſements were forbid. The New Levies go forward with good Succeſs; and every Day the Militia of the *Terra Firma* arrives here. The Moſt Serene Duke haſtens the Preparations for the Campaigne, with extraordinary Diligence: ſo that 'tis hop'd he will be in a Condition to depart in *March*, at fartheſt. Some Galleys are already ſet ſail from the *Levant* and *Dalmatia*, to accompany him in his Expedition, and they are lading both Ammunition and Proviſion upon the Convoy that is to ſet ſail before. He has viſited the *Arſenal* for ſome Days, to view the Condition of the Works; and to expedite the building of the Galeaſſes, and other Veſſels, that are to put to Sea in a little time. He is to carry along with him conſiderable Summs, which all the Cities, Towns and Caſtles of the Republic have conſented to furniſh him with. The little City of *Eſte*, which has begun, offers 4000 Ducats; *Padua*, 20000; *Verona*, 12000; and *Cremona*, 4000. Beſides theſe Contributions, they are raiſing great Summs, which will amount very high, upon the Brotherhoods of Arts and Myſteries, which thoſe Corporations very freely offer. Signior *Zeno*, a Noble Venetian, has been made Procurator of St. *Mark*, for the Summ of 20000 Ducats. The 22d. of the laſt Month, there was an extraordinary Concourſe of People at the *Arſenal*, to ſee launch'd a Veſſel that was call'd the *St. Mark*; and to ſee the Embeliſhments of the Portall, and the Entrance, where they have been at work a long time, adorn'd with a great number of Marble Statues brought from *Athens*, with Inſcriptions in Honour of the Duke. The Venetians have granted the Switzers Corn for the Men which they are now raiſing in the Cantons.

The Sollicitations of *Rebenac* have not hinder'd the Republic of *Genoa* from furniſhing the Emperor with the Contributions which he demanded, nor from granting 2000 Men to the Venetians. The Duke of *Mantua*.

Mantua has alſo paid 30000 Piſtoles to the Imperialiſts. So that the ill Succeſs of that Miniſter in the Courts of *Italy*, has caus'd him to be recall'd into *France*.

Cardinal *Viſconti*, Archbiſhop of *Milan*, is lately dead of the Stone; His Funeral Obſequies were to be perform'd the 16th. of the laſt Month. This Prelate, by his Laſt Will order'd, that his Body ſhould be laid in Cardinal *Frederick Borromeo*'s Tomb; that the Mendicant Friars ſhould ſay 3000 Maſſes for his Soul; that the Moveables of the Archiepiſcopal Palace, and thoſe in the Palace of *Gropello* ſhould remain to the Archbiſhop that ſucceeds him; that a Summ of Money ſhould be diſtributed among the Poor, that 2000 Crowns ſhou'd be laid out upon the Tomb of St. *Charles*, and as much for the Embelliſhing his Image; and that Six thouſand Crowns ſhould be given to the College of Nobles for the Maintenance of Scholars.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

IT is moſt certain, and a thing which I have oftentimes repeated, That if the Pope would have made uſe of the preſent Conjuncture, he might have obtain'd of the King of *France* whatever he deſir'd. For in ſhort, what could that Prince have refus'd him, conſidering the preſent Poſture of the Affairs of *Europe*? However, ſo far has his Holineſs been from making the beſt of his Advantages, that *France* has gain'd from him whatever ſhe could demand. That Crown, which hitherto has all along put the Holy See in Hopes of a Submiſſion from the Biſhops, which would make a ſplendid Amends for what the Aſſembly of the Clergy did in 1682. thinks it enough to promiſe. So that the Pope now finds that he has granted all to the Moſt Chriſtian King, without having receiv'd from the Moſt Chriſtian King that Satisfaction for which he pawn'd him his Royal Word. I make no queſtion but if the Holy Father were the Abſolute Maſter of the French Prelate's Submiſſion, a little thing would content him. But in regard the Honour of the Holy See lyes at Stake, and for that the Cardinals that are not of the French Faction make loud Complaints every day, his Holineſs cannot but earneſtly inſiſt upon this Submiſſion; and it behoves him to be cautious of outward Shews; and therefore he cannot well do leſs then he does, in demanding that the ſubmiſſion ſhould be made by a General Aſſembly of the Biſhops of *France*; otherwiſe he do's but make Children Shoes. 'Twill be ſaid one day, that they were only ſome few particular Perſons that made the Submiſſion, and all will be to begin agen. The Pill 'tis true, is a little bitter, but there is a Neceſſity for *France* to ſwallow it. She may ſtand off and boggle at it for ſome time, but ſhe muſt buckle at the long-run. Conſidering the preſent Condition of Affairs, ſuch a Submiſſion is a ſort of neceſſary Evil. Nevertheleſs, it is a leſſer Evil then to be embroil'd with the Holy See, and of two Evils the greater is always to be avoided. And

'tis by no means convenient for the King of *France*, had he such a piece of Malice in his head, to turn *Hugonot* at this Time.

III. I must confess, I was extreamly surpriz'd, when I was told that the Pope had given his Consent to the erecting of a new Electorship in favour of the Duke of *Hanover*, a Protestant Prince. For in a word, 'tis a Blow that can be no way delightfull to *France*; besides, that it is not for the Interests of the Court of *Rome*, that the Number of Protestant Electors should be augmented. In short, the Court of *Rome* never appear'd more consternated, then when there was an Eighth Electorate erected for settling that Dignity in the Palatine House of the *Rhine*; and that Expedient which was taken at the Conferences of *Westphalia*, to satisfie the Duke of *Bavaria*, and Prince *Charles Lewis*, Count Palatine, was approv'd by all *Europe*. Never was any thing done with more Equity; neither at summing up of the Story, could the thing have been done otherwise. Nor is there any body but must be convinc'd of it. Nevertheless *Innocent* X. fail'd not to make his Protest against thePacification of *Westphalia* in general, and the New Creation in particular: and it may not be amiss to read his own Words. 'The Number, (*says he*) of seven E-'lectors of the Empire formerly decreed by Apostolick Authority, is 'augmented without our Consent, or that of the Holy See; and the 'Eighth Electorate is erected in favour of *Charles Lewis*, Count Palatine 'of the *Rhine*, a Heretick, and many other Things are ordain'd, which 'it is a shame to report, very prejudicial and pernicious to the Ortho-'dox Religion, to the Roman See, the Inferiour Churches, and others 'above-named. And tho' the Reverend Father *Fabio*, Bishop of *Nerde*, 'our Extraordinary Nuncio as well from us, as from the said See, along 'the *Rhine*, and in the Lower *Germany*, publickly protested in our Name, 'and in the Name of the said See, in performance of our Orders, that 'those Articles having been rashly decreed by Persons who had no power, 'were null, void, unjust, and ought every where to be reputed for such; 'and that it is notoriously known, that all Compacts and Transactions 'concerning Ecclesiastical Matters, without the Authority of the Holy 'See, are null and of no force and value; nevertheless, that a more ef-'fectual Remedy may be provided for the Indemnity of our Authority, 'which we are willing to provide for, according to the Duty of our Pa-'storal Office to us committed from above; and holding more plainly 'express'd, and inserted in these Presents, the most true Tenors, and 'Dates of the Treaties, both of the one and the other Peace, and of e-'very thing contain'd therein; as also of all other Things that ought 'of Necessity to have been therein inserted and expressed, as if they had 'been inserted word for word, We of our own proper Motion, and out 'of our certain Knowledge, and mature Deliberation, and in the full-'ness of our Ecclesiastical Power, say and declare by these Presents, that 'the said Articles of the Treaties, or of the one or the other, and all o-'ther things contain'd in the said Treaties, which in any manner whatever 'endamage or bring the least Prejudice; or which may be said, under-

'stood.

'ſtood, pretended, or thought to hurt, or to have hurt, in any manner what-
'ever, the Catholick Religion, or Divine Worſhip, or the Salvation of
'Souls, or the ſaid Apoſtolick Roman See, or the Inferiour Churches, the
'Order and State Eccleſiaſtical, their Perſons, Members, Affairs, Eſtates
'Juriſdictions, Authorities, Immunities, Liberties, Privileges, Prero-
'gatives, or Rights, whatever; with all that has or ſhall be the Con-
'ſequence of it, have been, are, and ſhall be void, invalid, null,
'unjuſt, condemn'd, diſprov'd, frivolous without Force and Effect, and
'that no body is bound to obſerve 'em or any of 'em, tho' they are cor-
'roborated by Oath. And he, whoever he be, that ſhall, or has, or may
'acquire or arrogate to himſelf, any Right or Action, or pretended
'Title, or cauſe of Preſcription, tho' after Preſcription, time out of mind,
'without Moleſtation or Interruption, or without making or having
'made any Settlement thereof, ſhall be, and are reputed, perpetually as
'Non-Entities, that never were, and never are to be.

You may perceive by this Proteſtation of *Innocent* the X. that the See of *Rome* cannot but look upon this creating of a Ninth Electorate, in Favour of the Duke of *Hanover*, as a moſt unjuſt Thing, ſince that was ſo eſteemed, which was made with ſo much Equity, in Favour of the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*. For all the World knows, that by the Imperial Conſtitutions, the Secular Electors ſucceed to the Electoral Dignity, and the Electorate, from Father to Son, to the end of the World; according to that which is call'd Lineal Succeſſion. But let the Holy See proteſt as long as ſhe pleaſes; I know well, that if *Innocent* XII. thought he had as much Power as the Popes pretend to have, and that he could put it in Execution, the Duke of *Hanover* would have had but an ill time of it. But he has no great occaſion to trouble himſelf about the Impotent Deſigns of the Pontiff. It fares with the Pope's Proteſtations, as it does with the Excommunications which they thunder forth, and which do no harm but to thoſe that are afraid of 'em. Thoſe Superſtitious Times, when Popes tyranniz'd over Princes are over, even among Papiſts themſelves. Beſides, in ſuch Caſes as this, the Pope has no Authority; his Power, at moſt, can extend but to Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, and this is a Temporal Buſineſs. I am not ignorant, that the Pope's Adherents maintain, That the Power of the Head of the Roman Church, is Temporal in ſome Matters; and upon this Foundation it is, that ſome Roman Pontiffs have preſum'd to depoſe Kings and Emperors. But I know as well, that the Catholicks themſelves, laugh at thoſe Pretentions. So that when Cardinal *Bellarmine* had finiſh'd his Treatiſe *of the Power of Soveraign Pontiffs, in reference to Temporals, againſt* William Barclay, the Parliament of *Paris* were offended at it, and iſſu'd out a Decree of the 26th. of *November*, 1610. againſt the Book, as containing erroneous Propoſitions, being prejudicial to the Royal Power and Authority. And, ſince that time, every Body knows, what the *Gallican* Church has determin'd in that Matter. Nor are the Churches

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of other Kingdoms more Submiſſive to the Roman See, in this particular. And what the Emperor has done, in the Creation of this Ninth Electorate, is a convincing Proof of it. The Emperor, it may be, is as Zealous a Roman Catholick, as any of the Catholick Princes. But his being a Catholick, would not hinder him from declaring againſt the Pope, if he interfer'd with his Authority: I am certain, there is not any King of the Roman Catholick Communion, I except not thoſe who are the moſt devoted to the Holy See, who does not with Horror look upon the Proceedings of *Gregory* II. againſt the Emperor of the *Eaſt*; or, what was acted in *France* againſt King *Childeric*, by the Authority of Pope *Zachary*; or that ſuperb Attempt of *Gregory* the VII. otherwiſe call'd *Hildebrand*, againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. which was tranſacted in the *Lateran* Council, in 1216. or, that which was done in the Council of *Lion*, by *Innocent* IV. againſt the Emperor *Frederic*. *Cæſar regnabit ubique, ſub quo ceſſabit vana Gloria Cleri.*

CÆSAR ſhall every where Majeſtick Reign,
Who can the Clergies Inſolence reſtrain.

IV. I made it demonſtrable in my Reflexions of the laſt Month, that there was an Impoſſibility of Peace, how neceſſary ſoever it may be, and how extreamly ſoever to be deſir'd. It may be ſaid, however, that conſidering the Poſture of Affairs, that were it now brought to paſs, it could not chooſe but be fatal to the Confederates. The Confederates have not as yet taken one ſtrong Hold from the King of *France*; but the King of *France* has won ſeveral from them; with what Advantages then, can they make a Peace? One would think, that the King of *France* ſhould be the Perſon who leaſt deſires it. Nevertheleſs, 'tis that Monarch who thirſts after it; and, all Things conſider'd, he has good Reaſon ſo to do, For, beſides that, it would prove extreamly Advantagious to him, it would be alſo, no leſs Honourable. Nevertheleſs, he is convinc'd, that a general Peace is never to be expected, by Reaſon of the different Intereſts of the Princes in Confederacy, and particularly thoſe of K. *James*, whom he would be enforc'd to abandon. For which Reaſon, he would fain make a Peace with the Duke of *Savoy*, and to that purpoſe, he makes uſe of the plauſible Pretence, of reſtoring Peace to *Italy*. His Royal Highneſs has moſt terribly endamag'd him, as petty a Prince, as the French King looks upon him to be; however, he is a conſiderable Enemy, which he would fain be quit off. For, to ſay nothing of his Fears, leaſt the *Dauphinate* ſhould be once more Invaded from the Duke's Territories, it behoves him to keep a conſiderable Army upon the Frontiers of *Piemont*, which would otherwiſe be at Liberty to act upon the *Rhine*, or in *Flanders*; and that which is yet a greater trouble to him, he muſt be forc'd to keep up a Body of 20000 Men in *Italy*, which coſt him more then 50000 in any other Part, becauſe of carrying his Ammunition and Proviſion over the Mountains,

tains, which is not to be done without extraordinary Expences. But a Peace with the Duke of *Savoy*, is as difficult to be obtain'd, as a general Peace. His Royal Highneſs cannot make it without the Conſent of the Emperor, and the reſt of the Confederate Princes. For then, moſt certainly, whenever a general Peace comes to be concluded, as at one time or other it will happen, the King of *France* not having the League to contend with any longer, will invade all his Dominions, when he leaſt expects it. And who would then concern himſelf in his behalf, ſhould he now unwarily deſert the Common Cauſe. 'Tis therefore the Duke of *Savoy*'s Intereſt, rather to hazard the Loſs of all his Territories, then to abandon the League for a Particular Peace.

V. The Trade of Begging is a Condition ſo miſerable, to conſider the Thing in it ſelf, that 'tis a Wonder that they, in Favour of whom the Pope has ſettled a Subſiſtance ſo Advantagious for 'em, are ſo little contented. That Reluctancy which they have ſhewn, and every Day manifeſt for being lock'd up, tho' there be no other end in it, then their Eaſe and Repoſe, makes it apparent, that Liberty has peculiar Charms in the midſt of Poverty and Miſery, and that they account themſelves unfortunate in Eaſe and Abundance, when they believe themſelves to be depriv'd of their Freedom. So that I am aſſur'd there is not any one of thoſe Beggars, that has not apply'd to himſelf theſe Words in the Fable;

'Tis unmoleſted Loytering I want;
And let me feed at Lawleſs leiſure;
A Fig for any other Pleaſure,
Where once Relief is tainted by Reſtraint.

This is an Argument of great force, yet not the only Reaſon which obliges the Beggars of *Rome* to murmur at their being ſhut up. Thoſe ſort of People in *Italy*, are not ſo miſerable as Men imagine 'em to be: For beſides, that the greateſt part take a great delight in the lazy Lives which they lead, 'tis certain, there are ſome that come to be very Rich, becauſe the Italians, who are very Superſtitious, are very profuſe in their Alms. The Story is well known of the Two blind Mumpers, that begg'd at the Door of the Church, call'd the *Annunciata* in *Florence*; one of which vaunted, that beſides ready Coin'd Silver, which he had at home, he had Two hundred Piſtoles, ſow'd up at the bottom of his Cap; the other boaſted, that he had Five hundred; at what time a Gentleman, much poorer then they, who thought himſelf inſpir'd by the Holy Virgin, whoſe Aid he went to implore in his Neceſſity, over-hearing their Conteſt, ſnatch'd away both their Caps, and got out of ſight, very well ſatisfy'd with the Effect of his Devotion. There might be told a Thouſand Stories of the ſame nature.

Advice

Advice from *Piemont* and *Savoy*.

I. THE Duke of *Savoy*, toward the end of the laſt Month, had Two violent Fitts, the one of the Cholick, and the other of a Stoppage in his Breaſt, which caus'd him to be let Blood twice. But theſe Diſtempers did not laſt long; and we underſtand by the laſt Letters from *Turin*, That upon the 13th. of the laſt Month, he was at a Magnificent Ball, where he daunc'd himſelf. 'Twas thought he would have taken a Journey to *Milan*, but now we do not hear of any ſuch thing intended. General *Caprara*, who is always with his Royal Highneſs, has given Orders for all the Forces to be ready to March upon the Firſt Command. The Report ſtill continues, That the Court of *France* has great Deſigns upon *Piemont*, which ſhe intends to put in Execution before they take the Field in other Places. *Catinat* makes great Preparations to that Purpoſe. Moſt People reckon, that the French will have a Hundred Battalians of Foot, and Cavalry proportionable in thoſe Parts: But the certain Number cannot be known, unleſs it be by the Commiſſaries of the Army, and the general Officers. Nevertheleſs, this great Deſign does not hinder the French from being almoſt every Day in Motion. The Count of *Teſſe*, who departed from *Pignerol*, at the beginning of *January*, put himſelf at the head of Three thouſand five hundred Men, and made an Incurſion which laſted Eight Days; during which time, he advanc'd to the very Gates of *Rivoli* and *Millitiers*, and took away as much Proviſion as he could carry away, for *Suza* and *Pignerol*. But that which is moſt Remarkable, is this, That he pay'd the Peaſants exactly for what they furniſh'd him withal: Nevertheleſs, the Country was very much terrify'd, and the greateſt part of the Inhabitants quitted their Dwellings. The ſaid Marquis alſo ſent Twelve hundred Horſe, to make the ſaid Incurſions about *Saluces*; but the Duke of *Savoy*, having Intelligence of it, ſent ſome Troops to intercept 'em in their March back. Which Body appear'd ſo conſiderable to the French, that they haſtened to *Pignerol* in diſorder. In the mean time, the Duke of *Savoy* has given Orders for ſome Regiments, to join the Forces that lie at *Vigon*. He has alſo ſent other Troops toward the Valley of *Aouſte*, upon notice that the French drew together in the Valley of *Tarantaiſe*.

II. The Priſoners brought from *Mondovi*, are every Day under Examination, among whom is the Marquis of *Montfort*, accus'd of refuſing to obey his Royal Highneſs's Orders. His Houſe was broken open upon his denyal to open his Doors and ſurrender himſelf. One of his Sons was kill'd at the ſame time, with ſome few Soldiers on both ſides. His Eldeſt Son got off with about a Hundred Armed Men, and ſome Inferiour Officers of the Regiment of the *White Croſs*, which he carry'd away Priſoners. All Things are kept very Secret, that concern the Conſpiracy of *Mondovi*: However, 'tis known, that the French were to have aſſiſted 'em with Men, Corn and Money; that the whole Province, or

at

at leaſt the Principal Heads of it were to have revolted, and that the French were to have taken the Opportunity of the Rebellion to have ſeiz'd upon *Coni*: but the Conſpiracy was detected ſoon enough to prevent the Execution of it.

III. The D. of *Savoy* every day expects the Ratification of a Treaty by which the Prince of *Saxon-Gotha* is oblig'd to furniſh him with 2500 Men. They wrote from *Nice*, That all the Cannon of the Caſtle was remov'd into the City, which made the Inhabitants believe they had a Deſign to blow it up. But ſince we underſtand that M. *Vauban* was arriv'd there, and that they were ſo far from demoliſhing the Caſtle, that *Vauban* had Orders to enlarge the Fortifications, and that Two thouſand Men are ſent into the Country of *Nice* to joyn the Troops that lye in thoſe Quarters. The Count of *Teſſe*, goes on with the Fortifications of *Froaſque*.

All the *Milanois* Forces have receiv'd Orders to march towards *Alexandria*; but they were countermanded, upon Advice that the French advanc'd toward *Modena*, through the Country of *Graſignana*: and theſe Motions of the French Troops, make Men jealous, that they hold ſome private Correſpondencies with the Princes of *Italy*. The laſt Intelligence from *Piemont* informs, that the Duke of *Savoy* was drawing Men together, to re-gain a Poſt which the French took in their laſt Incurſion, and ſhut up the Garriſon of *Pignerol* a little cloſer.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Piemont*, and *Savoy*.

THE Duke of *Savoy* has been ſo long ill, and has had ſuch unhappy Relapſes, that they who are of Opinion that Great Men cannot dye a natural Death, ſtill give out more then ever, that he was poyſon'd; that he may appear at Balls and Sights, but that he was ne'ertheleſs Crazy for all that. And indeed, if what theſe ſort of People imagine were true, the Duke is not the firſt Enemy of *France*, who has undergone the ſame Deſtiny, ſince the beginning of this War. Nevertheleſs, there is ſo little Probability in the Thing, that we may boldly ſay, that if the Duke had no other Diſtemper but what he is without any ground ſuſpected to have, he would be ſoon a ſane Man. The Malady that ſeiz'd the Duke, in his Expedition into the *Dauphinate*, is uſually attended with unlucky Conſequences; and in regard he had not that Succeſs in that Expedition which he promis'd to himſelf, becauſe his Orders were not obey'd, no doubt but it contributed very much to the lodging of the Diſtemper. Tho' this Prince be ſupported by the Confederates, and that in all likelyhood, he will have all the Succour neceſſary, next Spring, to defend himſelf againſt *France*, and to perform great Enterprizes himſelf, nevertheleſs 'tis certain his Mind cannot be at reſt, and that when he comes to reflect upon the Caſualties, and Chances of War, his Thoughts will be floating between Hope and Fear, and theſe Uncertain-

ties retard his Cure. *France* every day dazles him with the Glitter of Peace; she offers him the Restitution of all that she has taken from him. But he cannot consent to these gay Offers without provoking the Emperor and the Confederates, nor without running the hazard of being re-invaded one day himself, so soon as the General Peace is concluded, and he left alone to stand by himself. To speak freely, these are terrible Perplexities, and but ill Physick to cure a Sickness deeply rooted. On the other side, he finds that if he do not make a separate Peace, all the Revenge of *France* will, for a time, be turn'd upon his Country. He finds that his Subjects suffer, and that some of 'em listen to the Charms of *France*, and lean toward Revolt. And when the Mind of a Prince is continually fretted with such Anxieties as these, 'tis no wonder that the Progress of his Cure, after a dangerous Malady should be obstructed, and yet I am convinc'd, and a great many rational Persons are of the same Opinion, that if he can but hinder the French from getting any Advantage upon him this Winter, and that he be in a Condition to take the Field betimes in the Spring, as there is all the Reason in the World to hope, the Duke will perfectly recover. Besides that he knows the Confederates are not asleep on that side, it being the only way that they can break into *France*.

II. There are some People who believe every thing, and others who believe nothing. The Latter, who are not less numerous then the Credulous, question whether there were any such thing as a Conspiracy at *Mondovi*. Nevertheless, it is notoriously known that there were great Disorders in that City; that some German Soldiers were there kill'd; and that the Duke sent Forces thither; that several Prisoners were brought to *Turin*; and that a thousand Circumstances verifie, that there was a Design laid to have seiz'd upon one of the Gates of *Coni*; to which purpose they were to have taken the Opportunity of a Fair that was to be held in that City; by which means the French were to be let in. All which being laid together, and added to the continual Treacheries of the French, who are generally more fortunate at downright Treason then downright Fighting, may convince the most Incredulous, that there was a luckily discovered Conspiracy at *Mondovi*.

Advice from *Turky*, and *Germany*.

THey are still hard at work upon the Fortifications of *Peter Waradin*, the Garrison of which Town is re-inforc'd, upon Advice of the Turks being drawn together near *Belgrade*, to the Number of Eight Thousand Men, who have several French Engineers among 'em, and for that reason fearing that they should cross the *Save*, to attack this Place. We understand from Upper *Hungary*, that at length there is an Exchange concluded for a certain Number of Christian Slaves, detain'd in *Turkey*, with the Garrison of Great *Waradin*: One part of that Garrison is to be conducted to *Belgrade*, where the same Number of Slaves is to be deliver'd; among

among whom Commiſſary *Keſler* is one of thoſe that are already exchang'd; he having been theſe Two years a Priſoner.

2. The Intelligence we have from *Turky* is very various. Some ſay that the Grand Viſir did not arrive at *Adrianople* till the 13th. of *December*; that M. *Heemskirk*, the Dutch Embaſſadour was ſtill expected there, in regard he was forc'd to follow the Prime Miniſter at a diſtance, to avoid the incumbrance of his Train and Equipage; and that as ſoon as he ſhould be arriv'd, together with the Lord *Paget*, his Majeſty of Great *Britains*'s Embaſſadour, the Negotiations would begin. Others ſay, that there is a Renovation of the Alliance between the Port and *France*; that that Crown has engaged to make a Powerfull Diverſion in *Germany*, and that the Port on their ſide have promis'd not no hearkn to any Propoſals of Peace, unleſs the moſt Chriſtian King be comprehended therein. Laſtly, There are other Letters which tell us, That upon the Promiſes which the French Embaſſadour has made on the behalf of his Maſter, of a Potent Diverſion in *Germany*, which will cauſe the Emperour to draw off great part of his Forces in *Hungary*, to make head againſt the French Arms; that an Anſwer had been return'd to that Miniſter, that the Divan having duly weigh'd the Reaſons for continuing the War, or making Peace, had reſolv'd to ſtay a little longer, before they renew'd the Alliance; that if at the beginning of the next Campaign, the King of *France*'s Succeſs anſwer'd their Expectations, they would engage to continue the War; otherwiſe, they would conclude a Peace ſo neceſſary for the recovery of the Ottoman Empire, and for the Welfare and Repoſe of the People. However it be, they are preparing to continue the War with as much Vigour as ever. The Duke of *Croy*, who is to Command the Imperial Army in *Hungary*, is getting all things in a Readineſs that he may be able to take the Field betimes, and begin with ſome Exploit that may diſcompoſe the meaſures of the Infidels. General *Heuſler* has already propos'd the Attacking of *Jeno* and *Guila* by the beginning of *April*. He has made it appear that 'twill be no difficult thing to make themſelves Maſters of thoſe two Fortreſſes, in regard the Garriſons are weak; that by the beginning of *May*, they may beſiege *Temiſwar*; and the ſame General offers to bring that Enterprize to paſs with an Army of Twelve or Fifteen Thouſand Men.

According to the laſt Letters from *Tranſilvania*, the Hungarians and Raſcians, Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel *Antony*, make frequent Incurſions to the great Annoyance of the Enemy. One of their Parties, advancing not long ſince as far as *Peſcabara*, met with fifteen Turkiſh Boats, which they pillag'd, after they had defeated their Convoy. Another Party making Incurſions towards *Niſſa*, meeting in a Village with a Detachment of Turks, routed 'em, and took Priſoner the Baſha that Commanded 'em. Count *Teckeli* has receiv'd Orders the next Campaign to joyn the Tartars, and fall into *Tranſilvania*. He has ſent ſome of his Men to *Widin*, by reaſon the Quarters aſſign'd

him about *Paſſarowitz* are not ſufficient to contain them all. We underſtand that the Turks draw together near *Semendria* and *Niſſa*, but what their Deſign is cannot be diſcovered; and that they are haſtening all things to be in a readineſs to take the Field betimes; tho' they meet with inſurmountable Difficulties to find out Funds neceſſary for the Subſiſtance of their Armies.

II. On the other ſide, there is all the probability in the World, that the Imperial Army will be ſuddenly in a Condition to meet the Ottomans; and that his Imperial Majeſty will find it no hard matter to raiſe Money. The 12th. of the laſt Month, the States of Lower *Auſtria* being Aſſembl'd at the Imperial Palace in the Knight's Hall, in the Preſence of the Emperour, ſeated upon a Throne, with all the Principal Miniſters and Lords of the Court about him, the Count de *Stratman*, Grand Chancellour, made a Diſcourſe in the Aſſembly, wherein he ſet forth, that his Imperial Majeſty finding, himſelf engag'd to maintain a War not only againſt the Turk, but againſt *France*; whom, an inordinate Ambition had over-rul'd to make an Alliance with the Port, after he had broken the Peace, the Charges of w thſtanding two ſuch mighty Potentates would amount to very great Summs, which his ordinary Revenues not ſufficing to make good, he had expended all his Finances for the Public Welfare; ſo that they being quite exhauſted, he was conſtrain'd to require extraordinary Subſidies from the States. After the Chancellour had concluded his Speech, he deliver'd to the Counts of *Abensberg* and *Traune*, Marſhal of the Province, a Writing, wherein the Emperour's Demands were contain'd; adding withal, that his Imperial Majeſty expected a ſpeedy Deliberation upon the Matter. To which the Marſhal of the Province in the Name of the States, return'd an Anſwer full of Proteſtations, Sub-Submiſſions and Thanks; aſſuring his Imperial Majeſty that they would endeavour to ſatisfie him with an entire Obedience. However, in regard the main Buſineſs is to get Money neceſſary for the Oppoſition which is to be made againſt the Moſt Chriſtian King and the Great Turk; the Emperour has reſolv'd upon a great Reformation in the Chamber of the Finances and other Places, to avoid the Charges of paying People and Officers that may be ſpar'd. This Reformation alone will produce above 400000 Livers a year. The New Alliance between the Emperour and Electors of *Saxony*, *Brandenburgh* and *Hanover* has long been diſcours'd of; and now we are aſſur'd that the Elector of *Brandenburgh* alone will ſend ſix Thouſand Men into *Hungary*, whither the Elector of *Saxony* will likewiſe furniſh out a Conſiderable Force, beſides thoſe that are to ſerve upon the *Rhine*.

IV. At the Ceremony of the Inveſtiture of the Ninth Electorate, perform'd at *Vienna* the 29th. of *December* laſt, Count *Walleſtein* declar'd to to the D. of *Hanover*'s Miniſters, That his Imperial Majeſty having underſtood from their own Mouths, the humble Deſire of the Duke their Maſter, his Majeſty having a ſpecial Regard to the Splendor, Puiſſance and

and Authority of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Brunſwick* and *Luneburgh*; and more eſpecially, to the ſignal Services which the Moſt Serene Prince, *Erneſtus Auguſtus*, had done the Empire upon all Occaſions, wherein he has often ſerved in Perſon; as alſo to the powerful Succours which he ſtill ſends into the Low-Countries againſt *France*, and not doubting but that his Highneſs according to his Promiſes would continue his Endeavours for the defence of the Empire; he had reſolved to admit his Highneſs and his Male Heirs, according to the Right of Elderſhip, into the Number of Electors of the Sacred Empire. In purſuance of which, his Imperial Majeſty caus'd the Electoral Bonnet to be preſented to His Highneſs's Plenipotentiaries, who made moſt ſubmiſſive Excuſes, for that his Highneſs could not come to receive it himſelf. After which they were admitted to take the Oath in the Name of his Electoral Highneſs. The Purport of the Oath was this.

'That the ſaid Plenipotentiary Miniſters in the Name of the Duke 'their Maſter, from that time forward declar'd Elector of the Sacred 'Empire, proteſted upon the Holy Evangeliſts, which were preſent, 'and which they touch'd with their own hands by Vertue and by the 'Power, which they had receiv'd in writing, and which they had deliver'd 'into the Chancery of the Empire: That his Electoral Highneſs for 'himſelf, and for his Heirs Males ſhall be always devoted, faithfull 'and obedient to the Empire and the Emperour; that he ſhall be al'ways ready to ſerve 'em; that he ſhall not be preſent at any Coun'cils that ſhall be held againſt the Perſon of his Imperial Majeſty, 'his Honour, his Dignity, and his Intereſt: and that he will never 'adhere to any Enterprize whatever, that ſhall be undertaken or re'ſolv'd upon in Oppoſition to Him. On the otherſide, he ſhall de'fend and maintain to the utmoſt of his Power, the Honour and 'Dignity of his Imperial Majeſty, and the Sacred Empire. That if 'his ſaid Highneſs ſhould be inform'd of any Deſign againſt the Sacred 'Perſon of his Imperial Majeſty, or againſt the Empire, he ſhall 'forthwith inform his Imperial Majeſty, and do all that lies in the 'Power, and all that becomes the Duty of an Obedient Elector, and 'a Prince in Vaſſalage to his Imperial Majeſty, and the Sacred Empire; 'according as the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Empire require, with'out Fraud or Covin.

V. Since this occaſion ſo fairly preſents it ſelf, I ſhall ſay ſomething of the Moſt Serene Houſe of *Hanover*. The Houſe of *Brunſwick Luneburgh* is one of the Greateſt and moſt Potent in *Germany*. Before it was inveſted with the Electoral Dignity, the Princes of this Houſe had a Seat in the Colleges of the Princes, immediately next after the Electoral Houſes. It is divided into three Branches, which make but one and the ſame Family. The Firſt is that of *Wolfenbuttel*, which they uſually call *Brunſwick*, *Luneburgh Brunſwick*, by reaſon the Princes of that Houſe made themſelves Maſters of the City of *Brunſwick*, which

which had withdrawn it ſelf from their Subjection, under pretence of being an Imperial City. The Second is that of *Zell*; and the Third is that of *Hanover*. The Duke of *Zell* has none but Daughters, of which one is Marry'd into the Houſe of *Erneſt Auguſtus*, Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, Duke of *Hannover*, and now Elector, under the Title of *Standard Bearer* to the Empire; *Signifer Imperii*; or, *Gonfalonier* to the Empire; as ſome would have him to be more properly call'd. For ſo are they call'd, who in the Romiſh Religion, carry the Standard of the Church. And thus alſo were the Protectors ſtil'd, who were ſettl'd by the Popes in the Principal Cities of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, after the Emperors ſet themſelves up againſt the See of *Rome*, and loſt the Title of *Protectors of the Church*. The Counts of *Anjou*, are, in like manner, dignify'd with the Character of *Gonfaloniers* of the Church of St. *Martins* in *Tours*. And the Ancient Counts of *Vexin* are call'd *Gonfaloniers* of the Church of St. *Dennis*, in *France*, becauſe they carry'd the *Oriflambe*, which is the Standard of *France*. The Dukes of *Modena*, *Urbin* and *Parma*, took it for a great Honour, for that the Office of *Gonfalonier* to the Church was Hereditary in their Families; and they carry the *Gonfalon*, or little ſquare Flag of the Church in their Armes. Among the *Florentines* there was a Magiſtrate, who was call'd, the *Gonfalonier of Juſtice*; and, at *Luca*, the Chief of the Republick, is call'd, *il Gonfaloniere*. And *Siena* is govern'd by Three *Gonfaloniers*, of which every one Commands a Third part of the City.

VI. General *Heuſler*, who was ſo ill, that his Life was deſpair'd of, is well recover'd and ſecure in Health. The Prince of *Baden*, who is to command upon the *Rhine*, is already arriv'd at *Ulm*, and is to be preſent at the Conferences of *Suabia* and *Franconia*. The Emperor has conferr'd upon the Baron of *Standel*, the Dignity and Employment of Preſident of the Council of War, vacant by the Death of Count *Leſle*. The ſame Propoſals that were made to the States of *Auſtria*, have been made to other States, and the Hereditary Countries. The Baron of *Beck*, General of the Artillery, dy'd lately at *Samback* in *Hungary*, which is a very conſiderable Loſs to the Emperor.

VII. I have, as yet, no formal Relation of the raiſing the Siege of *Rhinefield*: All that I can ſay is only this, That the Loſs of the French was very great. We are aſſur'd, that they loſt near Three thouſand Men, and ſeveral Officers; but I have not yet ſeen a Liſt of the Dead and Wounded. The French, who are accuſtom'd to make very circumſtantial Relations of their Sieges, Battels, and trivial Skirmiſhes, where they believe they have any Advantage, have been extreamly careful of writing any thing concerning this Siege; which is a kind of Demonſtration, that what they have hitherto publiſh'd of their Loſſes, is true, and ſomething more. See here a Letter written from *France*, which touches ſomething upon the Matter.

'Tis

'TIS a good while yet, Sir, to the End of Winter: However, ſince the Beginning of their rigorous Seaſon, we have not only Bomb'd *Charleroy*, but we have Taken a conſiderable Fort, and two ſtrong Places, in reſpect of their Situation. We have rais'd one Siege, 'tis true; but he that fails to gain, loſes nothing. Beſides, 'twas only reſolv'd, that we ſhould make an Attempt: Nor was this Siege undertaken like thoſe agreed on by the King, which renders the Succeſs infallible. Had this Enterprize been laid after that manner, the Event had prov'd more lucky. They were not forc'd to riſe from before *Rhinefeild*, but by the bad Seaſon: ſo they left nothing behind 'em in the Camp. They who quit a Siege, are uſually alarum'd in riſing: but quite the contrary, we diſturb'd the Enemy. Their Writers, who never publiſh our Advantages, but always palliate their own Misfortunes, were over-joy'd to meet with this Opportunity to talk loud; yet without having much to ſay to their own Advantage: ſince all their Good-luck conſiſted in ſeeing themſelves ſtill Maſters of *Rhinefeild*. Moreover, they have made a great Noiſe, to hinder the People from lending an ear to the News of Taking *Dixmude* and *Furnes*.

A Man may perceive by the ſplenetic Vexation and peeviſhneſs that runs quite through this Letter, that beſides the Affront which the French receiv'd in this Expedition, they muſt have ſuffer'd conſiderable Loſſes. He ſpeaks not a word of the Officers that periſh'd before the Town; nor of the Count of *Taillard*, who dy'd of his Wound. However, to ſay ſomething of this Siege, till we meet with a Relation tranſlated from the Dutch, which we are in hopes of, give me leave to add this to what I have ſaid already. The 17th. of *September* the French open'd their Trenches; but they did not begin till the 21ſt. to play with Four Pieces of Cannon. The next day they play'd with Seven, and in the Evening with Sixteen: But their Batteries were ſo often diſmounted, that they hardly knew where they were. The 24th. a Battery of the Beſieged prov'd ſo effectual, that the Beſiegers were conſtrain'd to quit the Trench, and all the Works which they had rais'd between the Town and the Caſtle. The ſame day, the Landgrave of *Heſſe* arriv'd in his Camp beyond the *Rhine*, where all his Forces were already rendezvouz'd from their Garriſons. Preſently the Prince caus'd the Battery to be enlarg'd with 8 Pieces of Cannon, and 4 Demi-Cartouches; ſo that they began to play upon the Beſiegers with 18 Pieces of Cannon, which put 'em quite out of Order. They alſo put in a Detachment into the Town, and into the Caſtle, with all manner of Ammunition. The 25th. the French rais'd a new Battery, with which they had no better Luck. The 26th. there was nothing conſiderable done. The 27th. the Beſieged made a Sally, Kill'd 200 upon the Place, and took 40 Priſoners. The 28th. the French play'd ſome Cannon, and threw ſome Bombs. Which done, they made three Onſets upon the Counterſcarp of the Caſtle and the Town; and that Day prov'd fatal to 'em, by the number of Men which they

they loſt. However, they made themſelves Maſters of the Counterſcarp; but they were forc'd to quit it; before they could lodge and entrench themſelves. The ſame Day, the Landtgrave paſs'd the *Rhine* at *Coblentz*, with all his Horſe. Nevertheleſs, the French continu'd their Attacques. But upon the 31ſt. having Intelligence that the Confederates were preparing to force their Camp, they drew off, the Firſt of *January*, in great haſte, being conſtrained to leave behind ſome Pieces of Cannon, ſeveral Bullets and Granado's, a good quantity of Powder, together with their Sick and Wounded. Of the Beſieged, not above 300 were ſlain outright, and about 600 wounded. After the Siege was rais'd, they fell hard to work in repairing the Fortifications of the Place, which is now in a Condition to defend it ſelf. Nevertheleſs, the French ſtill flatter themſelves, that they ſhall carry the Place, if they beſiege it a ſecond time. They have ſent ſeveral Waggons, laden with Ammunition to *Meſſenheim*; doutbtleſs, in order to make new Attempt. They alſo threaten *Mayence* and *Francfort*, and talk of a new Irruption into *Wittemberg*.

VIII. The Duke Adminiſtrator of *Wittemberg* is departed from *Paris*, conducted by 60 Dragoons to the Frontiers of his Country, and arriv'd at *Stugard* the 4th. of this Month. The King of *France* preſented him with one of his Pictures, enrich'd with Diamonds: To which he added, That he would have been glad the Preſent of his Ranſom had been more conſiderable; for then he ſhould have been more willing to have made it. The Houſe of *Wittemberg* conſiſts of Three Branches. The Firſt is that of *Wittemberg Stugard*. The Second, that of *Wittemberg Montmeillard*. And the Third is call'd the *Julian Branch*. *William Lewis*, Duke of *Wittemberg*, had by *Magdalen Sybila*, Daughter of *Lewis*, Landtgrave of *Heſſe d'Armſtat*, in 1676. *Everard Lewis*, now Duke of *Wittemberg*. *William Lewis* had a Brother call'd *Everard*, the Father of *Frederick Charles*, Adminiſtrator of the Dutchy, who may be about Forty Years of Age.

IX. The Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* have been, for ſome time, aſſembl'd at *Ulm*. They continue their Conferences, to find out ways to encreaſe their Forces; *Suabia* to the number of 15000, and *Franconia*, to the number of 12000 Men. The Fortifications of *Heidelberg* are almoſt finiſh'd; and the Garriſon, upon a late Muſter, conſiſts of 5000 Men. They are going to erect a great Magazine of all ſorts of Ammunition and Proviſion in this place. The French, from time to time, make Incurſions to the very Gates of this City; which enforces the Governour to ſend forth great Detatchments, every day, to prevent their Ravages. Moreover, there are other Troops which are continually ſcouting about, to obſerve their Motions; for they threaten to ravage all *Bergſtraet* before the Campaign begins. But as the French are in motion, the Confederates are no leſs vigilant, and uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to diſappoint the Deſigns of the Enemy. The Count of *Rotſeburgh*, Colonel of the Huſſars in the French Service, is expected from

Paris,

Paris, at *Strasburgh*. The French have begun to settle a Parliament in *Alsatia*, and all the Cities of that Province have consented to raise the Summs which are demanded of 'em. *Colmar* is to pay 10000 Florins, *Hagenaw* 2000, and the rest proportionable. The French also send away several of their Men in small Parties out of this Province and the Palatinate, toward *Piemont*, which are supply'd again out of *Lorrain*; and give out, they will Besiege *Turin* and *Final*. However, their Cavalry is in a bad Condition, for want of Horses to Re-mount their Troopers, and through the great Care which the Confederates take to prevent their being supply'd with Horses out of these Parts. A Party of French having the last Month made an Incursions into the *Black-Forest*, were met by another of the Imperialists, and utterly defeated. And whereas the Hussars almost every day desert, and run away to the Count of *Rotteburgh*, General *Palfi* has set forth a Proclamation, That all such Deserters as shall be taken, shall be flea'd alive, without Forms of Tryal; and some have been taken, and tasted of that Rigorous Punishment already. Prince *Frederic Augustus* of *Saxony*, Brother to the Elector, is lately married to the Princess of *Bareith*, the Wedding being Solemniz'd with great Magnificence. This Prince serv'd all the last Campaign in *Flanders*. They are furnishing the Castle of *Greisburgh* in the County of *Bungow*, for the Princess of *Baden*, who is to reside there while the Prince her Husband Commands upon the *Rhine*.

Reflections upon Advice from *Turky* and *Germany*.

LSome People flatter'd themselves for some days that there was a Truce concluded between the Emperour and the Port. But so far is that News from being true, that there is much more Reason to fear that the Grand Signor is more enclin'd to hearken to the French Minister, then to the Ambassadours of the King of Great *Britain* and the States General. As Prudent and Politic as the latter are, it requires some time to overturn the Engines which the French have been making use of at *Adrianople* for so many years; and if it be true, the Most Christian King's Embassadour has promis'd the Emperour of the Infidels, as it is very probable, that he will make such extraordinary Diversions in *Germany*, in *Flanders*, in *Piemont*, that the Emperour shall be constrain'd to draw off a great part of his Forces out of *Hungary*, there is no question but the Port will shut their Ears against all Propositions of Peace that can be made 'em, and that they will stay to see the Issue of the next Campaign. The Motions of the French this Winter, tho' they have not succeeded in *Germany*, and the Emperour's Resolution to send Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* to Command upon the *Rhine*, are enough to make the Infidels believe, that the Efforts of *France* are no Chimera's. Which together with the Presents every day made by the French to the Turkish Ministers, make all the Politicians conclude, that the Negotiations of the English and Dutch Embassadours will not have that Effect so suddenly, as may well be expected from their Dexterity and Prudence. The Ottoman Nation is a sort of barbarous People, very apt to suffer themselves to be greas'd in the Fist; and the French are very nimble, and at the same time very prodigal. According to the Measure with which they fill the Chief Ministers Purses, so those corrupted Slaves insinuate into the Grand Signior, that the

Reaſon why the Emperour deſires Peace, is becauſe he is no longer in a Condition to maintain the War: nor does he, ſo charm'd, conſider that he is in a worſe Condition himſelf. Would he but reflect upon his paſt Sufferings, and the miſerable Eſtate to which the War has reduced his People, he would cauſe the lying Embaſſadour of *France* to be Empal'd, as the greateſt Enemy of the Ottoman Empire; and expel all the French out of *Turkey*: but he ſuffers himſelf to be bewitch'd, and ſleeps ſecure under the flattering Hopes with which *France* intoxicates him. If the Grand Signior would uſe thoſe Arguments to himſelf, which Nature infuſes into him, he might draw thoſe unlucky Conſequences from the Emperour's Reſolution to ſend the Prince of *Baden* to the *Rhine*, as would recall his Senſes to his forſak'n Brains. He would remember that tho' the Duke of *Lorain* took upon him the Command of the Army in *Germany*, the Turks were ſtill beaten in *Hungary*. But out of meer Blindneſs, which is almoſt a certain ſign of the decay of the Turkiſh Empire, he underſtands not his own Intereſts; he ſuffers himſelf to be govern'd by Miniſters that betray him, and who will never adviſe him to make a Peace, till his Affairs are become ſo deſperate, that the Emperour will refuſe it: he builds upon the next Campaign, which he has no reaſon to aſſure himſelf, will be more favourable to him then the preceding. The Ottoman Army is for the greateſt part compos'd of the miſerable Militia; Men forc'd and huddl'd together, and ſtill under Dread and Conſternation; to whom the Duke of *Croy* is no leſs formidable, then the Prince of *Baden*. While the Duke keeps the Field with the Body of the Imperial Army, *Heuſler*, or ſome other General will be ſitting down before Towns. And upon the leaſt Succeſs of the Imperialiſts, the Grand Signior will be at a loſs; and then Heads will fly off by dozens: This will be the concluſion of the Story; but this will never accommodate Affairs, if once they come to be totally in diſorder.

VII. Whatever the King of *France* may ſay, to divert the Grand Signior from making Peace, the Emperour will have a puiſſant Army in *Hungary*; nor will that prevent him from having another no leſs numerous upon the *Rhine*. There is nothing now to be done, but either to vanquiſh, or be Slaves for ever; and 'tis not to be thought, but that at length the Confederates will awake in earneſt. And as it is to be preſum'd that the French will take juſter Meaſures then at the Siege of *Rhinefeld*; for the ſame reaſon it is that the Confederates will endeavour to prevent 'em by greater and and quicker Efforts, then hitherto they have done: the only way to ſtop the Mouth of the French Miniſter at the Port. 'Tis moſt certain, that if *Germany* would joyn her Forces, ſhe alone were able to diſconcert all the Plots and Machinations of the common Enemy: It may be truly ſaid, ſhe has not done it yet; but 'tis not yet too late to rouze her ſelf up, and ſhake off that drowſie Lethargy which has hitherto benumm'd her. Perhaps ſhe miſtruſted her own Strength. But ſhe will find her ſelf oblig'd at length to ſound the bottom of her Ability; and then if all her Princes will but act by conſent, ſhe will find that the French will be ſoon reduc'd rather to ſtudy their own Preſervation, then how to offend others. Let 'em but conſider what has paſs'd from the Beginning of this War in *Germany*, more-eſpecially the laſt Campaign; and it will be agreed, paſt Contradiction, that all the Advantages which the French have had, they got becauſe the Germans were not well united. For certain it is, that *France* as puiſſant as ſhe ſeems to be, was not in a Condition to ſuſtain,

the

the ſame Efforts in all Places; witneſs the ſmall Reſiſtance which ſhe made in the *Dauphinate*. She will be in a worſe Condition for the future, if the Confederates are vigorous in all Places, as they may well be, if *Germany*, the Low-Countries, and *Piemont* will but mutually Second, and aſſiſt each other. In the Conferences that were held in *Germany* upon the Deſigns to be carry'd on the next Campaign, and the Methods to be taken for withſtanding the Incurſions which the French threaten to make upon the *Rhine*, this Remark was made. 'That it was true, that *France* diſpoſes of the Conſent and Union of her Peo-'ple, for the Succors which ſhe ſtands in needs of; whereas the Union of the 'Confederates can only diſpoſe of their Forces; but that on the other ſide the 'Confederates cannot fail of the Advantage of Force, provided they have the 'Advantage of Union. There is nothing truer then this Reflexion. There is 'only *Germany*, (ſaid a cunning Politician,) that can deſtroy *France*; and *Ger-'many* can do it alone; her Forces alone are ſufficient not only to deſtroy that 'Monarchy, but alſo to render her ſelf as formidable as ever was the Roman 'Empire.

In a word, *Germany* is able to bring into the Field in leſs then ſix Weeks, an Army of Five and forty thouſand fighting Men, all compos'd of Princes, Counts, Barons, Noble-men and Gentry, that either mediately or immediately depend upon the Empire. Moreover there is good Order taken in the Dyets for the payment of the Men; and the raiſing of Soldiers is no difficult thing, becauſe the Germans are addicted to War. In a word, *Germany* is a World entire by it ſelf: For beſides Principalities, Biſhopricks, Abbeys, Earldoms, Baronies and Free Cities, there are reckoned to be in it Two Hundred Fourſcore and ſix Soveraignties, the leaſt of which, in a caſe of Neceſſity, is able to bring into the Field at leaſt Fifty Soldiers, and above half of 'em that can arm above a Thouſand, without any prejudice to themſelves; neither do we include within this Number, the Emperor, the Electors, the Princes of *Brunſwick*, the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*, and ſome other Biſhops; who may eaſily raiſe ſome more, ſome leſs, an Army among 'em of 60000 good Soldiers. Judge now what *Germany* were able to doe, if all her Members would but unite. The only Difficulty is the want of Money, which is not very plentifull in *Germany*. However 'tis no hard matter to make a brisk Effort for a Campaign or two; for there would need no more to humble *France*; and it would behove the Princes to ſuffer a little Inconvenience for ſo ſhort a time; let 'em reform the extravagant Luxury of their Courts; let 'em follow the Example of *France*, and melt down all their Gold and Silver Plate, and purchaſe that of their Subjects to coin into Money; and let 'em impoſe New Subſidies upon all the Provinces, Cities and Sovereignties. One Campaign or two would repay both them and their Subjects for all the Charges they ſhould be at. For if once an Army ſo numerous as they might bring into the Field, ſhould enter the Enemies Countrey, they would find ſufficient to live upon, and Booty enough beſides. I am apt to believe that the main Temptation which invited the Neighbouring Princes to invade the Jews, was the vaſt Wealth of their Temple; and the ſame Reaſon makes me wonder that the Germans, encourag'd by the ſame Allurement, do not make one fair Puſh for't, to be muſſing in Saint *Dennis*'s Church, where they would find Croſſes of Maſſive Gold, Shrines of Gold, Tables of Gold, and precious Stones by the Buſhel; enough rather to

enrich, rather then pay a more numerous Army then would ſuffice to make themſelves Maſters of that infinite Treaſure.

Advice from *Switzerland*.

THE Letter which the Baron of *Neveu*, the Emperor's Miniſter ſent to the Cantons of *Switzerland*, was not long without a Reply from M. *Amelot*, the French Embaſſador. For upon the 29th. of *December* he ſent an Anſwer in another Letter, of which theſe were the Contents.

'THat one would have thought the Cantons might have expected to have been at ſome Reſt, after the Concluſion of a Dyet, which was call'd together only to hear the Complaints of the Enemies of the King his Maſter; nevertheleſs, they would not afford their Deputies leiſure to return home, but began againſt the next day to tyre 'em with Repetitions of Imaginary Offences and Injuries done the Houſe of *Auſtria* by the Cantons, and to make bitter and venomous Invectives againſt the ſame Deputies, becauſe things were not determin'd in that Aſſembly to the good liking of the Confederates. That he queſtion'd whether that manner of acting with Free and Sovereign States could be acceptable to 'em. Nor did he underſtand how they could have the Boldneſs to affirm, That the aboliſhing of what they call *Tranſgreſſions*, was again declar'd by this laſt Dyet in a General Seſſion, ſince that Suppoſition was contradicted in the Letter it ſelf of the 14th. of *December*, and by the new Remonſtrances made againſt the Deputies. Moreover, that they did very well not to enter into any farther frivolous Explications of the Hereditary Accord, which convince no Body; but that at the ſame time they might have abſtain'd from interpreting the Alliances of *France* in a Sence which cannot be made good, nor approv'd by any of the Parties contracting, but only thoſe who have a Right to explain 'em. That the Expedients propos'd to ſatisfie the Confederate Princes, tend only to embroil the Cantons one with another, and to thro 'em into a Civil War, which he aſſures himſelf they will reject with Indignation. That if there be any Variety of Sentiments among the Cantons upon a matter purely foreign from the Form and Conſtitution of their Government, it does not follow that the faſty'd Knots of Alliances that bind 'em together, muſt be unloos'd, much leſs be in danger of being Broken. That this is not the firſt time there has been a difference in Opinions upon this Point, and that the States of *Switzerland*, who now appear the moſt oppoſite to what they call *Tranſgreſſions*, have acted upon differing Principles, during the Wars, that had reduc'd *Germany* within a Fingers breadth of Ruine, at the Beginning of this Age. That it is a meer Chimera, that the Duties of the Hereditary Accord are ſo conſtraining, and that the Cantons never acted in Reference to it, but by Rules of Politicks, or Motives of certain Conveniences, which often change, and ſtill will be ſubject to Alteration That he is convinc'd, the Cantons who have within theſe few years favour'd the moſt Mortal Enemies of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Empire, are too much Lovers of their Country, to quarrel with the reſt of the Cantons, their Co-Allies. That he will not repeat what he ſet forth in his Memoirs of the 3d. of *Decemb.* that the Houſe of

Auſtria

'*Austria* has receiv'd from *Switzerland* several considerable Advantages, during this War, that are beyond the Obligation of Treaties; that he will not trouble himself to answer several impertinent Allegations of the Letter of the 14th. of the same Month; but only observe, that the Cantons have more reason to value their Assistance to the Emperor in Protecting the adjoyning States from the Invasions of the French, then to trouble themselves about the Satisfactions which he demands. Lastly, That tho' he flatters himself with having sufficiently explain'd himself in the last Dyet, nevertheless, if he have not sufficiently fulfill'd the Duty of his Ministry, he is willing to believe that the Provision of Corn, granted by *France* at a Price advantageous to all the Cantons, will supply that Defect.

'Tis thought that there will a New Dyet suddenly meet. However the Baron of *Neuen* is departed from *Switzerland*, to give his Imperial Majesty an Accompt of what past in the last Assembly. The Lords of *Bern* have caus'd an Oath to be given to the Officers in the Service of *France*, which are at home, that they will make no more Recruits, and that they will serve no more but only according to the Treaties. The Helvetian Body has given *Amelot* to understand by a Deputation of three Members of their Body, that they had resolv'd to oppose all Invasions that should be made into the Neighbourhood adjoyning to their Province, and that they will not suffer any longer, any Places to be attack'd or taken in those Parts: adding withall, That what had been done at *Hunningben*, *Creutznach*, and *Landskroon*, oblig'd 'em to take these Resolutions. To which *Amelot* made Answer, That he would inform the King his Master. By other Letters of a fresher Date, we understand, That the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Schaffouse*, have particularly united themselves for the Defence of the *Forrest Towns*, the preservation of which concerns 'em most nearly; and that the Emperor having a Design to raise two Regiments in those Cantons, and in that of *Bern* to serve in *Hungary*, which *Amelot* gave them to understand, that the King his Master would look upon such a Permission as a Rupture: to which they made him an Answer conformable to the Counsel which *Amelot* gave them, how to reply to the Confederates, that is to say, *That being free, they thought it not reasonable that any thing should be prescrib'd 'em.* The same Letters add, That most of the other Cantons have resolv'd to enter into the same Union, upon notice of the Invasions with which the French threaten the Neighbouring Countries.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Switzerland*.

THE Extract of the following Letter, written from *Switzerland*, occasion'd by the Meeting of the Dyet of *Baden*, and *Amelot's* Letter, of the 29th. of *December*, may give some light to this Matter, so that we shall make no other Reflexion.

'IF Things have not gone in our Dyet, to the Satisfaction of the Confederates, the Difficulty of the Affair, in it self, has very much contributed toward it. *Amelot* has here the same Advantage, which the Cause of the King his Master took, upon so many occasions, over the States of the Empire, and the rest of the Confederates. They complain of several Transgressions, which it was our Business to remedy, which is a Thing that requires

'quires the unanimous Reſolotions of the whole Body. To that purpoſe 'there is a Neceſſity of Re-calling divided, and oppoſite Minds to one and the 'ſame Sentiments, which is a difficult Labour; whereas, to content *Amelot*, 'there needs no more then to leave Things as they are, which is a very eaſie 'thing to do. A Miſchief is ſooner contriv'd, then the Remedy found out. 'They that favour the *Tranſgreſſions*, find their Turn ſerv'd: They that en-'deavour to prevent 'em, have nothing but their Labour for their Pains 'The Fault of the Firſt, cauſes the Confederates to cut off our Proviſions and 'Trade, by which the generality ſuffers; whereas it draws Relief from *France*. 'The good Intention of the Latter, has all theſe Obſtacles to ſurmount. 'In the mean while, *Amelot* enjoys all the time of this Diviſion, to do the 'King his Maſter's Buſineſs; and we are not a little puzzl'd to find out Reme-'dies, that may not prove worſe then the Diſeaſe. Nevertheleſs, we labour 'hard and vehemently, and it is our main Buſineſs, to aſſiſt the good Inten-'tions of the well affected. For it is not to be thought, that *Amelot*'s Rea-'ſons convince all People. He pretends, That the Alliances of *France*, can-'not be interpreted, but by the Perſons contracting, *who alone have Right to 'explain 'em.* Nevertheleſs, when he talks of the Hereditary Accord with 'the Houſe of *Auſtria*, he forgets that Rule, and tells us, *That the conſtraining 'Duties of the Hereditary Agreement, are meer Chimera's*; and that we are to 'follow *the Rules of Policy, and the Motives of certain Conveniences, that alter 'with Time.* By which we ſee, it would be none of his fault, if we ſhould not 'make uſe of his quick-witted Cunning; or to ſay better, that we do not help 'to build any more *Hunninghen* Fortreſſes in other Places. He laughs in his 'Letter at the Counſells that are given us, *To hinder the King from taking Pla-'ces from his Enemies, and winning Battels.* But when we have aſſiſted him in 'the taking of Towns, and winning of Battles, and to ſubdue all the reſt of '*Europe*, what will be the remaining Reward for Us, but only to have toil'd 'and moil'd, to keep Company with the vanquiſh'd, for a Diſh of Lentill Pot-'tage, that now he offers Us?

Advice from *France.*

BY an Edict of the 10th. of the laſt Month, the King has order'd in Coun-cil, That they who ſhall purchaſe the Offices of Counſellors, Majors, Commiſſaries and Aſſeſſors, created by the Edicts of *Auguſt* laſt, ſhall have an Abatement of the Fees, which are to be pay'd at the ſeveral Offices, which they are to run through, according to the Summs, at which their Employments are rated.

But the Creation of theſe Employments, does not produce thoſe Funds that were expected; there being very few of 'em fill'd up. For notwithſtanding the Abatement of the Fees, which they are to pay before they can have their Pattents, People are not very forward to purchaſe. The ſame Difficulty has brought forth a Declaration, in favour of the Officers, that could not pay the Annual Right, and Augmentation of Wages, by which the King grants 'em a longer time, till the end of *March* next. The King has alſo put forth a Declaration, for the reſtoring all Noble-men, whoſe Pattents are enrigiſter'd in the Court of Aids, paying a certain Summ, which ſhall be moderated by Commiſſioners appointed on purpoſe. And by a Decree of Council, the Bo-dies and Corporations of Trades, are ordered to pay, within Fifteen Days, the remainder of the Money, due for the new created Offices of *Syndics.*

There

There are other Decrees that relate to the Conſiſtories of thoſe of the Reformed Religion, the Penſions of their Miniſters, and the Effects of thoſe that are conſtrain'd to depart the Kingdom. It conſiſts of Four Articles. I. That the Eſtates of the Conſiſtories, ſhall be re-united to the Convents and Hoſpitals of the Places where they lye. II. That the Goods of thoſe that were driven out of the Kingdom, ſhall be reſtord to the next of Kin. III. That the Eldeſt of the Family who are of Age, or for want of ſuch, the Guardians of Minors, ſhall take Poſſeſſion of 'em, without any Power to Sell or Mortgage, till after Five Years. IV. That Creditors may attach and ſell the ſaid Goods, toward the re-payment of their Debts, with Permiſſion of the Judges belonging to the Place.

There is likewiſe publiſh'd another Edict, ſet forth by the King, and Importing the Creation of a Commiſſary-Inſpector, a Secretary-Comptrouler, and a Treaſurer of the Ban, and Arrier-Ban, in all the Bailiages, and Seneſchalſhips in the Kingdom.

This Edict is grounded upon the Succour and good Service which the King receives from the Ban, and Arrier-Ban, for which he pretends to have a great Value, as well for the Antiquity of the Eſtabliſhment of it, as for the Quality of the Perſons that compoſe the Companies which belong to it. Finding therefore, that ſeveral of the Nobility, that ought to be ſo dear to him, ſuffer many Inconveniences in ſerving him in the Arrier-Ban, for want of being pay'd what is their due, at the end of the Campaign, and finding this defect of Payment of the Officers and Others, that perſonally ſerve in the Arrier-Ban, proceeds not from the want of Money, which is duly pay'd in every Bailiage, by thoſe that are aſſeſs'd to the Arrier-Ban, but becauſe the ſaid Money is turn'd to other Uſes, by thoſe that have the Management of it, and give no Accompt; therefore by this Decree, perpetual and Irrevocable, he Erects and Creates into Hereditary Offices, a Commiſſary-Inſpector, a Secretary-Comptrouler, and a Treaſurer of the Arrier-Ban, in all the Bailiages and Seneſchalſhips in the Kingdom.

And they that ſhall purchaſe theſe Offices, are to be aſſiſtant to the Bayliffs, and Seneſchals, in minding the Appearances of thoſe that are Summon'd, in the Examination of Excuſes, in the Adjudging of Forfeitures, and rating of thoſe that are ſubject to pay toward the Ban, and Arrier-Ban.

The Commiſſary-Inſpectors are to take reviews of thoſe that appear in the Preſence of the Bayliffs, Seneſchals, or their Lieutenants, &c. to provide 'em Lodging, Victuals and Forrage, to receive Complaints of private People and Corporations, &c.

The Secretary-Comptroulers ſhall have Three Regiſters; of which the Firſt ſhall contain all the Nobles poſſeſſing Fiefs, Noble Tenements, or Rents Infeoff'd. The Second, All the Nobles, or ſuch as live nobly, that have no Poſſeſſions: And the Third, The Peaſants, and their ſeveral Tenures, with their Names, Sirnames, &c.

The Treaſurers ſhall recieve the Taxes, Forfeitures, Contributions, and all other Money that concerns the Ban and Arrier-Ban, and ſhall pay the Officers and other Expences of the Ban, &c. by Precepts from the Bayliffs, Seneſchals, and Lieutenant-Generals, firſt view'd by the Commiſſary-Inſpectors, and Secretary Comptrollers; and they are to give an Account of their Management at the end of the Campaign, to the Bayliffs, Seneſchals, or their Lieutenants, the Commiſſary-Inſpectors, and the Secretary Comptroulers, &c.

This

'Tis obſerv'd, that there comes forth every day ſeveral Edicts to facilitate the Raiſing of Money for the next Campaign. The Proprietors of certain ſmall Demeans of the King's having been rated at ſeveral Summs for the free Poſſeſſion of 'em, whether Mortgag'd or Alienated, and for Default of Payment, other Perſons ſhall be admitted and put into Poſſeſſion without Payment. It is alſo reſolv'd, That the Commiſſions of the Cuſtoms ſhall be erected into Offices, as they were formerly. The Intendants of the Provinces have Order to ſtop out of every Gentleman's Eſtate, lyable to the Arrier-Ban, the Summ of 400 Livres, to be paid before any other Debts whatever, to put 'em into Equipage ſo ſoon as the Arrier-Ban ſhall be ſummon'd, which is to be done in *March* next; that there may be no more delay, as there was the laſt year, under pretence that they were not able to defray the Charges.

In the laſt place, for the tolling in of Seamen, who it ſeems neither like his Pay nor his Service, the King of *France* has put forth an Act of Indemnity, pardoning all Seamen that have deſerted, upon condition that they repair to the Intendants of the Provinces, and re-enter into Service.

The Subſtance of this Act is, That whereas his Majeſty has been inform'd, that ſeveral Seamen had quitted the Kingdom, and deſerted the Ships wherein they had been appointed to ſerve, and for that Reaſon had ordain'd that all that ſhould be found guilty of the Crime of Deſerting, ſhould be proſecuted at a Council of War, and receive Sentence according to the Rigour of the Laws. In purſuance of which Orders, ſeveral had been condemn'd to the Galleys; yet being deſirous to extend his Clemency to others, it was his Pleaſure to grant a general Amneſty to all the reſt, provided they made their Appearance before the reſpective Commiſſaries of the Country Diviſions, to ſerve in his Men of War, and other Veſſels, they that were in the Kingdom within Fifteen days after publication of this Act; and that they who were in foreign Service ſurrendered themſelves to the French Conſulls, who were to ſend 'em home without paying any thing for their Paſſage.

II. The King has given the Count *D'Eſtres* leave to go in the *Royal Lewis*, which carries a Hundred and ten Guns, and was deſign'd for M. *Tourville*. They are labouring hard at *Toulon* to get ready 20 Great Ships, of which Nine or Ten are already fit for Service. M. *Pontchartrain*, and M. *Tourville* have had ſeveral private Conferences with the King, in purſuance of which, Orders have been diſpatch'd to all the Ports, to haſten the fitting out of the Ships. The Fleet deſign'd for the Ocean will not conſiſt of above Fourſcore Ships; but that deſign'd for the *Mediterranean* will be ſtronger, then that the laſt year. Of thoſe Ships that are to compoſe the Royal Navy deſign'd for the Ocean, there will be 24, of 90 Guns a-piece, of which 16 are newly built, and are to compoſe the Van-Guard. There will be Twenty, from 70 to 80 Guns a the reſt of 50 Guns a-piece, beſides Fire-ſhips proportionable, and ſix Galliots for Bombs. But they have Orders not to engage any more in St. *George's* Channel. The Burnt Child dreads the Fire. Of the 20 Veſſels fitting out at *Toulon*, there are Ten that are put to Sea, under the Command of M. *de Cogolin*, with a Deſign, as 'tis thought, to meet the Spaniſh Fleet, which is preparing to quit the Port of *Naples*, and return for *Cadiz*. At *Breſt* they are labouring alſo night and main, to get Ten more great Ships ready, which are forthwith to put to Sea, under the Command of *Chaſteau Renaud*.

III. The

III. The Count of *Rabenac* arriv'd at *Paris* the 7th of this Month, and presently departed to give the King an account of his Negotiations in *Italy*. 'Tis not known what News he brings, but by the Preparations continu'd for *Piemont*, 'tis judg'd, that Affairs are to be there determin'd by other Means then Negotiations: tho the *French* give out, that the Accommodation between the Duke of *Savoy* and the King of *France* is concluded, and that M. *Pompone* is to hasten into *Piemont* and sign the Treaty. In the mean time, in regard the King of *France* is not quite out of hopes of cajoling his Royal Highness, *Rabenac* is to return into *Italy* the next Month; at which time *Catanas* is to put the Designs of the Court in execution; the success of which will determin what is to be expected from the renew'd Overtures that will be made in the Courts and Republicks of *Italy*.

They are continually busied in regulating the Strength and Number of the Armies which *France* intends to have on foot this Summer. 'Tis thought the *Piemontors* Army will consist of 60000 Men. The King has fix'd his Departure to take his Review of the Houshold, upon the 12th of the next Month; but 'tis not known whither it will be at *Compeigne* or *Chantilli*. After this Muster the King will return to *Versailles* to be ready to give out his Orders every way, with a Resolution to make the same Efforts on all sides.

Upon the Festival of the Purification, the King gave the Order of the Holy Ghost to the Count of *Tholouse*, Admiral of *France*. The Prince of *Denmark* beheld the Ceremony from a State erected in the Gallery of the Chappel; and he saw the two Processions of the Festival, and of the Knights of the Order, pass along from a Balcony of a small Apartment of the King's. There is no Divertisement which the Prince has not been made to partake during the Carnival, and all Civilities have been shew'd him as well by the King as the Royal Family. He was at a Ball which Monsieur gave at the Palace, to which a hunder'd and sixty Ladies were invited. The Ladies almost all went thither in Black Velvet, glittering with Jewels, and led by as many Lords, all magnificently apparell'd. The Dauphin was there and all the Royal Family. The Dutchess of *Chartres*, and the Princess of *Conti*, danc'd with the Prince of *Denmark*, who in imitation of the Dauphin, mask'd himself toward the end of the Ball, with twelve *Danish* Lords.

IV. 'Tis thought there is a Mystery in the Embassy of M. *de S. Olon* to *Morocco*, and that the Designs of *France* is to perswade the King of that Country to declare War against *Spain*, and thereby constrain his Catholick Majesty to Peace, for fear of losing those Places which he possesses in *Africa*. Two *French* Ships, the one commanded by the Marquis of *Blenac*, the other by the Chevalier *de Mongon*, have taken two Men of War from the *Tripolins*, the one of forty, the other of fifty Guns, upon which were found 460 Pyrats, and 60 Christian Slaves. The Abbot of *Mauroy*, so often mention'd, has been judg'd by the Parliament of *Paris*; some of his Judges would have condemn'd him to death; but the plurality of Suffrages carrying it, he was sentenc'd to the Gallies for Nine Years. 'Tis said he was the same day put in Chains to be carri'd to *Marseilles*, but upon the Mediation of the Duke of *Orleance*, the Sentence of the Gallies is chang'd into perpetual Imprisonment in some Abby.

V. Madam *de la Sabliere*, whose Wit, Delicacy, and Merit, were known to all the World, has been dead for some time. She was the Widow of M. *de la Sabliere Rambouillet*: Some time before her death, she retir'd into a kind of Solitude, as having absolutely renounc'd the World. All People have read her

Maxims. The famous M. *Peliſon* is alſo dead, ſo well known for his Hiſtories of the *French* Academy, and ſeveral other Works; but much more for his turning Papiſt, to ingratiate himſelf with the King of *France* and his Clergy. He had been a Proteſtant, and having chang'd his Religion, to mend his Condition in the World, he became the moſt zealous Perſecutor which the Proteſtants had in *France*. He was a Man of great Parts and Underſtanding, and there is no queſtion, but that notwithſtanding his violent Zeal for Converſions, as they term 'em, he was a Hugonot in his Soul; and what happen'd at his Death ſeems to juſtifie this ſuſpicion. For 'tis ſaid, that he would neither receive the Communion, nor be Confeſs'd, and that he ſtill turn'd away his Head, when they were about to put him upon the Chapter of Religion. He dy'd at *Verſailles* the 8th of this Month, of Gravel and a Catarrh, with which he had been troubled for ſome time. The Court, not doubting but that he had ſome Remains of Proteſtantiſm, was ſcandaliz'd at it; and all they ſay of him now is, that he was a great Wit and a Deiſt, and that he did not believe there was any Religion.

Reflections upon the Advice from *France*.

I. THE Decrees, Edicts, Ordinances, and Declarations, which the Court of *France* ſets forth one upon another, without giving the People liberty to take breath, are a certain demonſtration, that they have a deſign to make a deſperate Puſh for it this Summer. But withal, theſe hard and pitiful Plunges to get Mony, diſcover the ſmall Ability which the Court has of it ſelf to put ſuch great Deſigns in execution, ſince they are enforced to ſqueeze the miſerable Subjects at this rate, whatever their Quality and Condition be. If this War continue but two Years, it may be reckon'd upon for certain, that the *French* will ſee themſelves deſpoil'd of all that they poſſeſs in the World. For ſuch is the abſolute Power of the *French* King, that if his Subjects have but Three Half-pence, he will have Five Farthings of it. After ſuch abominable Sales of Juſtice, Equity, and even of Honeſty and Conſcience, 'tis to be admir'd, that *Ponchartrain*, the now moſt celebrated Pick-pocket in *Europe*, ſhould forget *Veſpaſian*'s Tribute upon Urin, and to put his Maſter in mind of ſeizing, by Vertue of his Royal Prerogative, upon all the Neceſſary Houſes in his Dominions, ſo that no Man ſhould dare to untruſs a Point, or draw againſt the Wall, without paying ſo much Mony for his Natural Eaſe. It is no more than what has been done. *Tandem vero & Urina & fumus & omnes ſordes in Imperio Romano vectigales.* Poſterity certainly muſt look upon theſe to be very great Blots in the Scutcheon of *Lewis the Grand*. I ſhall ſay nothing of his Decree to create Commiſſary-Inſpectors, Secretary Comptrolers and Treaſurers of the *Arrier-Ban*, another little ſhift to get Mony. Only it is to be obſerv'd, that what *Jugurth* ſaid of *Rome* in one ſenſe, may be well appli'd to *Paris* in another, *Omnia Luteria Venalia.* Nor ſhall I trouble my ſelf to reflect upon the Act Oblivion to the Marriners. Only give me leave to take notice, that this Act makes it plainly manifeſt, that Seamen are very ſcarce in *France*, ſince that proud Monarch, who carries his Head ſo high, condeſcends to recall Deſerters. *France* has ſpent her time to good purpoſe, to fit out as many or more Men of War then the laſt Year, if ſhe cannot

find

find People to Man 'em. But why in such Distress for Seamen? For the King of *France* has given Express Order to his Admirals, not to fight any more in the Channel; that is to say, nor no where else, if they can avoid it: And thus 'tis observable that when the *French* are put by their Stratagems and their Treacheries, they fight better with their Tongues then with their Swords.

II. However, what they want in Seamen, they have in Land Forces, which are very numerous, under Generals that make a good figure in the World, and a great many good Officers, tho' there has been a terrible Havock among 'em. Nevertheless, notwithstanding his great Numbers, and his Arrier-Bans, the Confederates have taken these Cautions, as well upon the *Rhine*, as in *Flanders* and *Piemont*, and other Places, which are almost certain Presages, that the *French* Crown will not meet with her usual Vernal Opportunities. Particular care being taken to prevent the Treacheries of any more Barons of *Bersey*.

III. As to the Opinion which the Court of *France* had of M. *Pelisson*, it will not be amiss to tell ye what a *German* said of him, as it is related by a Publisher of Travels, in a Discourse between two Gentlemen. This *German* knew that *Pelisson* was a Protestant, and very zealous for Calvinism, and concluded by that, from his Conversion, that he was no more than an Atheist. He said, that if he had been born in *England*, he had been all his Life as zealous a Protestant, as he was a bigotted Catholick, and that he would have Circumciz'd himself, had the King of *France* been a Mahometan. He compar'd him to the Sophister, mention'd by *Socrates*, who was always of the Emperour's Religion: who, under *Constantius*, made shew of being wonderfully zealous for the Gospel, but under *Julian* the Apostate was no less excessively devoted to the Pagan Superstitions; and who, lastly, after the Death of *Julian*, renew'd his Profession of Christianity.

Advice from *Poland* and the *North*.

I. THE General Dyet of *Poland* has been assembl'd at *Grodnaw* ever since the First of *December*, and at their first sitting down, the Chancellor of the Crown made a Speech, containing these Heads:

1. That Particular Dyets, attributing to themselves a Privilege to admit or reject what had been determin'd in the General Assemblies, it was requisite that a Law should be made to prevent the same Disorders for the future.

2. That it was necessary to Pay the Army their Arrears, and that the Deputies of *Emberg*, and the Tribunal of the Finances should give in a State of the Accompts forthwith.

3. That it behov'd 'em to find out a way to preserve the Fortresses which had been erected or conquer'd in *Walachia*, and to provide for the subsistance of the Garrisons.

4. That as for the Conditions which the *Tartars* offer'd to make Peace with the *Turk*, (for their Envoy had been very importunate as to that particular) he left the Assembly at their full liberty to debate upon that Matter.

5. That the Dyet not being to sit above six Weeks, it was requisite that they should lose no time, but mind the Principal and most important Affairs.

The Embassador of *France* is arriv'd at *Grodnow*, where he endeavours Might and Main to perswade the *Polanders* to accept the Peace with the *Port*, which the Envoy of the *Tartars* proposes.

It. Nor is it only in *Poland* that Offers of Peace are made. The same Offers are propounded in *Sweden* and *Denmark*, to the end the Northern Princes may interest themselves as well in that which the Grand Seignior has caus'd to be presented to his Majesty, and in that which the King of *France* would fain conclude with the Confederates, if they will hearken to 'em. Memoirs are sent to 'em thick and threefold to perswade 'em to hearken to the Count *d' Avaux*, and M. *de Bonrepeux*, who already arriv'd at *Goritenburg*: And the same Propositions which have been made in *Italy* by *France*, are now made at *Stockholm* and *Copenhagen*, under Pretences no less specious, but which tend to the same end, that is, to the Disuniting of the Confederate Princes, before they can reap any Fruit of the War, by constraining 'em to accept of a Peace, that serves to no other end, then to compleat the King of *France*'s Work, which the preceding Treaties had so far advanc'd. They Write from *Stockholm*, that Baron *Juel*, Extraordinary Embassador from *Denmark*, had a private Audience of the King, where no body was present, but the Queen Dowager. And the Letters from *Copenhagen* tell us, that the *Saxon* Envoy to the King of *Denmark*, has had several Conferences for some days, with the *Danish* Ministers about Important Affairs. They farther add, that the same Envoy is to depart in a short time for *Sweden*.

Reflections upon the Advices from *Poland* and the North.

THo' the King of *Poland* has left the Dyet at Liberty to conclude or not conclude a Peace with the Turk, yet we may assure our selves, that Monarch will use his utmost Endeavours for the continuance of the War with the Turks. That part of the Chancellors Speech, in reference to the Propositions made by the Tartar Envoy, was only a piece of Formality; 'tis his Interest to continue the War: Besides that, there is so strict an Alliance between him, the Emperor and the Republick of *Venice*, that 'tis not to be thought he will break it for a separate Peace; so that in all probability the Artifices and Fetches of the *Vidame d' Espeval*, will have no better success in *Poland* then *Rabenac*'s Flourishes in *Italy*. 'Tis not a usual thing bluntly to tell a Prince's Envoy, That they have nothing to say to him or his Offers; there is a decorum to be observed between Monarch and Monarch. And I make no question but in complacency with certain Decencys that Policy requires, but that the King of *Poland* may have intimated to the Tartar Envoy, That an Accommodation between *Poland* and the Port is not altogether impossible. But at the end of the Story, the King of *Poland* will no more make Peace with the Grand Seignior then the Duke of *Savoy* will agree with the King of *France*. 'Tis the Interest of the confederate Princes to adhere stedfastly to their Union. *France* is a Kingdom united in all the several Parts

Parts of it; and therein consists the Strength of that Dominion. It rather behoves the Confederates to knit their Wills and Forces together with new and faster Knots, following the Admonition which *Scelurus* the Scythian gave to his fourscore Sons, *Si concordes critis, validi invictique manebitis; si dissidiis distracti, imbecilles critis & expugnatu faciles.* The King of *France* amuses some Members of the Union with hopes of Peace: But for that very reason it is that it behoves the Princes interested together, to unite more closely than ever, on purpose to make him desire it the more seriously; for at present, as the Countryman said to *Vespacian*, *The Fox has only chang'd his Skin, not his Conditions.* It behoves the Confederates to believe, That *France* has the same Malice to all, and he would fain divide 'em by a patch'd Peace, to the End he may be hereafter better able to call'm to an account one after another.

Advice from *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

HIs Majesty having put the chief Command of the Fleet into the Hands of *Henry Killegrew* Esq; Sir *Ralph Delaval* and Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, they have already taken a view of the Fleet; and at their return declared, That they were well satisfied with the Condition wherein they found it, and 'tis generally said, That it will be ready by the end of the next Month. His Majesty has appointed *George Rook* Esq; to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; the Lord *John Berkley* to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Col. *Matthew Aylmer* Rear Admiral of the Red; and Capt. *David Mitchel* Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

'Tis said the whole English Fleet, design'd for the Ocean will consist of 6 First Rates, carrying 592 Guns and 4615 Men. 10 Second Rates, 492 Guns, 6420 Men. 35 Third Rates, 12426 Men, 2390 Guns. 40 Fourth Rates, 9155 Men, 1922 Guns. 31 Fifth Rates, with Men and Guns proportionable. 10 Sixth Rates, 4240 Men, 1016 Guns. 10 Yachts, 350 Men, 80 Guns. 7 Frigates, 330 Men, 70 Guns. 23 Fire-ships, 920 Men, 190 Guns. 14 Hospital Ships. 5 Vessels for Bombs, and other Tenders. Besides all these, there are several Vessels building, and may be fit for Service, if occasion be, by the next Spring.

The Land-Army of the English, as it is certainly reported, will consist of 7599 Horse, 2480 Dragoons, and 43853 Foot, in all, 53934 well Disciplin'd Men.

His Majesty has issued forth a Proclamation, bearing date the ninth of this Month, requiring all Mariners and Seamen to render themselves to the Service of the Fleet, and forbidding all Persons whatever to conceal or favour the Escape of any Seaman or Mariner, upon Pain of being proceeded against, according to the utmost Severity of the Law.

On the seventh of this Month one *Robert Young* was try'd at the *King's-Bench-Bar*, upon an Information of Forgery, and Subornation of Perjury, and for Counterfeiting an Association under the Hands of several Lords and Persons of Quality; for which being found Guilty, he was sentenc'd to stand in the Pillory at three several Places of the City, and pay a Fine of a thousand Pounds.

The last News from the *Barbadoes* informs us of the discovery of a terrible Con-

Conſpiracy carryed on by the Negro's of that Iſland, to have deſtroyed the Engliſh Inhabitants. They were to have killed the Governour, and at the ſame time to have fallen upon their Maſters and Over-ſeers; which done, they were to have rendevouz'd at the *Bridg-Town*, and formed themſelves into Regiments both of Horſe and Foot, after they had made themſelves Maſters of the Magazines; to have ſeized the Fort, and from thence to have battered the Ships in the Harbour, and to have poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Iſland: But two of the Conſpirators, being overheard, diſcourſing of the Deſign, were apprehended, and hung up alive in Chains, till they diſcovered the principal Ring-leaders, who were preſently apprehended and executed.

There arrived at *London*, ſometime ſince, a Gentleman of *Seleſia*, on the behalf of two hundred Proteſtant Families of his Country, To requeſt of their Majeſties, A certain Quantity of Land in *Ireland*, for the Settlement of themſelves and their families, in the manner of a Colony. M. *de Miremont* alſo, a Gentleman of *Niſmes* is alſo arrived in the ſame City, to make the ſame requeſt to their Majeſties on behalf of the Refugees of *Switzerland*, and other Places. What anſwer his Majeſty gave to the Silefian Gentleman, I am not informed. But this I well know, that in anſwer to Mr. *Miremont*'s Sollicitation, his Majeſty has appointed Commiſſioners to conſider of a way for the Settlement of the Refugees in that Iſland. That Monarch, who is always indefatigable, will, as they ſay, depart for *Flanders* toward the end of this Month; before which Time his Equipage is ordered to be in a Readineſs.

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*.

BY what hath been related in the foregoing Advices, we obſerve mighty Preparations againſt the approaching Spring; and doubtleſs the greateſt Efforts will be made this Summer that ever were known in *Europe*. The Succeſs is that which all Men are ſtanding a Tip-to to try, whether they reach it at a diſtance before hand. But in regard it is not in our power to deſcry the Proſpects of Futurity, otherwiſe then by lame Conjecture, give me leave, by way of Reflection upon theſe puiſſant Motions that keep all *Europe* in ſuſpence, to inſert the probable Prognoſticks of a modern Author diſcourſing upon this Subject.

'Several People, ſays he, are out of Hopes of ever compaſſing the Fall of '*France*, becauſe that hitherto things have not ſucceeded to their Wiſhes ſince this 'War; their natural Impatience precipitates 'em into an Abyſs of Deſpair; thoſe 'things of which they are ignorant, frequently not permitting 'em to make a ſolid 'judgment of future Events. But there is a time and Deſtiny ordain'd for all 'Things, the iſſue of which it behoves us to expect from the Hand of Divine Pro'vidence, but ſtill to act by thoſe means which God has put into our Power. 'And 'tis my Opinion that it would be a kind of Impiety to believe, that the 'Providence of Heav'n has rais'd King *William* ſo miraculouſly to the Crown of '*England*, and giv'n him the peaceable Poſſeſſion of three Kingdoms, the only 'Prince that *France* has moſt reaſon to fear, by the Abdication of King *James*, 'the moſt Chriſtian King's moſt intimate Friend and moſt able to ſupport his De'ſigns, but to fulfil ſome glorious Purpoſes of the Omnipotent Ruler of all

'Things.

'Things. Moreover, when I consider the Union of so many Princes in Confe-
'deracy to make a vigorous War against France, and withal, the voluntary Con-
'tributions of the People without constraint or murmuring; can it be thought,
'I say, that all this tends to no other end then only to render the Glory of
'*Lewis* XIV. so much the more illustrious? I cannot believe it; nor is it proba-
'ble that sacred Providence has accumulated so many Wonders together upon one
'Person, and preserv'd him from so many Dangers, to so bad an end.

In another place he goes on thus, 'But thanks be to God, the King of *France's*
'great Support is gone (meaning the Support of the two last Reigns) and not
'only the English, but all the Princes of *Europe* may reck'n the day of King
'*William's* Coronation, as the beginning of a happy Epoch for Christendom. And,
'upon this Account, I cannot forbear to insert a *Vaticinium* among the Centuries
'of *Nostre Damus*, written in the last Age in honour of a certain Prince, where-
'in he points out, as with his Finger, the Coronation of King *William*, and the
'Felicity we shall enjoy under his auspicious Reign.

Born in the Shades of a Nocturnal day,
A Soveraign Great and Vertuous shall bear sway;
He shall restore the Blood of th' Ancient Urn,
And th' Age of Brass into the Gold'n turn.

'All People know that his Majesty of Great *Britain* was born some Weeks
'after the death of his Father Prince *William*, for whom the Court was in deep
'Mourning, and the Chamber where the Princess Royal lay in was then darken'd,
'and had no other Light but what the Tapers about the Room afforded; which
'*Nostre Damus* calls the Shades of a Nocturnal day. Moreover, to speak with-
'out Flattery, we find reviv'd in this Monarch the Prowess and Prudence of
'the Ancient *Romans*, the Hero's of Antiquity, whose Ashes were preserv'd in
'Urns. And this is our Hero, who is to bring back the Golden Age, by restoring
'the Potentates of *Europe*, to their Rights and Territories usurp'd by French
'Ambition, and the private Inhabitants of wasted Countries to the peaceable
'Enjoyment of their Vines and Fig-trees

Advice from *Cologne*, the Low Countries and *Holland*.

THERE has bin a Conference at *Cologne*, which ended the 13th of this Month. The Assembly was compos'd of the Deputies of the Emperor, the King of Great *Britain*, the Electors of *Treves*, *Cologne*, *Brandenburgh*, *Bavaria*, and the Elector *Palatin*, with those of the Landgrave of *Hesse* and the Bishop of *Munster*. The Resolutions there taken, were all in order to the preservation of the Places seated upon the Rhine. It was there also concluded what Men and Mony every Prince should contribute toward their Defence against *France*. But the greatest part of their Results are kept secret. Nevertheless 'tis said, they have agreed to keep up an Army about *Coblentz*, and to block up *Mount Royal*, while they endeavour to drive the French out of *Treves*. Never was any As-

sembly,

ſembly, where the Sentiments of all were ſo unanimous. The Magiſtrates of *Cologne* are to furniſh *Coblentz* with ſome Pieces of Artillery, Match, Powder and other Ammunition, which is already embark'd, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* is to ſend more Ammunition from *Weſel*.

A Canon of *Leige* was brought a Priſoner to *Maeſtricht*, by reaſon of a Letter written to the Cardinal of *Furſtenbergh*, which was intercepted.

There is nothing talk'd of here but of the great Preparations which the French continue in *Flanders*, and of the great Deſigns they intend to undertake ſo ſoon as the Seaſon will permit. They have ſent a great number of Wagons loaden with Bombs and Carkaſſes, and other Warlike Ammunitions to *Valenciennes*, *Maubege* and *Philipville*; and a great part of their Troops draw together about *Harlebeck*, which makes People fear they have a Deſign upon *Nieuport* or *Bruges*. All the Danes and a Regiment of Engliſh are march'd from *Gant* to the latter place, and there is a Camp forming near *Nieuport*, and another for the main Army in *Anderleg*; ſome Letters tell us, that *Luxemberg* is arriv'd at *Dunkirk*. The Earl of *Athlone* is gone for *Maeſtricht*, as ſome ſay, to bring away the Men that lie upon the Frontiers of *Holland*. The States General have alſo ſet forth a Placart prohibiting the Tranſportation of Corn to the Enemy.

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The END.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE,

OR, The HISTORICAL and POLITICAL

Monthly Mercury,

Giving an Account of all the Publick and Private

OCCURRENCES,

Civil, Eccleſiaſtical and Military, that are moſt Conſiderable in every COURT:

The Intereſts of Princes, their Pretentions, and Intrigues, *&c.*

For the Month of *March*, 1693.

With Political *Reflexions* upon every State.

VOL. IV.

To be continued Monthly from the Original publiſhed at the *HAGUE*, by the Authority of the States of *Holland*, and *VVeſt-Frieſland*.

LONDON,

Printed for Henry Rhodes at the Star, the corner of *Bride-lane*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, and John Harris at the Harrow in the *Poultry*. 1693.

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Licenſed,

March 30.
1693.

Char. Heron.

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THE

Hiſtorical and Political *MERCUR* :

For the Month of *March*, 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

SIgnor *Caccia* departed the 19th. of *January*, for *Civita Vecchia*; from whence he is bound for *Genoa*; and thence into *Spain*, where he is to reſide with the Character of the Pope's Nuncio, as we have already ſaid. People are in hopes that upon his Arrival at *Madrid*, all the Differences between the Two Courts will be finally determin'd. In expectation of which, the Spaniſh Embaſſador has deliver'd to his Holineſs a Letter from the K. of *Spain*, teſtifying his great Satisfaction to ſee that all things are in ſo fair a way, in conſideration whereof, he has not only admitted the Patriarch of the *Indies* for Inter-Nuncio; but has ſent to the Vice-Roys of *Naples* and *Sicily*, to take from the Barons, in all the Cathedral Churches, and other Places, under his Majeſty's Juriſdiction, the uſe of Canopies, which they had introduc'd contrary to the Decree of the Congregation of Ceremonies. And ſince that, his Catholick Majeſty has wrote another Letter to return him Thanks for the Satisfaction which he has giv'n him, in reference to the Concern of the Duke of *Taſſis*.

2. Some days after the Departure of Signor *Caccia*, a Congregation was held in the Palace, about the Affairs of *Avignon*, the Legateſhip of which City had been granted to Cardinal *Ottoboni* for three years. Now in regard the Term is expir'd, all People thought that it would remain Vacant, to the end, that the Profits of it might have been apply'd to other uſes; nor were they deceiv'd in their Conjectures. For the Pope has already made a Decree for the Suppreſſion of that Employment, the Revenues of which are appropriated to the Chamber, except the Profits of the Seal, which are continu'd to the Vice-Legate, and are worth 3000 Crowns a year. 'Tis believ'd, that the Hoſpital for the Poor will enjoy ſome part of the Benefit of this Regulation; as they have already had Six thouſand Crowns beſtow'd upon 'em by the Pope, and Ten Thouſand from a Vacancy that happen'd by the Death of Signor *Vincent Ferreri*.

III. The Affair of the Biſhops of *France* ſtill hangs in ſuſpence, through the Oppoſition of ſome Cardinals, who ſtill perſiſt in repreſenting to the Pope, that private Satisfactions are not ſufficient, and therefore that there is an abſolute Neceſſity that an Aſſembly of the Clergy ſhould be held; neither is it to be doubted but that *France* will conſent to it, as ſhe has already promis'd. Cardinal *de Janſon* deliver'd a Letter to his Holineſs ſome time ſince; wherein the Moſt Chriſtian King put the Holy See in great Hopes that there ſhall be all the Satisfaction given that can be reaſonably deſir'd. In the mean time the French Miniſters continually beſiege his Holineſs, and follow him up and down where-e'er he goes. The 2d. of the laſt Month he went to the Church of *Jeſus*, where the Forty Hours-Prayers were ſaid, during the Three laſt days of the Carnival: all which time the Cardinals *D'Eſtrees*, and *Janſon*, ſtuck cloſe to him; as alſo, at the Church of the Noviciate of the Jeſuites, at Saint *Andrews*, and at *Monte Cavallo*, where they had a long Conference about the Difficulties that ſtill remain to be remov'd. There have been alſo two Conferences ſince, upon the ſame Subject; but whether they came to any Reſult, is not known as yet. Cardinal *Janſon* has held a particular Audience beſide; and there is no doubt, but that upon the Riſing of the next Conſiſtory that ſhall be held, ſome Fruit will appear of all theſe tedious Confabulations. The 13th. of the laſt Month ſome Biſhops were examin'd; and by the laſt News from *France* we are inform'd, That the Abbot of *Noirmoutier* is to depart forthwith for *Rome*, with the Formulary which the French Biſhops are to ſign, in order to the giving full Satisfaction to the Holy See.

IV. The Reſident of *Portugal* has made known to the Pope and the Sacred College, the Death of Cardinal *Lancaſtro*, who dy'd at *Lisbon* the 13th. of *December*. This Prelate was Fourſcore and two years of Age, Archbiſhop of *Prague*, Primate, and Grand Inquiſitor of the Kingdom. By his Death an Eighth Place becomes Vacant in the College of Cardinals; and in regard that every Body believes that his Death happening ſo ſoon after the Deceaſe of Cardinal *Viſconti*, will haſten a new Promotion, the Portugueſe Agent has in his Maſter's Name, recommended to the ſame Dignity, the Abbot of *Armagnac*, Son of the Deceaſed Count *d'Arcourt* Grand Squire of *France*. Cardinal *Barbarini*, in the K. of *Poland*'s Name, has recommended the Marquis *d'Arquien*, the Queen of *Poland*'s Father. And Cardinal *Janſon*, in the King of *France*'s behalf, has preferr'd M. *de Harlay*, Archbiſhop of *Paris*, to his Holineſs's Conſideration. Some Cardinals, and ſome Biſhops have been lately appointed to review the Proceedings and Merits alledg'd for the Canonizing of ſome Perſons, whoſe extraordinary Piety, or at leaſt the Shew of it, made a loud Noiſe in the World while they liv'd; and this Almanack-ſtuffing Buſineſs takes up their whole time. 'Tis thought this Ceremony will be perform'd the next *May*, and that the Bleſſed *Catharine* of *Bologna*, will be of the Number. Her Friends on Earth ſolicite very earneſtly for her, and there is no queſtion but that the extream-

Super-

Superſtition of the People, will add great weight to the Proofs of her Holineſs, which are under Examination. We alſo hear, that there is a Reſolution taken to Levy the Soldiers, which the Republick of *Venice* demands; but certain it is, that the Marine Regiments that ſerve in the Eccleſiaſtical Galleys will be Re-inforc'd.

V. Duke *Auguſtus* of *Saxony*, arriv'd the 22d. of *January*, at *Rome*. This Prince, who is a Roman Catholick, is to make ſome ſtay, *incognito*, in that City, under the Name of the Count of *Henemberg*. Some Days after his Arrival, he pay'd a Viſit to Cardinal *Spada*, Chief Miniſter, who receiv'd him with extraordinary Teſtimonies of Reſpect; and, upon *Aſh-Wedneſday*, the ſame marks of his Eſteem, and Regard, were given him by the Pope, who perform'd the Duty of that Days Ceremony in *Sixtus Quintus*'s Chapel. The ſame Prince has taken upon him the Habit of an Abbot.

Cardinal *Howard* preſented to the Pope an Engliſh Biſhop, who was extreamly urgent for ſome Aſſiſtance of Money, in Favour of K. *James*: But his Holineſs built Excuſes upon his more preſſing Neceſſities; adding withal, That it was not probable K. *James* ſhould want Money; for, that when he left *England*, he had put into the Hands of the Duke of *Tuſcany*'s Envoy, a very conſiderable Summ; beſides, that it was well known, that the King of *France*, furniſhes him with every Thing that he wants. His Holineſs has alſo commanded all his Legates, to be vigorouſly importunate in all Courts where they reſide, that the ſeveral Princes would accept of a Mediation, in order to a General Peace.

VII. In the Congregation that was held, upon occaſion of the New Electorate, it was concluded, That the Creation was contrary to the Golden Bull, and that Inſtructions ſhould be ſent to Signor *Tanara*, the Nuncio at *Vienna*, to proteſt againſt it in the Pope's Name. But moſt People believe, that this Proteſtation, will be made only for Form's ſake; and, that, in the end, His Holineſs will give his Aſſent to what the Emperor has done.

VIII. The raiſing of Two thouſand Men, in the Territory of St. *Gal*, for the Service of the Venetian Republick, is accompliſh'd with good Succeſs; and thoſe Men are deſign'd for *Dalmatia*. The Convoy for the *Levant* Army, ſet Sail the 8*th*. of the laſt Month, with a fair Wind. To this Convoy were added Four more Ships, that came from the Army ſome Days before; upon which, were Embark'd 1200 Soldiers, after a diſtribution of 5000 Duckats to every Veſſel, for the Pay of the Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen; beſides 200000 Duckats that were put on Board the ſame Veſſels, for the Pay of the Army. There are Five-thouſand Men embark'd in this Convoy, with all Proviſions neceſſary, under the Conduct of General *Mocenigo*; and another Convoy is getting ready to put to Sea within a little time. The Duke viſits the *Arſenal* every Day, to haſten the Preparations. Prince *Ceſar d'Eſte*, is continu'd General of the Horſe. Signor *Cornaro* is choſen Embaſſador to *Rome*, tho' it be not known, whether he will accept of the Employment, or no.

IX. Signor:

IX. Signor *Caccia* arriv'd at *Genoa* the 25*th.* of *January*, and Two Days after, he continu'd his Voyage for *Barcelona*. He both arriv'd, and departed *incognito*. Three *Genoeſe* Gallies, are expected at *Genoa*, bound from *Cadiz*, with a great Cargo of Merchandiſe, and a Million and ſeven hundred Pieces of Eight. The Payments of the Chamber to Forreigners are ſuſpended at *Milan*, by the Governour's Order. The Treaty with the Duke of St. *Peter*, for the Sale of *Caſal Maggiore*, is quite broken off; but that other of the Emperor's Commiſſary with the Duke of *Mantua*, about Contributions, is abſolutely concluded.

X. The 9*th.* of *January*, about Four a Clock in the Morning, a terrible Earthquake happen'd at *Meſſina*; which, however, did no Dammage; but it ſtrook ſo great a Terror into the Inhabitants, that the greateſt part forſook the City, the reſt betook themſelves to the Churches. Two Days after, the whole City was ſo terribly ſhaken, that the violence of the Shog over-turn'd Four and twenty Palaces, and conſiderably endamag'd all the reſt of the Buildings. All the People throng'd to the *Dome*, where the Archbiſhop Preach'd, and gave Abſolution; as did alſo a great Number of Prieſts, diſpers'd, for that Purpoſe, into all the Quarters of the City. After Abſolution receiv'd, every body thought of nothing elſe, but eſcaping from the Danger, and retiring into the Country, where they that could ſet up Tents, were ſafe from the Injuries of the Weather; the Air being all on a Flame, by reaſon of the Thunder, and continual Flaſhes of Lightning. But, notwithſtanding the great Damage done to this City, it was nothing to what many others receiv'd. For we underſtand, that *Faormina*, *Maſcali*, *Modica*, *Agouſta*, *Catanea*, *Syracuſe*, *Carlentino*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Cities, Towns, and Provinces are utterly ruin'd. *Agouſta* is become a meer Lake, by Reaſon of a Rupture which the Sea made into that Part, while, at the ſame time, the Lightning flaſhing into the Fortreſs of the City, blew it up into the Air. *Catanea* was utterly over-turn'd, and Sixteen thouſand Perſons were bury'd under the Ruins of the Great Church. The 18*th.* and 19*th.* Two freſh jolts gave New Alarms. Nor is the News from *Palermo*, leſs to be deplor'd; but we have not yet receiv'd the Particulars. All that we know at preſent is, That the Palace Royal is quite over-turn'd; and, that the Vice-Roy had much adoe to eſcape to the Galleys. It may be truly ſaid That *Sicily* is utterly lay'd waſte, as alſo the Lower *Calabria*. 'Tis thought, that above a Hundred thouſand Perſons are deſtroy'd in this diſmal Deſtruction, beſides above Twenty thouſand wounded.

Now, in regard *Meſſina* receiv'd leſs Damage then the other Cities, and for that the People in that Country are very Superſtitious, the Monks, who underſtand how to make their Advantages of others Simplicity, ſpread abroad a Report, at the time of the Earthquake, That the Bleſſed Virgin had reveal'd to a young Girl of Nine Years of Age, her particular Favourite, that by means of her Interceſſion, ſhe had obtain'd, that the City of *Meſſina*, which is under her Protection, ſhould not be

ſwallow'd

ſwallow'd up; and this ſomewhat reviv'd their Spirits. But the Interceſſion of St. *Agatha*, could not procure the ſame good Fortune to the City of *Catanea*, of which ſhe is Patroneſs. For, juſt as the Earthquake began to be perceiv'd, the Sea retoil'd from the ſhore, about Two Miles, which put the People into ſuch a terrible Fright, that every one betook himſelf to what he thought might beſt ſecure him from this dreadful Scourge of Heaven. Away they flew to the Cathedral, where one of Canons carry'd about the Reliques of the Saint: But neither the Reliques, nor the Prayers of the Patroneſs, could ſtop the Thunderbolt that fell upon that City, which was all over-turn'd within a moment after, not ſo much as one Edifice being left ſtanding. 'Tis thought, there periſh'd in that Deſolation, Eighteen thouſand Perſons; beſides, the wounded and the maim'd, that were digg'd out of the heaps of the Rubbiſh. They add withal, That the Canon, who carry'd the Reliques of St. *Agatha*, was ſav'd, becauſe a Pannel of the Wall, where the Reliques were kept, happen'd not to fall. This will be a Story proper for the Enlargement of the Legend of St. *Agatha*, and a fair Field for thoſe to expatiate in, that have a mind to continue the Hiſtory of the Monks. The Kingdom of *Naples* has had ſome ſhare of this Earthquake, as alſo the Iſland of *Malta*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

I. CONſidering the Poſture of the Affairs of *Europe*, and the Pope's Deſign, to procure a General Peace among the Chriſtian Princes, or rather, to deliver *France* from ſo many Enemies, as on every ſide aſſail her, no wonder that he ſo fawningly careſſes the King of *Spain*, and that he has, on his part, perform'd whatever that Monarch demanded from the Holy See. We may be bold to ſay, His Holineſs has no Affection for the King of *Spain*: Nevertheleſs, in compliance with his Italian Politicks, he has been ſo far able to curb his own Averſion, and ſurmount his prevailing Paſſion, that they have all the Reaſon in the World, to be ſatisfy'd at *Madrid* with the Court of *Rome*; and Signor *Caccia*, without incurring any ſuſpition, may ſet all his Springs at work, to inſinuate into the Council of *Spain*, that it behoves 'em to conſent to a Peace. There is no Queſtion but he will ſet all his Inventions at work, to that purpoſe, and that *France*, beſides the Bundles of Memoirs, which he has ready in his Budget, has, by this time, met him at *Madrid*, with conſiderable Summs; for, without thoſe perſwaſive *Cicero*'s and *Demoſthenes*'s, the beſt Inſtructions in the World, will not ſignifie a Bean-ſhell. Nevertheleſs, 'tis to be preſum'd, that the Council of *Spain*, of the otherſide, will ſtand upon their Guard, and examine the Propoſals that ſhall be made 'em. There will be Grandees, and Miniſters, who will ſeem to lend a willing Ear; for it is not Reaſonable, that the Nuncio ſhould be put to the trouble of carrying back a vaſt load of

Money

Money to *Rome*; but at the winding up of the bottom, as the King of *Spain* can reſolve upon nothing, without the Advice of the Emperor, and the Allies, and that he cannot come to any Accomodation with *France*, without hazarding the Loſs of more at another time, then he has loſt during all this War, he will tell the Nuncio, in plain Terms, without any Evaſions, or Circumlocutions:

Il faut faire aux Mechans guerre continuelle,
La Paix eſt fort bonne, de ſoi,
La Fontain. *I'en Conviens. Mais de quoi ſert elle*
l. 3. *Fab.* 5. *Avec des Ennemis ſens foi?*

'With the Deceitful, 'tis the ſafeſt way,
'Continually to be at War.
'Peace of it ſelf is good, you'll ſay,
'Tis granted; but the Rule may ſometimes Err.
'For what avails it, when
'Tis made with faithleſs, and perfidious Men?

3. The continual Negotiations at *Rome*, about the Differences that ſtill remain to be compos'd between the the Holy See, make it evident, that there are ſtill ſome Difficulties to be ſurmounted, which retard the Concluſion of this Accommodation. 'Tis true, the good underſtanding between His Holineſs, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, has kick'd aſide a great many Obſtacles. But the Buſineſs is, to gain certain of the Cardinals; who having no kindneſs for *France*, or elſe a little too Zealous for the Intereſt of the Holy See, have hitherto appear'd Inflexible. However, there is ſome likelyhood, that they will come to an entire Reconciliation, becauſe the King of *France*, conſidering the Poſture of his Affairs, cannot refuſe the Holy See that Satisfaction which is demanded; and for that the Pope, as much a Friend to *France*, as he is, cannot help the exacting ſuch as ſhall be ſuggeſted by his own Intereſts, and to which he cannot pretend to be Deaf, by Reaſon of the dinn, and hurly-burly which the Zealous Cardinals make about his Ears. In ſhort if we may give Credit to the laſt News from *Rome*, after ſeveral Conferences, which the French Cardinals have had with the Pope's Miniſters, about coming to a final Accommodation, about the Affair of the Biſhops, they have agreed upon a Formulary, which the ſaid Biſhops are to ſign in Teſtimony of their Submiſſion to the Pope and the Roman See. 'Tis true, they do not tell us how far that Submiſſion ſhall extend. But, however it be, it behoves us to believe, That *France* will not do things by halves, or without reſerving to her ſelf a Salvo to retract, when ſhe finds it convenient to ſerve a Turn, or to the Advantage of her Deſigns; for then ſhe skips, like a freſh hunted Deer, over all the Mounds and Fences of Divine and Human Law. And that which perſuades us, that the Formulary has been already ſcann'd at *Verſailles*, is this, that it is confirm'd by

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all the Intelligence which we receive from *France*, that the Abbot of *Noirmoutier*, has Orders to carry it back with all ſpeed; for *France* is in haſt for Peace; and ſhe does well to make her Peace with Heaven firſt, That by vertue of the Apoſtolical Bleſſing, ſhe may be the better qualify'd to hope for Succeſs in His Holineſs's Mediations for Peace, with Men upon Earth.

VII. It may be ſaid, that this War cauſes ſeveral of the great Potentates to act ſtrange Parts; particularly the Pope, who is abſolutely devoted to the Intereſts of *France*, will not be ſatisfy'd with the Submiſſions of the French Biſhops, becauſe perhaps they will be more ſatisfactory then he deſires; 'tis requiſite however, that he ſhould appear to be ſo. He has been mortify'd by the Advancement of the Duke of *Hanover* to the Electoral Dignity; however, 'tis requiſite that under-hand he ſhould ſhew himſelf contented with it: for to think that he Conſents in earneſt to the Creation of a Ninth Electorate, in favour of a Lutheran Prince; that the Proteſtation which the Nuncio is order'd to make, is only intended for a Formality; and that the Holy Father do's it only to caſt a Miſt before the Eyes of the World, are mere Stories. There are a World of Reaſons to convince Men that *Innocent* XII. never ſuffered a greater Mortification then this, ſince he came to be Pope; or elſe we muſt believe what is never to be credited, That he neither loves the King of *France*, nor the Religion of which he is the Chief Head and Support, or which rather ſupports him and all his. The Emperor leads him where he is unwilling to goe, *Et alius tedaucet qui tu non vis*; as *Paſquin* has ſaid already. But to what purpoſe ſhould he ſhew his Teeth? He cannot alter what has been done, nor at this Conjuncture break with his Imperial Majeſty. It behoves him therefore to put in practice the Five Latin Words, which *Lewis* XI. King of *France* would have to be all the Latin which he intended his Son ſhould learn, *Qui neſcit diſſimulare neſcit regnare*, ſaying, That they contain'd all the Inſtructions which he had need of. In ſhort, he that cannot diſſemble is not fit to be a Pope.

X. This year is a General Year for Earthquakes; they have been felt almoſt over all *Europe*: But that which has happen'd in *Sicily*, has been moſt dreadfull; that Iſland being terribly ſubject to 'em. It was by ſuch an Accident as this, that that Kingdom became to be formerly divided from *Calabria*, as the Iſland of *Cyprus* was from *Syria*, and thoſe of *Ceilan* and the *Maldives*, from the Continent of the *Indies*. And ſince we are fall'n upon this Subject, 'tis an eaſie thing to give a brief Account of the principal Earthquakes, mention'd in Hiſtory. 'Tis about Two thouſand and ſixty ſix years agoe, that there happen'd one in *Achaia*, which almoſt utterly deſtroy'd it, and which was attended with Inundations, which in the very Heart of *Corinth* delug'd the Cities of *Helice* and *Buris*, of which *Ovid* makes mention in the 15th. Book of his *Metamorphoſis*.

Si quæras Helicen & Burin, Achaidas Urbes,
Invenies ſub aquis; & adhuc oſtendere Nauta
Inclinata ſolent cum mœnibus Oppida merſis.

'He that for *Helice* or *Buris* ſeeks,
'*Achæan* Cities, fam'd among the Greeks,
'Deep under Water ſunk, may find 'em now.
'And Seamen, they that oft the Ocean plough,
'Now over lofty Towns we ſail, they cry,
'That once ſurvey'd the Secrets of the Sky.

The laſt year of the Two hundred and ſeventieth *Olympiad*, the moſt part of the Buildings of *Tyre* and *Sidon* were overturn'd, and an infinite Number of People buried under their Ruines. The Third year of the 181 *Olympiad*, *Rome* was ſhaken for three days and three Nights together, and *Dyrrachium* was levell'd with the Ground, together with ſeveral Cities of *Campania*. Under the Reign of *Bajazet* II. there was an Earthquake at *Conſtantinople* that laſted Forty days; and during all that time, there was not an Hour paſt, but the City ſuffer'd extraordinary Shogs; ſo that *Bajazet* was forc'd to employ Fourſcore thouſand Workmen to repair the City. In the year 1180, an Earthquake ruin'd a great part of the City of *Naples*. That of *Arian* was ſwallow'd up, and ſome others utterly overthrown. In the year 1456. there aroſe upon the Sea of *Ancona*, together with a thick gloomy Cloud that extended above Two Miles, a Tempeſt of Wind, Water, Fire, Lightning and Thunder; which piercing to the moſt deep Abyſſes of the Sea, forc'd up the Waves with a moſt dreadfull Fury, and carry'd all before it upon the Land; which caus'd ſo dreadfull an Earthquake ſometime after, that the Kingdom of *Naples* was ruin'd, and all *Italy* carry'd the diſmal Marks of it. A Million of Houſes and Caſtles were buried in their own Ruine; above Thirty thouſand People were cruſh'd to pieces, and a huge Mountain over-turn'd into the Lake *de la Garde*. *Joſeph Acoſta* relates that in *Peru* in the year 1581. there happen'd an Earthquake which remov'd the City of *Anguangum*, two Leagues from the place where it ſtood, without demoliſhing it, in regard the Situation of the whole Country was changed. Under *Amurath* IV. in 1635. the City of *Mecca* was ranvers'd, together with the Moſque; and every Body has heard of the Earthquake that happen'd in the *Valtoline*, in the year 1660. by the Violence of which, a great Mountain near *Bigorre*, ſunk down into the Earth, and was cover'd over with the Water of a Lake hard by. But the greateſt and moſt dreadfull Earthquake was that which divided *America* from *Africa* and *Europe*. For we read in *Plato's Timæus*, that they talk'd in his of an Iſland near the Pillars of *Hercules* that was call'd *Atlantis*, bigger then *Europe* and *Africa* both together, which by a horrible Earthquake and a Deluge of Twenty-four days, was ſwallow'd up, and cover'd with the Sea.

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Some have been of Opinion, that the Earth was a great Animal, and that the ſhivering of ſome Ague Fit, was the Cauſe of his Trembling. Father *Bonhours* ſpeaks many pretty Things upon this Fancy, which may be read in his Diſcourſes of *Eugenius* and *Ariſtus*, upon the Ebbing and flowing of the Sea. The greateſt part of the Heathen Philoſophers accus'd the Stars of theſe Diſorders. But to ſpeak one word of the Cauſes of em, I ſay, that there are two which are Natural. The ſubterraneal Fires and Winds are the firſt Cauſe. The Bowels of the Earth are full of Mines of Coal, Sulphur and Salt-peter; and when it happens that one Stone falling upon another ſtrikes fire by Colliſion, thoſe combuſtible Matters being kindl'd, and the Winds blowing up the Flame, they cauſe moſt terrible overturnings of the Earth, unleſs they find Outlets as in *Etna* and *Veſuvius*, and other Mountains of the ſame Nature. The ſecond natural Cauſe proceeds from the Water that is under the Earth, which undermining the Foundations that ſupport the ſubterraneal Vaults which extend themſelves for ſeveral Leagues together in ſeveral parts, thoſe Vaults depriv'd of their uſual Props, and overpreſs'd by their own weight, ſhrink down, and all of a ſuddain impetuouſly puſhing forward the Air and Water enclos'd in the Earth, give the upper parts thoſe violent and boyſtrous jolts as quickly overturn the weaker Structures of human Art, which muſt of neceſſity give way to thoſe more then Gygantick Impetuoſities that rend and ſhatter the more ſolid Frame of Nature it ſelf. And of this there is no queſtion to be made, conſidering what ſo many Authors have written of vaſt Regions that are under the Earth. They ſay that there is in the Iſland of *Maltha* a Hill, within the Concavities of which inhabits a famous Plantation of People, that have no other day but what they ſee through the Clefts of the Rocks This Place is call'd *Gaar Kebir*, or the great Cavern. In the Territory of *Viterbo* in *Tuſcany* there is a large ſubterraneal Borough call'd *Meonio*, over which there are Meadows, through which you ſhall ſee the ſmoke of the Houſes of that Borough ariſe. But all this is nothing, in compariſon of what *Martin Martinius* relates in his Chymical *Atlas*. He reports that there is a Mountain in *China*, which is full of great Concavities in ſeveral parts, which are as it were bor'd thorough, and ſerve as Roads from one Province to another; that there are within this Mountain, Lakes, Rivers, Fiſh, Meadows and Animals of ſeveral ſorts, and that it would require half a year's time to ſurvey and deſcribe all thoſe Caverns.

Advice from *Piemont* and *Savoy*.

1. HIS Highneſs, ſome time ſince, was taken with a ſlight ſtoppage in his Breaſt, which was attended with vomiting, but laſted but a very little while. He was let blood in the Foot, by reaſon of ſome red Spots that appear'd ſoon after that ſtoppage and vomiting, which gave him great Eaſe. 'Tis ſaid that a Hermite coming to Court, deſir'd to be

admitted to ſpeak with the Duke, which was twice refus'd him; but the Prince having notice of it, order'd him to be let in, and gave him a private Hearing for three Hours: after which the Hermite withdrew himſelf, no body knowing the reaſon of his Journey, nor the Subject of his Errand.

II. We underſtand by Letters of the 27*th* of *January*, that they have executed at *Turin*, both the *Trucchi*s, Father and Son, of *Savigliano*, and *Matthew Boſſo* of *Mondovi*, being convicted of High-Treaſon againſt their Prince and Country. So that the Conſpiracy is no *Coimera*, as ſome pretended it was. The Count of *Teſſe*, had corrupted theſe three poor Wretches with Money to betray *Coni* into his hands. We are aſſur'd that theſe were they who had occaſion'd the Surprize of his Royal Highneſs's Gend'arms in *Savigliano*, and had contributed to the taking of *Carmagnola*. Had this laſt Treachery prov'd ſucceſsful; 'tis ſaid that *Ceve* and *Mondovi* had run the ſame Fortune: No wonder then that the Count of *Teſſe* was ready to run mad for miſſing two ſuch fat Morſels. The Traytors were executed in the *Piazza* which is near the Palace, being firſt throttl'd upon a Beam, and then hung up by the Feet upon a Gibbet. There have been ſeveral others diſcover'd that have held Correſpondence with the French, of whom there are ſome taken and cloſely ſecur'd.

III. The Fifth of the laſt Month, Count *Caprara* arriv'd at *Turin* from *Milan*, and was preſent at a great Councel of War, together with the Marquiſs of *Leganez*, and the reſt of the Generals, that was held to ſettle the Work of the next Campaign. The French are ſtill fortifying the Paſſes that give the Confederates Entrance into *Provence* and the *Dauphinate*, They have already convoy'd *Vauban*'s Equipage into *Piemont*, and they give out that they intend to be early in the Field, in order to ſome conſiderable Enterprize on that ſide. And that which makes moſt People preſume, that this is the Deſign of *France* is this, that the French draw their Forces out of *Germany*, to re-inforce the Army which *Catinat* is to command; or as others ſay, the Duke of *Chartres*. But if the K. of *France* prepares for an early Campaign, the Duke of *Savoy* does not lie idle. All things are diſpos'd in ſuch a manner, that he will be in a Condition not onely to repell the *French*, but to be the Agreſſor in their own Dominions. The Vaudois make petty Inſurſions every day into the French Territories, doing conſiderable Miſchief; and the French ſometimes repay 'em in their own Coin. For which reaſon, the Dukes Dragoons have Orders to be always ranging abroad, in oppoſition to the Enemy. But notwithſtanding all that has been done by way of Prohibition, to deter the Inhabitants of *Montferrat*, the French have reliev'd *Caſal* with a conſiderable Quantity of Proviſions. 'Tis ſaid that the K. of *Spain* has conferr'd upon Arch-Duke *Charles*, the Emperor's ſecond Son, the Adminiſtration of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the Dutchy of *Milan*; that the ſame Prince is to take up on him the Title of K. of the *Lombards*, and that to make good his Preten-

Pretenſions, his Imperial Majeſty is to ſend more Forces into *Piemont*. But this is onely a flying Report, to which there is not much heed to be given.

IV. A Blockade of four Months during the laſt Campaign, and the continual Incurſions of the Germans to the very Gates of *Caſal* have not been able to fright the French from their uſual Divertiſements. The Marquis of *Crenan* gave a Magnificent Entertainment to the Principal Ladies of the City, the laſt day of *January*, in the Palace of the Duke of *Mantua*. There was a Ball, Muſick, Maſquerades, Liquors of all ſorts, even to Profuſion, and a moſt ſumptuous Banquet; and while the Ladies were at Supper with the Marquis of *Crenan*, and the Principal Officers, two Hundred French and as many Italian Officers were exerciſing their Teeth at other Tables. *Tam veneri, quam Marti*; and there is no queſtion to be made, but that the Marquis of *Crenan* was not at all this Expence for nothing. Upon the 15th of the ſame Month the Senate of *Nice* aſſembl'd; at what time a Throne was erected for the King of *France*, in the Hall appointed for their Meeting: And the firſt Preſident made a Speech in Latin, which prov'd to be a Panegyrick upon the French Monarch.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Piemont*, and *Savoy*.

II. WOuld Men but never ſo little pry into the Politicks of *France*, I make no queſtion, but that they would conclude 'em to be the ſame as moſt People imagine 'em to be. The French are look'd upon as great Politicians, becauſe that having ſurpriz'd ſeveral Princes who never dreamt of being attack'd, they have ſucceeded in their Enterprizes, which they might then do without any great Difficulty. This, to ſpeak Truth and properly, is that which makes the French to be ſo celebrated for Men of Fineſſe, Cunning Politicians, and ſuch as rightly underſtand how to take their Meaſures. And yet we have ſeen within this little while, that their Meaſures are not ſo juſtly taken to a Hairs breadth, but that they are ſometimes miſtaken, and that their Cunning ſeems not ſo refin'd as it was in the Beginning of the War. Their circumventing Stratagems, and crafty Contrivances happen to be diſcover'd; and things are come to that point, that if they intend to do any good in *Piemont*, they muſt lay aſide their ſecret Tricks and Fourberies, and their Clandeſtine Sappings of Men's Fidelity, and make uſe of open Force: but the other is always the neareſt Cut; this is the way about with the French.

III. How ſtrong ſoever the Army may be, that is to act in that Country, there is very little Probability that the French will be able to do any great Matter; ſince they have been bank'd in their Plot upon *Mondovi*. The Duke of *Savoy* has no great Reaſon to fear that Crown, but in

in the Winter, which has not this year been very favourable to her Designs. The Snow, and the Froſt upon that, were not over-haſty to come to her Aſſiſtance, and the continual Rains, and deep Roads not enduring the ponderous Burthens of Cannon and Waggons, heavy loaden with Proviſions and Ammunition, enforc'd *Catinat* to delay the Execution of his *Verſalian* Projects, which it will be too late to think of, when the Seaſon grows fit for Action. I ground my Conjecture upon two Reaſons, which to me ſeem to be of ſufficient Force. The Firſt is, That then the Army of the Duke of *Savoy* will be in a Condition to oppoſe any Enterprizes of the French, as being no longer diſpers'd in their Winter Quarters, but in a Body together. Secondly, Becauſe the King of *France* will find himſelf conſtrain'd to ſend a good part of his Forces into *Germany* and *Flanders*, where it behoves him to look to the Main Chance. He has ſail'd a long while with an Officious Gale, and his Men have had nothing to do, but to ſleep upon Deck; but now the Storm thick'ns upon him, and he muſt divide his Forces, and ſet all hands to work.

Advice from *Turky*, and *Germany*.

I. THE Fortifications of *Peter Waradin* are almoſt quite finiſh'd, and the Place is well furniſh'd with Ammunition and Proviſion, as are alſo *Buda* and *Eſſeck*, and all the reſt of the Frontier-Towns. M. *de Heemskirk*, the Dutch Embaſſador has not as yet had any Anſwer upon the Propoſals which he made to the Port. The *Divan*, encourag'd by the Promiſes of a powerful French Diverſion, are willing to try the Iſſue of this Campaign. So that the Turks are ſo far from thinking of Peace, that they are preparing to continue the War with great Vigour. To which purpoſe they are reſolv'd upon great Preparations quite through the Ottoman Empire; the Grand Viſier having already given all neceſſary Orders to ſend away the Flower of the Turkiſh Levies into *Hungary*. The Grand Signor, to oblige the Tartars to his Aſſiſtance, ſends 'em continually conſiderable Preſents, and the two French Embaſſadors ſtill flatter him with great Hopes of the Progreſſes which their Maſter will make this Summer. Nor are they only contented to promiſe the Sultan that their Maſter will do ſuch Wonders in *Germany*, in *Flanders*, in *Piemont*, that the Emperour muſt be forc'd to quit the Defence of *Hungary*; they alſo ſecond their Promiſes with Preſents; and they have made one which is very conſiderable in Money, in French Officers and Engineers, in Canoneers and Artificers of the ſame Nation, many of which are already arriv'd at *Belgrade*. The Infidels alſo draw together ſome Forces near to that place, and on the other ſide of the *Save*; over which River they have likewiſe laid Bridges, for their Parties to march over and make Incurſions. We have receiv'd Advice of the Death of *Sultan Mahomet*, who was ſome years ſince depos'd. 'Tis ſaid, the Hoſpodar of *Moldavia* is continu'd by the Port; but they are come to no Reſult as to the Vaivod

Vaivod of *Walachia*. 'Tis alſo reported, that the Kan of the Tartars has receiv'd Orders to draw together 20000 Men, and to attempt the Relief of *Caminiec*; as alſo to make himſelf Maſter of the Poſt which the Polonians poſſeſs.

On the other ſide, Councils of War are daily held at *Vienna*, for the Diſpatch of all Buſineſs that relates to the Campaign, which will begin very early. All the Diſcourſe is ſtill, that *Guila* and *Jeno* will be both beſieg'd, and that General *Veterani* is to undertake that Province upon himſelf; to which purpoſe they add, That there lye at *Peter Waradin* a Hundred Waggons, laden with Ammunition, and that the Forces deſign'd for that Expedition are ready to march upon the firſt Orders. Of all which the Port being afraid, the Turks and Tartars began to draw together about *Guila*. But theſe Motions do but encourage the Imperialiſts, who have poſted great Detachments of *Heydukes* at *Arat*, upon the *Moraſſe*, to hinder the Infidels Communication between *Guila* and *Temeſwaer*. The Bohemians are ready with their Quota; and becauſe there is a Treaty on foot with the Elector of *Brandenburgh* for new Regiments, and with the King of *Danemark*, and the Houſe of *Luneburgh* for Recruits, 'tis expected there will be Sixteen Thouſand Auxillaries in *Hungary*. Men come in apace in the Hereditary Countreys; which have alſo bound themſelves by Contract, to furniſh the Army with Meal, for Six hundred thouſand Florins: ſo that the Army will be both plentifully and early provided with all things neceſſary for their Subſiſtance.

The Prince of *Baden* departed from *Vienna* the 13th. of the laſt Month, together with his Princeſs, to *Schlaekweiht* in *Bohemia*; from whence he is to haſten to the *Rhine*. He is expected at *Norimbergh*, where part of his Equipage is already arriv'd. The Count *de Bruner* is appointed for *Hanover*, to Complement the New Elector in his Imperial Majeſty's Name. Nevertheleſs the Conteſts ariſing in *Germany*, by reaſon of the Duke's being advanc'd to this New Dignity, are ſtill the Subject of ſeveral Negotiations in the Courts of thoſe that are concern'd at it, and the occaſion of Proteſtations upon Proteſtations, at *Ratisbonne*. We may be ſure that the French are diligent to make their beſt of the Opportunity, and blow up the Coals of Diviſion, in order to procure a Rupture of the Union, if poſſible. But by our laſt Intelligence, we have all the reaſon to hope, that all theſe particular Diſcontents will meet with a favourable Compoſure, without any prejudice to the Common Intereſts, ſo fatal to the Empire, at ſuch a Conjuncture as this. The Marquis of *Fleuri*, Admiral of the Fleet upon the *Danaw*, dy'd the 18th. of the laſt Month of a malignant Fever: his Place is not yet diſpos'd of, tho' many ſue for it. On the other ſide, General *Heuſler* is made Commiſſary-General of War, in the Place of Count *Caraffa*, appointed to go Embaſſador for *Rome*.

The Letters from *Hungary*, of the 7th. of the laſt Month aſſure us, That a Party of Turks marching from *Temeſwaer* to *Belgrade*, were defeated by ſome of the Country Militia; and that another Party of Re-

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bels having Plunder'd the Country, and carried away ſome Peaſants out of the Villages about *Vipalanka*, were routed by a Party of Raſcians, who recover'd the Booty, and reſcu'd all the Priſoners. The ſame Intelligence adds, That there are not above a Hundred Spahis, and Fifteen hundred Janizaries, in *Temeſwaer*; that they were in great want of Victuals, and impatiently expected Count *Teckely*, with the Convoy which is deſign'd for their Relief. But, in regard it is not poſſible the Convoy ſhould arrive ſoon enough, the Infidels are out of Hopes to preſerve *Gsila*, and *Jeno*, becauſe the Garriſons of thoſe Places, are in want of all things neceſſary for their ſubſiſtance.

II. When the Prince of *Baden* departed for *Schlackweiht*, he was met upon the Road by a Spaniſh Secretary, who brought him the Order of the Golden Fleece, which he receiv'd from the Hands of Prince *Eugenius*, in the preſence of ſeveral Princes, and Lords, that accompanied him.

His Electoral Highneſs of *Saxony*, alſo, upon the *5th.* of the laſt Month, receiv'd the Order of the Garter from His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, with the uſual Ceremonies; wherein there appear'd an extraordinary Pomp, and Magnificence, as you will find by the following brief Account.

IN the Morning M. *Noitech*, Lieutenant-General, and M. *Bohm*, Chamberlain, accompany'd with ſeveral Counſellors, and Gentlemen, very richly Apparell'd, in Six Coaches, with Six Horſes a-piece, came to the Engliſh Commiſſioners Lodgings, to conduct 'em to the Court. As they went, there was a Lane made of the Elector's Halberdeers, Pages, and Footmen, and Three Battalians of his Guards. The Commiſſioners being arriv'd with the Trumpets, and Kettle-Drums ſounding before 'em, were receiv'd at the bottom of the Stairs, by M. *Reybolt*, Court-Marſhal, at the middle, by M. *Hungwits*, Grand Marſhal, and at the top, by M. *de Flench*, Great Chamberlain; after which, they were conducted to the Place, were the Ornaments of the Order were lay'd. Then Mr. *King*, the Second Commiſſioner, putting on his Mantle of King at Arms, and taking the Coat in his Hands, they were conducted to the Place, where his Royal Highneſs ſtay'd for 'em. Preſently began the Ceremony of the Order, when Mr. *Dutton*, His Majeſty of *Great Britain*'s Envoy, and Chief Commiſſioner, having, with his Royal Highneſs's leave, taken off his Robe, the George, the Sword and Baudrick, both the Commiſſioners re-apparell'd him with the Coat, Baudrick, and Sword of the Order, and then receiv'd from his Royal Highneſs a Certificate of the Receipt of the Order. This Firſt Ceremony being perform'd, they walk'd the Proceſſion to the Great Hall, which is a Hundred and fourſcore Paces in length, and where Two Chairs of State, were ſet under Two Canopies. In this Proceſſion, the Marſhal of the Houſhold, the Chief Cup-bearer, the Gentlemen of the Chamber, the Privy Counſellors, the Grand Marſhal, the Court Marſhal, Mr. *Stafford*, an Engliſh Gentleman, Mr. *King*, who, with his Secretary,

ry, carry'd the reſt of the Ornaments of the Order, went before His Highneſs. Upon their entrance into the Hall, Three Reverences were made toward the Sovereign's Chair of State, and His Royal Highneſs being ſeated under his own Canopy, the Commiſſioners took their Places in Chairs that were plac'd over againſt it. The Electoreſs, the Princeſs her Siſter, the Ladies of the Court, and the Foreign Miniſters, beheld the Ceremony from a Gallery prepar'd on purpoſe. The Ceremony began with a noble Conſort of Voices, and Inſtruments: which ended, the Envoy, Mr. *Dutton*, made an Elegant Speech to his Electoral Highneſs, and then the Commiſſioners, after reading his Majeſty of *Great-Britain*'s Commiſſion, took from him the Blue Ribbon Garter, and return'd him the Diamond Garter, the large Mantle, and the reſt of the Ornaments, with the accuſtom'd Ceremonies: Which done, Mr. *King* Complimented His Electoral Highneſs, upon his receiving the Order, and M. *Guſtorf*, the Elector's Prime Miniſter, made an Eloquent Speech, in Praiſe of the Sovereign, and the Order. The Conſort of Muſick, which concluded, as it began the Ceremony, was attended with the louder Noiſe of Drums, and Trumpets, and ſeveral Diſcharges of all the Cannon from the Ramparts. Then they return'd to the Palace in the ſame Order as they ſet forward, and His Electoral Highneſs gave the the Commiſſioners a magnificent Banquet, where His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Elector's Health, were not forgot. In the Evening, there was a Ball at the Court, and the Feſtival concluded with Fire-works, ſucceſsfully perform'd, to the great Satisfaction of the Spectators.

III. All the Generals are to meet at *Norinberg*, to be preſent with the Prince of *Baden*, at the Conferences of the Circles of *Suabia*, and *Franconia*. 'Tis ſaid, That the Confederate Army upon the *Rhine*, will conſiſt of Sixty five thouſand Men. The Elector of *Saxony* furniſhes 12000. The Electors of *Cologn*, *Mayence*, and *Treves*, 4000. The Circle of *Franconia*, 14000. That of *Suabia*, 12000. *Bavaria*, 4000. The Emperor, 1200 Huſſars. The *Landtgrave* of *Heſs-Caſtle*, 8000. The Houſe of *Bruniſwick*, 8000; and *Sweden*, 2000.

The laſt Month, the French carry'd from *Sarbourg*, *Sarlouis*, and ſeveral other Parts, great Quantities of Corn to *Philipsburg*, and *Landau*. And theſe vaſt Preparations creating a Jealouſie, that the French have an Eye upon *Mayence*, or *Heidleberg*, cauſe the Confederates to haſten the Fortifications of the laſt of thoſe Two Cities; more eſpecially to finiſh the New Counterſcarp, which is already in a great forwardneſs. The French were alſo Maſters of ſome Caſtles upon the *Rhine*, which the Confederates had quitted, and they had ſtor'd 'em with numerous Garriſons; but in regard they could not keep 'em without being in Danger of being ſurpriz'd, and cut in pieces, they have abandon'd 'em, contenting themſelves with what Contributions they can raiſe in the Neighbouring Parts; to which purpoſe, they ſpare not their accuſtom'd Violences. In the mean time, the Confederates have re-inforc'd the Gar-

riſon of *Rhinefieldt* with Four hundred Men, and furniſh'd it with ſome more Pieces of Cannon. The Fortifications of that Place are finiſh'd, and they are now repairing the Batteries on the other ſide of the *Rhine*. The Marquis of *Bareith* is arriv'd at *Eſſinghen*, to take the Command of the Army, in Expectation of the Prince of *Baden*; and 'tis thought, the Caſtles forſaken by the French, will be raz'd, at leaſt, that of *Schonbeck*, which is moſt able to annoy the Confederates; ſhould it be re-poſſeſs'd by the French. The Magazins are every Day ſupply'd for the ſupply of the Army, and all ſorts of Proviſions are brought both by Land, and Water, which it can be imagin'd, that *Mayence*, and *Heidleberg* may ſtand in need of. The French who know, that the Winter is their only time to be ſtirring abroad, are continually in motion to gather Contributions; and this is that to which all the Incurſions of M. *de Melac*, into the *Palatinate*, have hitherto tended: Other Enterprizes they have not attempted, ſince the Siege of *Rhinefieldt*; tho' the French News tells us, of their taking the little City of *Heim*, between *Binghen*, and *Bacarach*.

IV. The Eldeſt Prince of *Wirtenberg*, being now in his Seventeenth Year, the Emperor has declared him of Age, upon Condition, nevertheleſs, that he ſhall undertake nothing without the Advice of his Mother, and Two Counſellors.

V. The Princeſs *Dowager* of *Tarante*, who, ever ſince the Proteſtants were expell'd *France*, reſided at *Frankfort*, dy'd the 23*d*. of the laſt Month, of the Small-Pox, in the Sixty-eighth Year of her Age: A Princeſs univerſally Lamented, by Reaſon of her extraordinary Piety. Her Name was *Emilia*, the Daughter of the *Landgrave* of *Heſs-Caſſle*, *William* V. Sirnam'd the *Conſtant*, and of *Amelia Elizabeth* of *Hanaw*, the Heroeſs of her time; for ſhe recover'd, by dint of Armes, the ruin'd Territories of her Son, and conſiderably enlarg'd 'em in 1648. by the Treaty of *Munſter*. She was Aunt to the preſent Landgrave, and Siſter to the Palatine Electr'eſs, whoſe Hiſtory is known to every body. She was Marry'd in 1648. to *Henry Charles*, *de la Trimouille* Prince of *Tarente*, and *Talmont*, Duke of *Thouars*, and Peer of *France*, who had been a Proteſtant, but chang'd his Religion in 1670. and dy'd two Years after. When ſhe left *France*, ſhe had not the Liberty to carry above Two or Three Domeſtick Servants with her, and betook her ſelf to *Heidleberg*; from whence, after the Death of the Elect'reſs her Siſter, ſhe retir'd to *Frankfort*, and there ended her Days.

The Princeſs *Leopoldina*, the Elector Palatine's Siſter, is alſo Dead at *Duſſeldorf*, in the Fourteenth Year of her Age. Her Body being Embalm'd, was carried in great Pomp, and laid in the Tomb of the Dukes of *Juliers*.

VI. We hear nothing conſiderable from *Switzerland*; only that the Emperor has given free Liberty to the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Schaffouſe*, to import Corn out of *Germany* into their own Country; and ſince has granted the ſame leave to all the reſt of the Cantons, and reſtor'd 'em to

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a free Trade with the Empire. The ſame Freedom is alſo allow'd 'em as to *Milan*; for which nevertheleſs they have not been ſo effectually gratefull, but that the French were permitted to buy up a good Number of Horſes at the Fair of *Soleurre*; and 'tis ſaid, they might have had more, if their Money would have held out. On the other ſide, the French order'd a Thouſand Sacks of Corn to be carry'd from *Hunninghen* to *Baden*, leaſt that Canton ſhould ſtop their Horſes, which were to be deliver'd at *Strasburgh*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Germany* and *Turky*.

I. THere are few People who now flatter themſelves that there will be a Peace concluded between the Emperor and the Port. The Turks, they find, would fain ſee what this Summer will produce. The French Embaſſadors have abſolutely bewitch'd their Underſtandings. Thoſe vaſt Summs which they have profuſely ſcatter'd about at *Adrianople*, the Officers, the Engineers, and Cannoneers, and the Bouncing Relations which they make every day of their Maſter's Forces and his Conqueſts, put the Sultan in hopes of Triumphing this Year over the Chriſtian Army, and that Fate and Fortune are at length agreed and have ſhak'n hands, to bring to paſs the great Project of the Moſt Chriſtian King of *France*, and the unbelieving Ottoman, to make themſelves Maſters of the World, and divide it between 'em.

Parturiunt Montes ———

But in regard theſe Projects are but meer *Chimera's*, conſidering the preſent Poſture of Affairs, let 'em be reſerv'd for the Paſtime of ſucceeding Ages. The Imperialiſts are reſolv'd to beſiege *Guila* and *Jeno*, and if they carry 'em at the beginning of the Campaign, as the faireſt Probabilities promiſe, and if the French receive but the leaſt Jolt, before they come to Earth themſelves, their Friends the Turks will be but in an ill Condition. Madmen! to refuſe an honourable Peace ſo kindly offer'd by a Victorious Enemy, when the Fortune of the Ottoman Empire depends upon two *If's*, and thoſe ſo tickliſh on the Loſer's ſide. They may then Repent at Leiſure, to have liſten'd to the Miniſters of *France*, when they ſhall find themſelves compell'd to ſign to Impoſitions, rather then Articles. For this is certain, that he who has the Advantages, makes the Peace upon his own Terms.

II. The Order of the Garter, preſented by the King of *Great Britain*, to the Elector of *Saxony*, is much Ancienter then that of the Golden Fleece; being inſtituted in the 13th. Century by *Edward* III. that Victorious King of *England*, and Subduer of *France*; not upon the Courtly Story of the Counteſs of *Salisbury*, but as the more authentick Authors

write, after the Battel of *Crocy*, where the Word given over-night by the King was *St.* George *and the Garter*; in remembrance of which Success, he erected an Order of Knighthood, by the Name of the Order of Knights of *St.* George *and the Garter*. But here we leave it, believing it more proper to refer the Curious to the celebrated Account which Mr. *Ashmole* gives of it, then to hold forth an obscure Light, from foreign Gleanings, in Matters that concern our own Nation. Only this may be observ'd, That bating any thing of Superstition in the Conceit, it seems to be a kind of prosperous Omen to the Confederates, that the King of *Great Britain* should send the George and Garter to the Elector of *Saxony*, just before his going to engage the French Monarch, as *Edward* the III. gave the George and Garter for his *Word*, the Night before he fought the most renowned Battel, that e'er prov'd fatal to *France*.

The Order of the *Golden Fleece*, presented by the King of *Spain* to the Prince of *Baden*, was instituted at *Bruges*, by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in the year 1429. who commanded, That all who were admitted into his Order, should carry in a Collar compos'd of Steels, Flint-stones, and St. *Andrew's* Crosses, the Representation of a Sheep. The Spaniards generally believe that this Order was instituted in Honour of the Holy Virgin and St. *Andrew*, by reason of an Apparition of an Angel that appear'd to a certain Country-man, and gave him a Fleece of Gold; commanding him withal, to raise Forces under that Standard, and to expell the Moors out of *Spain*. Others believe it to have been instituted, in Memory of the great Gain which the Dukes of *Burgundy* got by Wool: Others, in Remembrance of *Gideon's* Fleeces, who, with Three hundred Men, defeated the whole Army of the Midianites. The Chymists will have it to be a Chymical Mystery, in imitation of that Famous Golden Fleece of the Ancients, which the most refined in that Art say, was no more then the Secret of their Elixir, written in Parchment. Others pretend that it owes the Institution of it to the Fishing for Gold in some Rivers of *Spain*; at what time they us'd to throw a Sheep's Fleece into the Water, and after it had lain a little while, drew it up again, and pick'd out the Grains of Gold that stuck to the Wool. Which was practis'd formerly by the Inhabitants of *Colchis*, who by that means became so rich, that they drew the Covetous *Argonauts* to invade and make themselves Masters of their Wealth. But they who imagine that all these Orders owe their Original to the Gallantries of Princes, affirm, That it was in memory of a Lady's Combings, whose Hair was extreamly white, and with whom *Philip the Good*, was passionately in Love, that this Order was first erected. However it were, 'tis a very Ancient and Honourable Order, in regard the King of *Spain* not only wears it himself, but presents it to Foreign Princes. The Habit of the Order is a Coat of Cloth of Silver, a Mantle of Crimson Velvet, and a Hood of Violet-colour'd Velvet.

Advice from *France*.

I. RAiſing of Money is one of the Chief Employments of the French Court; ſo that when a Project is fram'd for that Purpoſe, the Council of State preſently authoriſes it by a Decree. This has occaſion'd two Decrees of late; The one for the Diſpoſal of the Revenues of ſequeſter'd Benefices; the other for quite putting down the old Pieces, and making currant the new Reformations of the French Coin. And becauſe no body ſhall get Money but the King, there is a third Decree come forth, forbidding all private Perſons to erect Magazines of Corn, whereby to get a Penny. There is another Decree for the better Recovery of the Money due from Doctors, ſworn Surgeons, *&c.* for their Licences to practice. Another, diſcharging all thoſe that ſhall purchaſe the Offices of Maires in *Lorrain*, *Barrois*, *Alſatia*, *Briſgau*, and the Country of *Sarre*, of all Impoſitions. They alſo talk of an Impoſition upon Sealing-Wax, and Wax to burn in Candles and Tapors; which tho it will make Devotion coſtly, the Court never conſiders it. There is alſo a Declaration come forth againſt Eccleſiaſticks and Incumbents, for not leaving ſuch a Number of *Standers* as they ought to do upon a Wood-ſale. But notwithſtanding theſe and many more Decrees; all tending to rake and ſcrape, Money is very ſcarce; inſomuch that many Officers are forc'd to lay down their Commiſſions, becauſe they have not Money ſufficient to bear the Expences which they are bound to be at.

II. The King departed the Fifth of this Month from *Verſailles*, and arrived that Night at *Eſcrouan*, where while he was at Dinner, there paſs'd along a Chain of Nine and fifty Gally Slaves, of which, all but one have been Deſerters, and condemn'd for nine Years to the Galleys. Now in regard to it is a Cuſtome for the King to pardon ſuch Criminals as he meets upon the Road, he gave them his Pardon and their Liberty, upon condition that they ſhould ſerve as long in the Company's which they had deſerted. The King was attended by the greateſt part of the Lords and Ladies of the Court. King *James* alſo and his Queen departed from St. *Germains* to be at the Muſter of the King's Houſhold, and at a Hunting-Match, which was appointed after the Muſter was over: But the continual Rains with ſome Snow, and very cold Weather ſpoyl'd the Gallantry of that Shew, and occaſion'd much Diſorder in the Muſter, ſo that a Lady of *Senlis* was kill'd by a Horſe of the Duke of *Luxemburgh's*. The King before he left *Chantilli* declar'd, that he would take the Field in perſon the firſt of *May*; but did not diſcover which way he deſign'd his March.

III. The King is about to make Inſpectors General of his Marine Regiments, to the End the Train'd Companies may be the beſt equipp'd and the beſt diſciplin'd that were ever hitherto known; and theſe Inſpectors are to be choſen out of the Majors and Captains of his Foot Regi-

Regiments. The Duty of these Inspectors is frequently to muster the Train'd Companies, to teach 'em how to exercise a Land Company, and to observe an extraordinary Exactness, to the End they may be always in good Order. These Inspectors are also to be Captains of Ships, so that their Employments will be very considerable.

The Letters from *Brest* tell us, that *Nesmond*'s Squadron is gone in to careen; and that the Seamen are to be put aboard, the Twenty two Vessels that are preparing to put to Sea. *Chateau Renard* is to be in the *Terrible*, and *Nesmond* in the *Formidable*. The Man of War call'd the *Foudroyant*, is to be call'd the *Royal* Sun by Order of the Court.

The Count *d Etrees* was to have set sail out of the Road of *Toulon*: But there arose so terrible a Tempest when he was ready to put to Sea, that he was forc'd to remain in *Port* till the First of this Month, at what time he set Sail with a Squadron under his Command, consisting of two great Men of War, two Galiots for Bombs, some Fire-ships and other Vessels; but he could get no farther then the Islands of *Hieres*, where the bad Weather stopp'd him. What the Design of this Squadron is, they keep secret: So that all People set their Conjectures at work. In the mean time, the Report is that, the Count has set Sail again, and that he steers toward the Channel. The King has order'd a List to be taken of all the Tarpaulins upon the *Loire*, to pick out what he pleases for the service of his Fleet. They endeavour'd all they can to have a Fleet upon the Mediterranean; but the thing is almost impossible, since it will be as much as they can do to maintain themselves upon the Ocean; for though they give out they want no Ships, yet Sea-men are scarce.

They are very diligent in hastning the Preparations for their Designs in *Flanders*, *Piemont*, and *Germany*, where 'tis said, the Dauphin is to command in Chief, having under him *Bellefonds* and *de Lorges*. All the Forces have Orders to be ready, and the Arriere-Ban is summon'd: the Gentlemen of all the Provinces are to march, except such as are not able to pay for their Restoration; of whom there are a very great Number, the most part of the Gentry being as poor as the People, who are reduced to utmost Beggary.

Several Councils of War have been held at *Versailles*, where it was hotly debated whither *Furnes* should be demolish'd or no. But it was concluded that the Place should be preserv'd, and Orders were sent away to fortifie it. The French give out that the King of *France*, will begin the Campaign with the Siege of *Charleroy*.

IV. What has been publish'd concerning the Death of Mr. *Pelisson*, has so highly disgusted the Bishop of *Meaux*, that he has written a Letter to prove, that that same Virtuoso had not so much as one Scruple of Protestantism left in his Veins, tho' he were born a Heretick, but that he dy'd, as he liv'd, a good Catholick. Father *la Chaise*, and the Abbot of *Fenelon*, were with him a little before he dy'd; and if he did not take the Sacrament, they say, 'twas not for want of good Will, but becau se

becauſe Death ſurpriz'd him. But *M. de Meaux* is ſo ſuſpected for his partiality in theſe Matter, that the incredulous are not eaſily convinc'd by him. Madamoiſelle *de Scudery*, who had a great kindneſs for him, made his Elogy, of which we ſhall inſett ſome part.

The 7th. of *February*, the French Academy receiv'd a very great Loſs by the Death of M. *Peliſſon*, Maſter of the Requeſts, and one of the Forty that made up that illuſtrious Society. He was born at *Caſtres* in 1624 and his Birth was anſwerable to his Merit, his Father being a Counſellor in the Chamber of *Edicts* of *Languedoc*; his Grand-father was a Counſellor in the Parliament of *Thoulouſe*; his great Grand-father the firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Chambery*, formerly Maſter of the Requeſts, Embaſſador in *Portugal*, and Commander for the King in *Savoy*, when *Francis* I. made himſelf Maſter of it. When he was no more then Thirteen years of Age, he took his Degrees in the Univerſity of *Cahors*, where he ſignaliz'd himſelf in ſuch a manner, that he was receiv'd with extraordinary Applauſes. He was Secretary to the King in 1652. Firſt Commiſſioner to M. *Fouquet* in 1657. Two years after, he was Maſter of Accounts at *Montpellier*, after he had ſollicited the Reeſtabliſhment of the Company which was ſuſpended. In 1670. he abjur'd the Proteſtant Religion at *Chartres*. The next year he was made Maſter of Requeſts. In 1674. he was Steward or Receiver of *Clun*. In 1675, Receiver of St. *Germans de prez*. In 1676. preferr'd to the Adminiſtration of a Third of theſe Receiverſhips; and in 1677. Steward of Saint *Denis*'s. During the laſt of theſe Stewardſhips, he made great Progreſſes in Converſions. It may be ſaid of him, in reſpect to the World, that he was a Good Parent, a Liberal Maſter, a Faithful Friend, a Servant not to be corrupted; an Exact Courtier, and a Zealous Subject. His Fortune chang'd ſeveral times, but his Heart continu'd always firm and conſtant. If you conſider his Learning; Law, Poetry, Eloquence, Hiſtory, Languages, were all familiar to him. He wrote well, and ſpoke well, to the ſame Degree of Excellency. The Prize conteſted for, in the French Academy, was ſet up at his Expence; and he contributed more then any Body to that of *Soiſſons*. He had quite left off Poetry, and only wrote for God and the King, whom he always extoll'd, at all Times, and in all Alterations of his Condition. After he was releas'd from the *Baſtile*, where he was clapt up, upon M. *Fouquet*'s falling into Diſgrace, there was never a year but he releas'd ſome Priſoners. His Poetical Works conſiſt of many Pieces, ſome Courtly and Amorous; ſome Moral, and full of Chriſtianity; others Heroick: Among which, his Poem of *Eurymedon* is to be admir'd above all the reſt. In Proſe he wrote a Paraphraſe upon *Juſtinian*'s Inſtitutes, at Seventeen years of Age, where the Learned meet with Learning, and the Ladies with the Diverſion of good Inſtruction. The Hiſtory of the French Academy, which procur'd him Admittance into that Society. A Panegyrick to the King, pronounc'd in the ſame Academy with general Applauſe, and afterwards Tranſlated into Latin, Spaniſh, Italian, Engliſh, and Arabick,

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by the Patriarch of Mount *Libanus*; the Original of which, lyes in his Majesty's Cabinet. His admirable Preface before the Works of M. *Sarrasin*, his intimate Friend, and several other scatter'd Pieces no less delightfull. His Reflexions upon Differences in Religion, in Four Volumes. Short Prayers during the Celebration of the Mass. Some Works in Honour of the King, which are not finish'd. A Treatise of the Eucharist, which he had finish'd, just as Death surpriz'd him.

V. The Piece out of which I took this *Encomium* of Madam *Scudery*, talks of one *Aimar*, a Divine of *Leon*, who with his Wand finds out Murtherers, Robbers, lost Gold and Silver, and Land-marks, maliciously and deceitfully chang'd. For confirmation of which, they tell ye, that the Man with the shaking Wand is at *Paris*, where he has done Wonders; particularly, that Monsieur the Prince, hid both Gold and Silver on purpose in his Garden, which the Wand found out immediately. That the Princess of *Conde* lost Two Silver Candlesticks two years ago, stolen off the Table in her Chamber, and that this VVand discover'd the Goldsmith to whom they were sold; with several other Stories of the same Nature. I never mention'd this Story before, tho' it has been long talk'd of, and perhaps had taken no notice of it now, but that I would not be said to omit a piece of Novelty that makes such a Noise in the VVorld.

Reflections upon Advice from *France*.

Egypt formerly labour'd under the Plague of Locusts that devour'd the Fruit and Products of the Earth; *France* labours under the Plague of another sort of Locusts, call'd Edicts and Declarations, that devour the Fruits of the Peoples Brow-sweating, and the Products of all their Toyl and Moyle, for the Support of their Families. A sort of Vermine bred by the Heat of Absolute Power; yet notwithstanding the vast Dominion of absolute Will and Pleasure, in the French Monarchy, there is as much need of Sleight and Cunning, as of Force, in the management of these Money-Businesses; not so much for the Peoples sake, as for fear of drying up the Springs which Water the whole Kingdom with fresh Supplies; without which, Will and Pleasure would be soon at an end. This is the Reason of so many Decrees and Declarations, which however on the one side shew the Ability and Dexterity of those that govern, and set all manner of Engines at Work; on the other, the Difficulties which they have to surmount, through the miserable Condition of the exhausted People, and the Necessity that Will and Pleasure is in, to comply with Misery. Among their other Contrivances, the Sale of New Created Offices is, without doubt, a plentifull Help at a dead Lift; and yet we see there are more Offices in *France* to be sold, then Purses to purchase; and 'tis in vain to force those to buy that have no Mony. Nay, the King adds Honours, and some little Profit to his Places, to put off his gaudy Ware, yet all will not doe.

It

It has been a long time a Maxim, among the French Politicians, That if the People liv'd too much at their Eaſe, it would be impoſſible to reſtrain 'em within the Bounds of their Duty; and the Reaſon which they were wont to alledge is this, Becauſe that having leſs Knowledge then other Orders, and Degrees of People, who are better Educated, it would be extreamly difficult for 'em, to confine themſelves within the Bounds preſcrib'd 'em, if they were not curb'd by Neceſſity. Whence they conclude, That the People ought to be loaded till their Knees buckle again with Taxes, and Impoſitions. Cardinal *Richlieu* therefore compar'd 'em to Carriers Horſes, that being us'd to carry great Burthens, receive more Miſchief by lying ſtill, then by travelling: In a word, he maintain'd it as his Opinion, That if the People were exempted from Taxes, and Impoſitions, they would ſoon forget their Duty of Subjection; and, that if they were free from Tribute, they would think themſelves free from Obedience. But the King of *France* has taken an Order not to be afraid of any ſuch thing, at this time: For the Subjects of that Kingdom, have been ſo long accuſtom'd to Loads, and Burthens, that 'twould be a greater Wonder to hear 'em complain of their Slavery. And, upon this account, it may be ſaid, That the King of *France*, is the moſt abſolute Monarch in the World, not excepting the great Turk. But, at the ſame time, it muſt be concluded, that as on the one ſide he confirms his Power, ſo on the other hand, he deſtroys it, by reducing his People, as he does, to utmoſt Beggary. For, theſe dreinings of the Kingdom, only ſerve for the preſent time; ſo that the People being quite Exhauſted, they for the time to come, lie open to all manner of Danger. Moſt certain it is, that it is only by the ſtrong Power of Gold, that he anticipates his Enemies on every ſide, and not only maks Head againſt 'em, but gains upon 'em. Did we but conſider what *France* is conſtrain'd to do, we muſt agree, that in reſpect of her ſelf, the Damage of wanted Peace, cannot be repair'd by the future Succeſs of War, though never ſo great; which, however, is very uncertain, and hazardous; and that her paſt Advantages are nothing conſiderable, to what ſhe has Reaſon to fear, when the People are no longer in a Condition to be ſqueez'd, and drein'd. However it be, we muſt conclude, that how glittering, and ſpecious ſoever the Pretences may be, for one Prince to deſpoil another, that how effectual ſoever their Purſuits may be, yet they are Deſigns, rather to be condemn'd, then applauded, and that in the end, they are accompanied rather with Vexation, and Repentance, then with Joy, and Content, if he that form'd 'em be reduc'd, rather then quit his Pretenſions to ſell, or alieniate his own Revenues, to diſ-people his Provinces, ruine Trade, and Husbandry, and to ſurcharge his Subjects with Taxes, and Impoſitions to that degree, as to be only a poor Sovereign over a beggarly, and miſerable People. Theſe are very near the ſame Words, which, by the Report of the Duke of *Sully*, were ſpoken to *Henry* IV. by one of his Confidents; Words that encloſe within themſelves a moſt admirable Maxim both of War, and State; but which few Monarchs obſerve, becauſe, that generally, they only mind the Preſent, but never conſider the Future. Not but that I believe the King of *France* to be ſenſible of his Condition; for he has a politick Counſell, and is himſelf too quick-ſighted, not to ſee the Dangers, wherein he involves his Kingdom, by making all his Subjects miſerable. But the glitter of his preſent Glory, dazles him. He has found, that notwithſtanding the Powerful Confederacy againſt him, he has hitherto made his Enemies Country, the

Seat of the War; that ſetting aſide the laſt Engagement at Sea, the Battel of *Steenkirk*, of which he had no Reaſon to boaſt, and the Irruption of the Duke of *Savoy* into the *Dauphinate*, he has been ſo far from being a Loſer, that he has been a Gainer all along. Theſe preſent Succeſſes, obtain'd by the utter empoveriſhment of his People, have tranſported him beyond the conſiderations of future Calamities, which he looks upon as inconſiderable, in compariſon of the Conqueſts he has won, and ſtill hopes to win. But the Queſtion will be, Whether he will be able to perform thoſe Wonders without Money, as he has done at the Expence of a Wealthy Nation's Treaſure, beyond that of *Creſus*. Time will tell us, Whether the Addition of ſome few Towns, with their diſpeopl'd Territories, will make a ſufficient amends for the utter ruine of a whole Kingdom, and whether Adulation be ſo true a Propheteſs, as to verifie what his Flatterers have told him in their fawning Panegyricks, That when he once lays a Deſign, his fore-ſight ſurveys the ſmalleſt Obſtacles; that after he has foreſeen 'em, he levells them ſo exactly, that he never meets 'em any more in the Execution of the Action; that he advances to meet Futurity: and that, in a word, Futurity coſts him little Trouble, becauſe he is provided for it, before it comes. We ſhall then ſee what Myſterious Project, or Philoſopher's Stone he has found out, to reſtore his Subjects to their former Wealth, and Eaſe; what Precautions he will make uſe of, to ſtop the Murmures, and ſecret Threatnings of his Eccleſiaſticks, who thinking themſelves ſafe, under the ſhelter of *Touch not my Anointed*, for they can apply the Text which way they pleaſe, are none of the moſt patient, when they find themſelves touch'd to the Quick.

4. I never queſtion'd, but that the Zealous Catholicks of *France*, would make an Apology for M. *Peliſſon*. 'Twas a thing that too nearly concern'd 'em, not to give the Lye to thoſe who gave it out, That he would neither confeſs, nor receive the Communion before his Death. But they who have undertaken to Juſtifie 'em, are Perſons, whoſe Credit, in this particular, is very much ſuſpected. They muſt be Perſons of another Kidney, then the Biſhop of *Meaux*, and Madam *Scudery*, to do the Work.

The way which M. *Peliſſon* took to convert Proteſtants, did him no Kindneſs in the Opinion of Men of Vertue, and Sincerity. That Method of his, or rather Trade, which he drave in Souls, which he purchas'd with ready Money, cauſe ſeveral Writers to have terrible Flings at his jacket, which he could never fend off; and he had the Mortification to ſee himſelf, one day, pictur'd in the Habit of a Converter, with a Purſe in his Hand. That part of his Life is very Tender, and tho' Madam *Scuderi* gives it a ſlight touch, 'tis very gentle. *He endeavours* (ſays ſhe) *to do that for other Men, which Chriſt had done for him; he wrote, he ſollicited, he redoubl'd the Force of his Sollicitations, and Writings, by his Pious Liberality.* This Lady would not ſay, that M. *Peliſſon* ſaid M. *Morus's* laſt Prayers by his Bed-ſide, as being his great Friend, and that that ſame Great Man, upon his Death-Bed, made him a Preſent of a Chain, and a Medal, which the Republick of *Venice* had giv'n him, in conſideration of an admirable Poem, which he had compos'd upon a Victory which the Venetians had won.

V. People are extreamly Incredulous in this Age as to what is Publiſh'd concerning Magicians, and M. *Beker*, is not the firſt who has deſcry'd all ſuch Stories, for Tails of a roaſted Horſe. But what is ſo confidently told of the Man with the ſhaking Wand, ſtumbles a great many, who affirm, That Magick

gick was but a *Chimera*: for in short, 'tis Matter of Fact, unless a thousand People should have enter'd into a Conspiracy to cheat the World. Father *Malebranche*, who in his *Search after Truth* apparently shews that he gave no Credit to Magical Operations, in a Letter which he wrote sometime since to Father *Le Brune*, acknowledges, That what this Man does is altogether supernatural, and that the Devil must either be an Accomplice, or a Principal. But some Cartesians have decry'd this Fancy of *Malebranche's*, and have endeavour'd to make it out by the Principles of their New Philosophy, That this Divine of *Lion* may do what he does naturally; but their Explanations have satisfy'd few People; so that they have been constrain'd to shelter themselves, by saying, That as the Load-stone draws Iron; as the Rage of an Elephant is appeas'd by seeing a Sheep; so there are no positive Demonstrations to be given sufficient to convince all the World of the Reason of the Operations that are wrought by this Wand. Nevertheless *Malebranche* confesses this sincerely, That what this Man do's, cannot be perform'd without the active Assistance of an Intelligent Cause, and that that same Cause can be no other then the Devil. A certain Peripatetick, who has written upon this Subject, speaks yet a little more precisely to the Matter. 'Not to dissemble, *(says he)* 'tis more then probable 'that this Divine has learnt by Tradition, some Remnant of the secret Doctrine of *Agrippa*. Moreover, *(says he in another place)* we are assur'd, That 'the Inventers of *Rabdomantia*, or Divining by Rods or Twigs, were the *Scythians* and *Goths*, whose Climates were always fertile in Sorcerers and Magicians; 'and they who have travell'd the North, tell us a World of Stories of *Lapland* 'Witches, and how they traffick in Winds. We know that when *Gustavus Adolphus* ravag'd the Empire, the Sweedish Soldiers would with their Wands 'find out the Treasure of the Churches, which the Germans had hid under 'Ground. And in the late Irruption of the Germans, into the *Dauphinate*, 'the Swedes, Disciples of the Germans, discovered both at *Gap*, and o-'ther places, several Treasures which the People, both Laity and Clergy had 'hid, and all by the Help of these Wands.

But in my Opinion, there must be some Trick in what this Man does; some amusing Cheat, and cunning Legerdemain Artifice, like that of the Golden Tooth, that made such a Noise. And that which confirms me in this Opinion is this, that I have seen Letters from *Geneva* and other places, intimating, That it was as idle a thing to believe what *Almar* said, as it was to give Credit to the Petty Soothsayers of the *Dauphinate*. And I have read in an English Relation of the Island of *Ceilan*, That the Inhabitants of that Place make use of a Wand, for the discovery of Malefactors; but that they who look seriously into the Thing, find it only to be a Piece of Gypsie Roguery. Who knows whether it may not be a Trick of the King of *France's*, to frighten those People, who have hid their Plate for fear of carrying it into the Mint, and make 'em bring forth their conceal'd Treasure, for fear the Wand should find it out?

Advice from *Spain*.

COnferences are held every day at *Madrid*, to find out ways for the maintenance of the Armies. That in *Catalonia* is to be Twelve thousand Foot, and four Thousand Horse, and that in *Milan* much stronger. They write from *Naples* that they are continually at work about the Fleet, and that it will be rea-

dy to ſail by the beginning of the next Month. It is compos'd of Sixteen Men of War, carrying from 50 to 92 Guns, 4 Fireſhips, and 24 Galleys; and the whole Fleet have receiv'd half their Pay.

The Council of *Means* is continualy employ'd in ſeeking out ways to raiſe Money. Among others, all Payments of Penſions, or Gratifications, except ſuch are given under the Notion of Alms, and Dowry Penſions, ſhall be ſuſpended all this Year; which will bring in near 300000 Ducats. However it be, Money begins to be more common in *Spain*, then it has been theſe many Years. For this Reaſon it is, that there runs a Report, That his Catholick Majeſty has engag'd himſelf to make a Fund of 1200000 Crowns to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to be pay'd Quarterly, not only this Year, but for ſo long time as the War continues. The truth is, That about Three Weeks ſince, there was a large Summ of Money receiv'd; ſome ſay 300000 Crowns, and that ſuch another Summ is expected to be return'd every Day. The Council of *Means* has reſolv'd to raiſe 180 Horſe, to be poſted at the Gates of *Madrid*, and round about the City, to hinder the coming in of Counterband Goods, and defrauding the King of any other Duties, payable for Merchandize, brought into that City: which Horſemen are already arriv'd from *Caſtlegna*, and enter'd upon Service. There is alſo an Ordinance for abating the Penſions to Soldiers, no longer capable of publick Duty. All Perſons that have had the management of the King's Money, are call'd to an Account, and they have begun with the Duke of *Oſſuna*, who was Overſeer of the Revenues, ariſing from the Salt-Pits of *Galicia*.

II. A ſmall Veſſel arriving at *Cadiz*, aſſures us, That the Fleet bound for *New Spain*, which ſet Sail the 20th. of *July* laſt year, arriv'd ſafe the 15th. of *Novemb.* And by Letters from *Verabruz*, we underſtand that there was a Revolt at *Mexico*, and a Rebellion againſt the Governour; that the Malecontents had ſet Fire to the Palace, of which the greateſt part was burnt down, with all the Houſes and Shops adjoyning, to the Loſs of above 3 Millions: That the Vice-Roy was forc'd to make his Eſcape to the Cloyſter of St. *Francis*; nevertheleſs, that the Tumult was at length appeas'd by the Care of the Count of St. *Jago*, for whom the Indians have a very great Kindneſs, and would fain ſet him up in the Vice-Roy's Room. The ſame Letters add, That there has been an Earthquake at *Havana*, which has overthrown above 1500 Houſes.

The New Envoy from the Prince Elector Palatine has made his publick Entry into *Madrid*, with great Magnificence.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Spain*.

THE Spaniards are at length awake; and it is certain, That if the Council of *Means* do's but act with Vigour, the King of *Spain* can want no Money to ſerve him in this preſent Conjuncture. The Royal Family, and the Grandees of the Kingdom entertain all the Domeſtick Servants that belong'd to their Predeceſſors. What Neceſſity for that? This Reformation muſt produce vaſt Summs. But if the Council of the Croiſade would but once begin to ſtir, there would be Money ſufficient to ſupply all the Neceſſities of the War; for the Church-men are infinitely Rich. This Council was eſtabliſh'd in 1509. by vertue of a Bull of *Julius* II. which gave leave to the Kings of *Spain* to Levy a Duty upon the Eccleſiaſticks, provided the Money were employ'd againſt the

the Infidels. Now tho' it be true, that the King of *Spain* is not actually at War with the Turks, yet while he is at War with the Turks Confederates and Darling Friends, he may be truly said to be at War with the Infidels, and may justly lay hold upon the Liberty which that Bull gives him.

Advice from *Poland* and the *North*.

THE Cardinal *Radiewski*, Primate of *Poland*, Bishop of *Poosen*, and Prince *Lubomirski*, Grand Marshal of the Crown, arriv'd at *Grodno* toward the beginning of the last Month. The Bishop of *Chelin* made a Speech in the Dyet, returning the Thanks of the States to the King, the Queen, and the Prince of the Crown. This Prelate exhorted his Majesty, with great Vehemence, yet smoothness of Language, not to separate from the Alliance, nor to make a separate Peace with the Turk. He made it out before him, That there was no relying upon the Faith and Promises of Infidels; that the Experience of past Transactions was sufficient to discover the Artifices of the Turk; that 'twas visible, his Design was only to dis-unite the Christian Princes, to the end he might destroy 'em the more easily one after another; that it was dangerous to hearken to their Propositions; least, when *Poland* should have need of Assistance hereafter, she should find her self forsaken by her Friends, as she had abandon'd them. Concluding therefore, that to avoid so great a Mischief for which no Remedy could be found, the best way would be to remain stedfast in the Union, and continue the War with the Confederates.

Some Days after this Speech was pronounc'd, the Count of *Nostiz*, the Emperor's Embassador, arriv'd at the Dyet, which went forward with good Success. Never was observ'd so much Unanimity, as among the Members of this Assembly; and no body doubted, considering the bent of their Inclinations, but that they would have taken wholesome Resolutions, and that it was not prolong'd beyond the usual time, to the end they might be speedy in taking right Measures. This good Correspondence lasted Four, or Five Weeks; but after that, the Face of Affairs chang'd; and Discord and Dissention interrupted the foregoing Harmony, from which there was so much reason to hope for a prosperous Issue of their Counsels. One of the Nuncio's of *Volhinia*, flew briskly out of the Chamber of the Nuncio's, because they had not listen'd to his Importunity's, for the discharging his Province from Quartering of Soldiers, and withdrawing the Army out of *Litbuania*. Afterwards he re-enter'd the Chamber, without departing from his Earnest Sollicitations, tho' he did not insist upon 'em with the same heat as before. In pursuance of these Contests, they fell upon the Offers which the Tartar Envoy had made in *Poland*. Upon which, Opinions were divided, and the Debates grew so hot, that there was nothing but Noise on both sides, without coming to any Conclusion. Upon the Seventh of the last Month, the Nuncio's were to repair to the Senate; but in regard there was no appeasing the Contests of those that appear'd most violent, they forbore to enter. Nevertheless, they were in hopes that the Assembly would have been prolong'd. But the last Letters from *Warsaw* informs us, that at the same time that the Prolongation was expected, the Assembly was dissolv'd upon the 11th. through the unexpected Retiring of two Nuncio's, to the great prejudice of the

the Affairs of the Kingdom, which now remain as they were, undetermin'd and in great Confusion. The King however has resolv'd to summon a private Assembly in *May*, to consult the Senators about the means and ways for Continuance of the War. One of the Nuncio's, and two others of the Members, protested against the Prorogation of the Dyet. Soon after, the Vidame d'*Esneval* the French Embassador, dy'd suddainly at *Grodno*.

II. The Baron *de Fuel*, Embassador Extraordinary of *Denemark*, has been for some time at the Court of *Sweeden*, where he holds Conferences every day with the principal Ministers. He has had one private Audience of the King, where no body was present but the Queen Dowager. The Admiral of *Denemark* is also arriv'd at this Court, where the Minister of *Brunswick* has also had Audience of the King. There is no doubt, but something of great Importance is under Negotiation, between the two Northern Crowns; but as yet, we can go no farther then Conjecture leads us. However, 'tis thought that the Negotiations are in a great Forwardness; and 'tis said, that the Baron *de Fuel* promises himself, that his Embassy will not be in vain. 'Tis said, that the importing of all Foreign Woollen and Silk Stuffs, is forbid by the King of *Sweden*, and that they are about to set up those Manufactures in that Kingdom. The Difference between the K. of *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* about the City of *Holland* in *Prussia*, is absolutely compos'd. The *Swedes* are in Possession of that City, and the Territories belonging to it, and the Inhabitants have sworn Fidelity to the King; and in pursuance of this Accommodation, Fifty Thousand Crowns are pay'd to the Elector's Commissioners.

III. M. *Bonrepaux*, the French Embassador, arriv'd at *Coppenhaghen* the 24th of the last Month, with Bills of Exchange to a considerable Value. He had Audience of the K. of *Denemark* the 28th. Since that, he has had a private Conference also with that Monarch: But 'tis said, that he does not find Him enclin'd to follow the Sentiments of the King his Master. Nevertheless, 'tis confidently reported that the K. of *France*, has bought Twelve great Ships, carrying sixty Guns, that are to be ready with all speed to set sail for *Brest*. M. d'*Asfeld* is preparing for *Wolfen-Butel*, from whence he is to go forward for *Munster*. The Danes will have twenty Men of War ready, in a little time, to put to Sea. The Prince of *Denemark* is expected at *Coppenhaghen* toward the End of this Month.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Poland* and the *North*.

I. THere is no question but what has unluckily fallen out at the Dyet of *Grodno*, is an Effect of the Intrigues of the French Court. That Crown has Creatures every where. However 'tis as little to be doubted, but that the K. of *Poland* uses his uttmost Endeavours to continue the War with the Turk, notwithstanding his being so perversly thwarted by the Nuncio's, dazl'd with the Presents of the French Embassadors. 'Tis for the Interest of his Polish Majesty, his Honour, and the Welfare of the People demand no less. This shews how absolutely necessary it is for the good of *Europe*, that the Power of *France* should be annihilated; for like a Serpent, though mangl'd into several Pieces, yet while there is any Life in her, she will be wrigling and doing Mischief.

II. The

II. The Negotiations between the two Northern Crowns, occasion many Conjectures. Some pretend contrary to all Probability, that the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denemark* will enter into a mutual League against the Duke of *Hanover*; others will have it to be a Design to procure the Peace of *Europe*. 'Tis true, that it has been a long time reported, that they desir'd to take upon 'em to be Mediators between the Christian Princes now at War: and 'tis very certain, that *France* has caus'd their Inclinations to be sounded, how far they stand affected to such a Mediation. For that Crown would fain be at liberty, to take a little Breath. A short Rest of Peace revives *France*, as the Giant *Antæus* renew'd his Strength by touching the Earth; and therefore the must be throttl'd in the Element of her present impoverish'd Profusion, before she can touch the Cordial Refreshment of Ease. 'Tis true, the French News-mongers give out, That the King of *France*, has Four hundred Thousand Men in pay: But those 400000 Men exhaust his Country, and utterly ruine his Trade; so that he would fain recover himself in the Lap of Peace. And in regard the two Northern Canons can onely pretend to be Mediators between the Confederates and *France*; therefore she does well to court 'em: And perhaps they may undertake some such thing; but if they succeed, 'twill be a Wonder of Wonders; for the Cards are most cruelly jumbl'd.

Advice from *England*.

UPon the second of this Month, the Marquis *de Canates*, Embassador in Ordinary, from the K. of *Spain*, had his publick Audience of their Majesties in the Banqueting-House, being receiv'd at *White-Hall*-Gate by the Lord Viscount *Villiers*, Knight Marshal, and by him accompany'd to the Council Chamber, from whence he was conducted to the Banqueting-House, where he was receiv'd upon the great Stairs by the Earl of *Manchester*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and at the Door of the Banqueting-House by the Earl of *Dorset*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesties Houshold, and the Marquis of of *Winchester*, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; the Gentlemen-Pensioners making a Lane to the Throne, where their Majesties were seated, and all other Ceremonies were observ'd, that are usual upon the like Occasions.

Upon the 14th. of *March*, his Majesty went to the House of Lords, and having sent for the House of Commons, gave his Royal Assent to One and twenty Bills, of which the Principal were,

An Act for Granting to their Majesties certain Additional Impositions upon several Goods, and Merchandizes for the prosecuting the present War against *France*.

An Act for Review of the Quarterly Pole, Granted to their Majesties, in the last Sessions of this present Parliament.

An Act for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year, 1693.

An Act for Continuing the Acts, Prohibiting all manner of Trade with *France*, and for the Encouragement of Privateers, &c.

After which, his Majesty made a Gracious Speech to both Houses, as follows.

His

His Majesties most Gracious SPEECH *to both Houses of* Parliament.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE large Supplies which you have given me this Session, are so great Testimonies of your good Affections, that I take this Occasion with great Willingness to Return My hearty Thanks to you; And I Assure you, it shall be my Care to see that that Money you have Given, may be Effectually Applied to such Services as may be most for the Honour and Interest of England

I must Recommend to your Care the Peace and Quiet of the several Counties to which you are now Returning, and Doubt not but by your Care, the Supply which you have so freely Given, will not only be Effectually Levied, but with the greatest Equality too, and the least Uneasiness to the People that is possible.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The Posture of Affairs does necessarily Require My Presence Abroad; but I shall take Care to leave such a Number of Troops here, as may be sufficient for the Security of the Kingdom, against any Attempts of Our Enemies.

I shall add no more, but that as I shall continue to Expose My own Person upon all Occasions for the Good and Advantage of these Kingdoms, so I likewise Assure you, that My Hearty and Sincere Endeavours shall never be wanting in any other kind, to make this a Great and Flourishing Nation.

Then the Speaker, by his Majesties Command, Prorogu'd the Parliament to the second of *May* next.

But some time before the Prorogation, both Houses taking into their Consideration the Present State of *Ireland*, and being inform'd by Persons of good Credit, and Reputation, of several Abuses, and Mismanagements of the Affairs of that Kingdom, drew up distinct Addresses to be presented to His Majesty, for Remedy thereof. They were both much to the same Effect, complaining chiefly the Imbezzlements of his Majesties Stores, the Encouragement given to Papists, the not Accounting for the Revenues of Forfeited Estates, and the not Discharging the Soldiers Quarters, though there had been Deductions out of their Pay for the same.

Upon the 9th. of this Month, the Lords and Commons, presented their several Addresses, reduc'd under several Heads to his Majesty, and receiv'd from Him a Gracious Answer, That they might be sure, that whatever had been amiss, all Care should be taken to Remedy it.

The

The Recruits which were order'd to be rais'd in *Scotland*, to the Number of 2000, have been in a Readineſs a good while, and only expect a favourable Wind, to ſet Sail for *Flanders*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*.

THUS all Things, as you ſee, are dipos'd in *Great Britain*, to the Satisfaction of His Majeſty's Deſires. As to the Supplies Granted by the Parliament, His Majeſty is pleas'd to give 'em the Two Noble Epithites of *Large*, and *Freely given*, and returns both Houſes his *Hearty Thanks* for 'em. What more convincing Evidence can there be, of the harmonious Correſpondence between His Majeſty, and his People, then ſuch Large Supplies, ſo freely given, and ſo graciouſly Acknowledg'd by the King? Which being always the moſt auſpicious Omens of a Nations Happineſs, may be look'd upon as no leſs Fortunate, and certain Preſages of His Majeſties proſperous Succeſs, both by Land, and Sea, this Summer. For, what ſays a good Author, *Nulla prævalida Armis Gens inter ſe conſentiens, vinci ab externo hoſte, quamvis feroci, opibuſque præſtanti Poteſt.* The People expreſs their Affection to their Prince, by their large Supplies; the King teſtifies his Love for his People, by telling 'em, He will be always ready to expoſe his own Perſon upon all Occaſions, for the Good and Advantage of his Kingdoms. What more lucky Portents of Proſperity, then ſuch a Union between a Prince, and his Subjects? Yet, for all this, K. *James* ſtill flatters himſelf with Hopes of returning to his Abdicated Throne; and his diminutive Adherents are buſtling to the utmoſt of their feeble Power to lift him up; though uponwhat grounds, is a Myſtery to the wiſer ſort: for he was never farther off then now, from ſuch a vain and fond Pretenſion. Whoever will, may ſafely Warrant; that he will never be any more then only a nominal King while he lives; and that, though at preſent Careſs'd after an kind of ill-favour'd Faſhion by the French King, to ſerve his Intereſts, when a Peace comes once to be Negotiated, if it be but in the leaſt inſiſted on, he will be certainly abandon'd by him, that calls him now his Dear Brother. And therefore, his moſt prudent Courſe would be to purſue thoſe Reſolutions, which he was about to take, upon the Defeat of the French Fleet: Doubtleſs, ſuch a Retreat would ſpare him many a Mortification, which otherwiſe he is like to undergoe.

Advice from *Cologn*, the *Low-Countries*, and *Holland*.

THE greateſt part of the Munſterians that are to march for *Coblents*, paſs'd through *Cologn*, where General *Guy de Starenberg*, arriv'd ſome few Days ſince in his way for *Vienna*, whither the Emperor has recall'd him to employ him in ſome other place, tho' it be not known, as yet, who ſhall Command the Army about *Coblents*.

II. The French have not yet made any Attempt upon the Frontiers, notwithſtanding all their Braggs, and Threatnings of what they would do in the Winter. The Precautions of the Confederates, in diſpoſing their Men, and the inconſtancy of the Weather, have utterly broken their Meaſures. Otherwiſe, had the Confederates been as remiſs and ſlow, as at the beginning of the War, or if there had been a Baron of *Perſey* in *Charleroy*, they had certainly been thundering by this, about that City. But that you may not think them quite out of Heart, they ſpread abroad New Bounces of their Intentions to Beſiege *Huy*, *Leige*, and *Maeſtricht* all at once. 'Tis probable they may clap down before ſome Town, or other; but 'tis as probable that the Confederates will be at their Heels. The Confederates that are to Act in *Flanders*, and are yet in their Winter Quarters, are ready to march, and they that Quarter in the Country, are in continual Motion. The Horſes provided to remount the Spaniſh Cavalry are arriv'd at *Bruſſels*, and 'tis ſaid, that the Elector of *Bavaria*, will add Six thouſand Horſe, and Dragoons to the Confederate Army.

Bouffiers, after he had Muſter'd the Men that lay at *Leiſe*, went to viſit all the reſt of the Places, from the Sea, to the *Meuſe*. The 10*th*. he lay at *Courtray*, and after that, took a view of *Valenciennes*, *Mons*, *Maubege*, and other Places, as far as *Namur*: *Du Verger*, chief Engineer of *Dunkirk*, has Orders to look after the Fortification of *Furnes*, and to do therein as he ſhall ſee convenient.

The 8*th*. of this Month, the Prince of *Bergues* ſet forward from *Bruſſels*, to receive in the Elector's Name, the Prince of *Danemark*, who departed from *Gand* the next Day, paſs'd through *Dendermude*, and arriv'd the 10*th*. at *Antwerp*. The next Day he came to *Bruſſels*, being welcom'd with Three Diſcharges of the Great Guns from the Camp, and all the ſmall Shot of the Garriſon. His Electoral Highneſs met him without the Gates of the City. The Prince of *Bergues* is order'd to pay him all Reſpects, and Civilities due to his Rank and Quality, and to accompany him as far as the Frontiers. Upon the 14*th*. he departed, after he had been ſplendidly Entertain'd by his Electoral Highneſs, who pay'd him the ſame Honours at his Departure, as at his firſt Coming. Prince *Eugenius* is arriv'd at *Bruſſels*, with a magnificent Train, and is Lodg'd in the Palace of the Counteſs of *Soiſſons*, his Mother. We hear from *Aeth*, that Two Horſe-courſers have been Execu-

ted,

ted, as being Convicted for having ſold a great Number of Horſes to the Enemy.

The States of *Holland* had publiſh'd a Decree ſome Months ſince, for reducing the Pieces of Six Sols, coin'd ſometime ſince in ſome Provinces, to Five and a Half; but the Execution of the Decree, was ſuſpended till the Firſt of the next Month: Since that, the Provinces of *Utretch*, *Zealand*, and ſome Others, have follow'd the Example of *Holland*, ſo that now the ſame Pieces, are to go for no more then Five Sols, and a Half. All Hands are at Work in fitting out the Fleet: The States of *Zealand* are ready with their Proportion, and the reſt of the Admiralties are making all the haſt imaginable. The Prince of *Danemark* arriv'd here the *19th.* of this Month. The States of *Holland* were preparing to receive him, in a manner ſuitable to his Birth, and Quality; but His Royal Highneſs has choſen rather to remain *incognito*, in regard his Deſign was not to make any Stay in *Holland*. 'Twas thought the Prince would have Lodg'd in Prince *Maurice*'s Palace, but he has been pleas'd to take up his Lodging in the Houſe of M. *Benthe*, His Majeſty of *Danemark*'s Envoy. Divers Officers are arriv'd out of *England*, in their way to *Flanders*. The Duke of *Gourdon*, who has been here for ſome time, in the Caſtle of the *Hague*, departed hence with a good Guard, in order to his being ſent into *Scotland*. This was he, who held out the Caſtle of *Edinborough* for King *James*, and after he had Surrender'd it, retir'd into *France*, and thence into *Switzerland*; but what Wind brought him hither, I am not able to give an Account.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Cologne*, &c.

II. THE French not having been able to perform any Feats this Winter, in *Flanders*, ſince the taking of *Dixmude*, and *Furnes*, are at a terrible Loſs for being thus diſappointed of their old wont; for it has prov'd neither for their Honour nor their Intereſt, that they have not been able to perform ſome thundering Exploit, at the beginning of this Campaign, as they us'd to do. *Charleroy*, and *Huy*, were the only Places upon which they durſt to make any Attempt; for as for *Leige*, *Maeſtricht*, *Bruges*, *Nieuport*, and thoſe other Cities talk'd of, the Succeſs would have been extreamly doubtful, and perhaps, they might have met with ſome *Rhinefeldt* Misfortune, by ſitting down before any of thoſe Places; neither do I know, whether the taking of *Huy*, and *Charleroy*, be ſo eaſie a thing as ſome may imagine. In a few Days we ſhall know, what *France* has been hatching all this Winter, and what Meaſures the Confederates have been taking to oppoſe a Monarch, that ſtill makes good his Party againſt the united Force of *Europe*. But the Confederates now begin to underſtand, that *France* is not like *Achilles*, who was invulnerable in all other Parts of his Body, but eaſily wounded in his Heel; whereas *France* is only invulnerable in her Heel, and eaſie to be

penetrated in all other Parts of her Body. So that it is to be supposed that the Confederates will no longer lie pelting at the small invulnerable Part, but make their more successful Attempts upon the Body, not so able to avoid the fatal Wounds of Mortality; and that this Campaign will at length decide the Controversie: which indeed, is that which *France* seems to be terribly afraid of. For which Reason it is, that perhaps they will, if possible, endeavour to surprize some Place, and after that, betake themselves to their Fastnesses, for fear of being forc'd to venture the dreaded Success of a Battel.

Onely the Confederates are to be very careful to prevent some notable piece of Treachery, that the French it seems, will be ready to put in Execution in *May*; of which the King of *France*, however, gives 'em fair Warning, by saying, He intends to *take the Field in Person* in *May*: For else, What signifies his taking the Field in Person, as if it were such a terrible Thing? But all the World knows, he'll be sure to save One, and that 'tis a Bluster that has nothing of Formidable in it; rather so Ridiculous all over *Europe*, that 'tis to be fear'd, that in a short time, 'twill grow into Proverb, to shew contempt of any thing, by saying, 'Tis no more to be valu'd, than *Lewis* the XIV*th*'s taking the Field *in Person*. Only, as I said before, when the King of *France* takes the Field *in Person*, then look for a Serpent in the Grass.

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THE Hiſtorical and Political *MERCURY*: For the Month of *April*, 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

THE Pope has been ſomewhat indiſpos'd; inſomuch that he has been forc'd to keep his Chamber for ſome days: but by removing from the *Vatican* to the *Quirinal*, in purſuance of the Advice of his Chief Phyſician, *Malpichi*, he has ſo well recover'd his Health, that he will be in a Condition to go and take a View of his New Buildings at *Civita Vecchia*, about the End of this Month. His Indiſpoſition hinder'd his giving Audience to above a Hundred and Fifty Perſons, who were come to make their Complaints of the Adminiſtrator of the Duke of *Parma*. However, he diſpatch'd ſome other Affairs; and in regard he is mainly concern'd for the Hoſpital of St. *John di Laterano*, he has committed the care of that Buſineſs to Cardinal *Negroni*, for the more ſpeedy bringing it to Perfection; and he has caus'd a Bull to be publiſh'd, concerning the Donations which he has beſtow'd upon the Hoſpital. But the Poor are not ſo gratefully conformable as they ought to be, to the Holy Pontiff's good Intentions. There are ſome that cannot quit their loytering Humour for a Cloyſter Confinement; and becauſe that ſome of 'em who were diſcover'd begging in the Habits of Pilgrims, and skulking abroad as ſuch, refus'd to return to the Hoſpital, an Order has been iſſu'd forth, That all Pilgrims ſhall repair to the Trinity of *Pont Sixtus*, there to receive ſuch a Mark as they ſhall be oblig'd to wear all the while they ſtay in *Rome*. The Pope had a deſign to diſmiſs his Troops of Cuiraſſiers, but he has alter'd his Reſolutions upon the Remonſtrances that have been made him, how ſerviceable and how uſeful they would be to him upon ſeveral Occaſions that might accidentally happen. Upon the 1ſt. of the laſt Month, the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, his Imperial Majeſty's Embaſſador, had a long and gracious Audience; and indeed the Holy Father has ſhew'd that Miniſter many Marks of his Eſteem. The People alſo, who had a more then ordinary Kindneſs for him, are very ſorry for his departure,

as being call'd home by the Emperor. The Embaſſador of *Venice* has alſo had Audience of the Pope; and has obtain'd new Orders to haſten the Gallies belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State, and which are to take aboard a Regiment of Foot for the Service of the Republick. Cardinal *Cantelmi*'s Maſter of the Ceremonies is arriv'd at *Rome* from *Naples*, to inform his Holineſs of ſome new Quarrels occaſion'd by the Proceedings of the Inquiſition Court. The 5th of the laſt Month alſo, was held a long Congregation of Cardinals, in order to the Reformation of the Courts of *Avignon*. The Pope has granted to Signor *Delfino*, Vice-Legate of that City, the Datary of the whole County; which will make his Employment more profitable then any Legation.

II. His Holineſs has declar'd Prince *Auguſtus* of *Saxony* capable of enjoying any Eccleſiaſtical Dignities in *Germany*, of what nature ſoever they be, provided he have requiſite Diſpenſations. This Prince has been very well receiv'd at *Rome*, where there has not a day paſs'd wherein ſome Mark or other of Eſteem has not been conferr'd upon him. He would needs ſee the Ceremony of the Conſiſtory that was held the 9th of the laſt Month; at what time the Pope gave him very ſignal and diſtinguiſhing Teſtimonies of that Honour and Value which he had for him. Cardinal *Caraffa*, who is expected from *Naples*, was declar'd Legate of *Romagna*, in that Conſiſtory; and ſeveral Biſhops were there propos'd, or preconiz'd: but not a word of the French Biſhopricks that are to be ſupply'd by thoſe that were preſent at the Aſſembly of the Clergy, in 1682. The reaſon was, becauſe the Pope did not think their Submiſſions to be ſufficiently ſatisfactory, in reference to the Brief of *Innocent* XI. or the Bull of *Alexander* VIII. touching the Nullity of things that paſs'd againſt the Authority of the Holy See. The ſtarting of theſe new Difficulties has been the occaſion of ſeveral Conferences. The Cardinals *Caſanata* and *Negroni*, talk'd to his Holineſs, the ſame day, with great heat, upon this Subject, and made ſome Remonſtrances. The next day, Cardinal *de Janſon* had another Audience of the Pope; after which, he had ſeveral Conferences with the Cardinals *Spada*, *Nerli*, *Albani*, and *d'Eſtrees*, to endeavour the removing thoſe Obſtacles, and to find out a way to ſatisfie the Holy See, yet not allow her neither all that ſhe demands. The French Miniſters have receiv'd new Inſtructions, by which they pretend themſelves enabl'd to level all the Obſtacles that remain to be ſurmounted. 'Tis ſaid, That there will be an Aſſembly of all the Clergy of *France*, in order to the giving the Pope Satisfaction: However, in regard they were not punctual to the Time appointed for holding that Convocation, it has given many People occaſion to raiſe different Diſcourſes and Conjectures about it. The Pope is deſirous to have the Opinions of Five famous Divines upon this matter: and they would fain have Father *Segnari*, a Jeſuite, and famous Preacher, in great Favour with his Holineſs, to concern himſelf in the Affair, and be preſent at the daily Conferences for the finding out of neceſſary Expedients to content as well *France* as the Holy See. But he cunningly keeps at a diſtance,

distance, and refuses to meddle, for fear of doing any Prejudice to his Society, whom every body knows, it greatly behoves to carry an even hand between both Courts.

III. The Examination of the Bishops was perform'd the Seventh of the last Month in the Pope's Presence; and it was resolv'd the same day, that a Consistory should be held the Monday following, in Pursuance of that days Examination, which was appointed for that Prelate only. The Pope grants him his Bulls *Gratis*, and all Benefices vacant, or to become vacant for the space of Three Years, to the end he may employ that Revenue for the Restoration and Re-edifying the Buildings, overthrown and ruin'd by the last Earth-quake. The Embassadors from *Ferrara* and *Milan*, have had Audience of the Holy Father and by the Answers return'd to the Latter, 'tis rationally judg'd, that the Arch-Bishoprick of *Milan*, together with the vacant Cardinalships will soon be supply'd: and 'tis thought moreover, that Signor *Caccia* is the Person design'd for that Considerable Preferment.

IV. The Marchioness *Olympia Gineti* dyed sometime since, and most People believe her to have been poyson'd. Yet two Learned Professors of *Padua*, who have written upon the Accidents that preceded the Death of this Lady, have endeavour'd to make it out, that she dy'd a Natural Death. Nevertheless, other Physicians that have view'd the Corps, are by no means of that Opinion. They loudly give it out, that she did not dye a natural Death; and the Governour of *Rome* has set forth an Edict, by which he grants free Pardon to the Person that shall reveal the Accomplices and Principal in the Murther, besides a Reward of Five hundred Crowns.

V. The Venetians are labouring with all Diligence, to compleat the Preparations for the Departure of the Duke. All the *Militia* of the *Terra Firma*, have Orders to Embark and Advance forthwith. There are Twenty thousand *Sequins* laid by, for the Occasions of the Army, and several Ships have been Embargo'd for the Service of the great Convoy. Nevertheless, altho' the greatest part of the Preparations are in so great a Forwardness, 'tis not believ'd the Duke will depart before the next Month. The Admiral who is to Command that Fleet, is arriv'd at *Venice*, from the Army in the *Levant*. The Gallies of *Malthe* are preparing to joyn the Venetians, under the Command of Admiral *de Thun*, who has been in that Island ever since the beginning of *February*: and the last Letters from thence put us in hopes, that the Accident of the Earth-quake will be no hinderance to obstruct or retard this Expedition, tho' some new Shogs have been felt as well in this Island as in *Sicily*; but so very inconsiderable, that they have not caus'd either any Fear nor Disturbance among the People. Several General Officers are already nam'd for the *Levant* Army, and People are incessantly at work, Holy-days and all, upon the Men of War and Gallies, to have 'em ready against the Duke's

* *A Golden Coyn, somewhat more worth than the French Crown.*

Duke's Departure. There has also been a Proposal made to recall home several Banish'd Persons to get Money out of 'em, at such a pressing Conjuncture as this. The Garrison of *Negropont* have been all in a Mutiny, and above Six hundred Soldiers have deserted, after they had kill'd some of their own Officers.

VI. They write from *Genoa*, that the Excessive Rains and Snow that have fall'n in those Parts, caus'd the Weather to be more then usually Cold; but that since the 14*th.* of the last Month, the Weather has been more favourable, and that the Sea which had been extreamly tempestuous, began to be somewhat more Serene; so that two of the Pope's Galleys that lay in the Harbour, bound for *Civita Vecchia*, took their Advantage of the ensuing fair Season, and return'd home again. Those two Galleys came from *Barcellona*, and had like to have been cast away just upon their Entrance into the Port of *Genoa*, the Storm was so violent: but in regard they had touch'd by the way at *Marseilles* and the Isles of *Hieres*, they understood, that the Galleys of *France* were ready to put to Sea; and that the Count *d' Estrees*'s Squadron expected only a favourable Wind to set Sail. Since that time, we hear that they have been out at Sea, and the Design of that Squadron, upon which so many People spent their various Conjectures, is now come to light. For some were of Opinion that it threatned *Final*: which was the reason that Fifteen Companies of Foot were sent with very good Officers to Re-inforce that Place. Others asserted, that *d' Estrees*'s Design was quite another thing, and that he steer'd his Course for the *Streights*. In the mean time, the Letters from *Genoa* of the 21*st*, of *March* observe, That the French Consul had receiv'd Intelligence by an Express dispatch'd away from *Legorn*, That a Vessel of Burden, and a Galleot that sail'd away from the Isles of *Hieres* with that Squadron, had been separated from it by a furious Storm in the Seas of *Corsica*: that they put into *Leghorn* with what they could preserve of their Sails, the rest having been carry'd away by one Blast of Wind: that the Galleot had all her Sails blown from the Masts, and that the Ship was very much shatter'd. Letters also from *Rome* the same day tell us, That the Catholick King's Embassadors, had sent away an Express to *Naples* with the same Advice, dispatch'd to him from the Spanish Consul at *Leghorn*. To which they added these farther Circumstances, That *d' Estrees*'s Squadron had been forc'd to put into *Corsica* for shelter, and that a Bark had been driven back to *Civita Vecchia*. Upon all which Advices so well concurring together, there is no question to be made, but that the Design of *France* was to have made some Attempt upon the Spanish Ports in *Italy*, before they came into the Western Seas. But hitherto the Tempest has no way favour'd them.

VII. But that which may be positively asserted is this, that the Tempest was very violent after the Squadron set Sail from the Isles of *Hieres*, that the Spanish Fleet, which in all probability the French had a design to burn, was secur'd from all Attempts they could make upon it.

it, by ſeveral Batteries rais'd at the Entrance of the Port where the Fleet lies; and that the Re-fitting the Spaniſh *Armada*, was in a very great forwardneſs, to which purpoſe they have receiv'd their Money at *Naples*; and the Vice-Roy goes frequently to *Pozzuolo*, to haſten the Work, and conſer with Admiral *Papachin*, and General *Corbetta*, and that all the Officers have Orders to repair on Board their ſeveral Ships. The ſame Letters add, That the Vice-Roy of *Sicily* had put his Squadron of Gallies into a Condition to joyn the Fleet; notwithſtanding, the great Deſolation of that Country by the Earthquake. Moreover, 'tis ſaid, that the Ravages of the late Earthquake in *Sicily* and *Calabria*, have been attended by ſeveral new Shogs, that have compleated the Ruine and Overthrow of what was left ſtanding in thoſe Places. Since the laſt Earthquake, the Governour of *Agouſta* is retir'd to *Malta*, where the Grand Maſter defrays his Charges. From *Spain* they likewiſe write, that *America* has not been exempted from this Scourge of Heaven, but that the ſame Earthquake has been felt, and has occaſion'd great Diſorders in ſeveral Parts of that Continent.

VIII. The Marquis of *Leganez* has been at *Turin*, but is return'd to his Government ſome days ſince. All the Milanois Forces are ready to march with a good Train, and Ammunition requiſite. New Bills of Exchange are expected at *Milan* from *Spain*; and the Communities of *Caſal Maggiore* have pay'd the 50000 Crowns which they promis'd, to prevent the Alienation of their Fief: For the Council of *Spain* had reſolv'd, above a Year ſince, to ſell that Town which lies in the Dutchy of *Milan*, to raiſe Money toward the Expences of the War. The Duke of St. *Peter* propos'd to purchaſe it, with all the Dependencies belonging to it, and offer'd ſo conſiderable a Summ, that it was concluded he ſhould be put into poſſeſſion of it; howevever, the Contract did not take Effect. For the Nobility, and Gentry of the Country, who were utterly oppoſite to the Alienation, loudly proteſted never to change their Soveraign, and ſent away an expreſs Commiſſioner to *Madrid*, who having made an offer of 50000 Crowns to prevent the diſmembring that Country from the Dutchy of *Milan*, obtain'd his Deſires. The Duke of *Parma* has receiv'd a Letter from the Emperor, putting him in hopes, that he ſhall be eas'd of his Winter-Quarters, in caſe the War endure. The Difficulties every Day, ſtarted about the payment of Contributions by the Princes of *Italy*, are now entirely regulated by the great Care and Induſtry of Count *Caprara*. Count *Borromeo* alſo, has appeas'd ſome new Diſorders, that threaten'd Miſchief to *Caſtiglione*.

There was a Report ſpread about, That the Duke of *Savoy* was in a very low Condition of Health; and ſome Letters from *France* affirm'd him to be Dead. But ſince we underſtand, that he recovers his Strength every Day; and that he has been preſent at all the Devotions of the Paſſion-Week, and that he is able to get on Horſe-back. He is ſuddenly to go to a Country Houſe of his, for change of Air; and we are aſſur'd that he intends to Command his Army, as he did the laſt Year. He has

has already regulated the diſpoſal of the Troops that are to act, and Orders are iſſu'd forth for every body to be ready to march, in order to the opening of the Campaign; and moſt People are of Opinion, that the Duke's Army will be for making an Attempt upon ſome ſtrong Hold; and many there are, who give out, and even *France* her ſelf fears it, that *Caſal* will be the Place: for certain it is, that the French Forces will not be ſo numerous in *Piemont*, as hitherto they have boaſted. All her Efforts, in all outward appearance, will be reduc'd to this, that perhaps ſhe may be making ſome Attempts before the Confederates take the Field. She had ſome Deſign upon the Caſtle of *Macella*, where there was a Garriſon of about Forty or Fifty Men; and they had corrupted ſome Soldiers that were to deliver the Caſtle, after they had made ſure of their Officers. But the Commander in chief having notice of it, prevented their Deſign, by changing the Garriſon, and ſo diſappointed the whole Train of Treachery which the French had laid.

The 7th. of this Month, the Marquis of *Legansez* departed from *Turin* with the Duke of *Seſto*, and ſome other General Officers, after he had been preſent at ſeveral Conferences, jointly with General *Caprara*, touching the Affairs of the War. However, before his departure, he pay'd the Duke a conſiderable Summ of Money, which he had receiv'd from *Madrid*. The Regiment that Quarter'd at *Cumiana*, is put into the Citadel of *Turin*; by which means the Citizens of that Metropolis will be excus'd from doing Duty. 'Tis alſo diſcours'd, that the Marquis of *Tanna* is to be ſent Embaſſador to *Rome*; as the Duke has alſo ſent an Expreſs to *Vienna*, which moſt conjecture to be in order to the haſtning the Forces of *Saxen-Gotha*. The Inhabitants of the Valleys of *Pragelas*, have agreed upon the Contributions, which they are to pay to the *Vaudois*, who make Incurſions from time to time, and ravage all Places into which they penetrate.

Catinat is return'd to *Pignerol*; from whence he iſſues out his Orders for the Muſtering of the Forces together, which are to compoſe his Army. But the Roads of that Country are ſo broken, and ſo deep, by Reaſon of the continual Rains, that 'tis thought they will hardly be paſſable this Month. He has alſo viſited *Suſa*, and all the Poſts round about it; And all the World thought he would have enter'd upon ſome ſignal Attempt, that ſhould have made the Alps ring again with the noiſe of it: and indeed, a conſiderable Number of Men were upon their march from *Alſatia*, and *Franche Conte*, to re-inforce the French in *Piemont*; but they were countermanded upon the Road, and ſent into *Germany*. 'Tis alſo reported, That one part of thoſe which lie in the *Dauphinate*, are likewiſe deſign'd for the *Rhine*, where 'tis believ'd the French will meet with very tough work. They have alſo countermanded the Horſe that were marching out of *Burgundy* toward *Piemont*.

There has been a Review at *Milan* of all the Forces that have lain in Garriſon within the Territories of this Kingdom, in order to ſend 'em to the general Rendezvouze. The laſt Letters from *Caſal* aſſure us, That the

the Duke of *Savoy* makes those Preparations, which puts the Enemy in great Fear, that he intends to begin the Campaign with the Siege of that place; so that the Garrison is very busie in repairing a Bastion, that Time had moulder'd away. The Marquis of St. *Damien*, of the House of *Aglie*, whose Goods and Estate were confiscated for not having obey'd the Duke's Commands, who re-call'd him out of the Service of the French, arriv'd at *Turin* a little while since, thinking to have been restor'd to the Possession of his Estate; but, instead of that, he receiv'd Orders to depart the Duke of *Savoy*'s Territories within Two Days.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

I. THE Pope is so frequently attack'd, that 'tis to be fear'd that some one of these Alarms will prove fatal to him. These Indispositions that seize him from time to time, as slight as they may seem to be, are but unlucky Avantcurriers for Persons, who have attain'd to the Age of this Pontiff, and who is so continually turmoil'd as he is, with different Affairs, and multiplicity of Business. Certain I am, that the French Cardinals, who ply so well their Master's Interests under this Pontificate, are not a little alarm'd at it; and they have good Reason so to be. *France*, under another Pope, may chance to run the Hazard of many Mortifications from the Holy See. Never was a more favourable Opportunity for the Court of *Rome*, would she but take the Benefit of it. There needs no more then a Pontiff devoted to the House of *Austria*, to bring the Most Christian King to Reason, and make him Repent the Affronts which he put upon *Innocent* XI.

The French Ministers, who are Dextrous, and Politick, and who foresee the Alterations which the Death of this Pope may be able to produce, cannot but labour under dreadful Perplexities to behold these repeated Attacks of Mortality. For which Reason it is, that they leave no Stone unturn'd to put a final Conclusion to the Contests between the Two Courts, perswaded as they are, that they shall end 'em all to the Advantage of *France*; which they could be no way certain of, if another Pope possess'd St. *Peter*'s Chair.

II. How well enclin'd soever *Innocent* the X. may have always been to favour his Most Christian Majesty, yet the Matter is so nicely delicate, and so thorny, by Reason that the Honour of the Holy See now lies at Stake, that he finds himself in a strange Labyrinth. Fain would he condescend to do every thing that might give content to *Lewis* XIV. and yet he is unwilling his Pontificate should lore Sail, or to expose himself to the Derision of the whole Catholick Church. And hence proceed all these tedious Delays, these Humming and Hawings which *France* did never expect. The poor Pope is beset on every side. *France* flatter'd her self, and perhaps, not without good Reason, that she had no more to do, but to promise Satisfaction to the Holy See; and that, upon her single Pro-

miſe, whether attended with Performance or no, the Churches that remain to be ſupply'd, would have been Preconiz'd without any farther Heſitation. But the Pope being conſtrain'd to liſt'n to Reaſons, which, conſidering the Authority to which the Pontiffs pretend, are infinitely more ponderous and powerful, then his Inclinations to ſerve the French King is no leſs compell'd to a Neceſſity of letting *France* underſtand, That he would fain ſee, before he goes any farther, the Nature of that Satisfaction, which the Aſſembly of the French Clergy is to give. Thus you ſee the only Obſtacle that has ſtarted up, after all the Ways and Expedients that humane Invention could think of; an Obſtacle, which as yet, they have not been able to ſurmount, and which will be found very difficult to remove. For after all, there is no *Medium*: Either *France* muſt be content to ſing *Miſerere*, and ſtoop to a whining Palinode; or elſe it muſt remain upon Record, that 'tis the Opinion of the Gallican Church, That a Pope has no more Authority, then a ſingle Biſhop; and, that his Infallibility is no more then a vain Chimera, which is a kind of fleaing and pulling off the Skin of all Pontifical Uſurpation. And would it not be a fine Thing, to ſee the Gallican Church triumphing over the Pope, like *Apollo* over the Arrogant Satyr *Marſyas*? The Alternative is of high Conſequence. The Holy See cannot, muſt not let go her Hold. She muſt be fully ſatisfy'd upon this Point, in deſpite of the Pope's Teeth: And the Biſhops of *France* cannot give her that Satisfaction, without betraying their own Judgments. For 'tis notoriouſly known, that in Reference to the Authority, and Infallibility of the Popes, they maintain a Doctrine, altogether oppoſite to that which they who live a't other ſide the Mountains teach. The King of *France* indeed did very fairly to promiſe the calling of an Aſſembly, and to make his Rabbies diſown their Doctrine: for that was the main Thing which *Rome* aim'd at; and therefore that which the King of *France* never intended. This Aſſembly was to have met preſently after *Eaſter*. Now *Eaſter* is paſt, but no Aſſembly. Thus 'tis plain, that *France*'s Deſign was only to amuſe, and over-reach the Holy See, after they had got their Ends of the Pope, and which it was no fault of his, that they did not obtain. 'Tis true, that *France* promis'd all along the Calling of this Aſſembly. But *France* well knows, it coſts her but little to promiſe much, and perform little or nothing.

VI. They who Conjectur'd beſt at the Deſign of *D'Eſtree*'s Squadron, ſtuck not loudly to aſſert, That there was no Queſtion to be made, but that they had an Eye upon the Spaniſh Fleet. For the terrible Blow which they receiv'd laſt Year near the *Hogue*, has lain ſo heavy e'er ſince upon their Stomachs, that not being able to Revenge the Affront upon the Engliſh, and the Hollanders, they had lay'd a Deſign to burn the Spaniſh Fleet, in Defiance of Admiral *Papachin*, and Don *Pedro di Corbetta*. But the ſame Reaſon that diſappointed their Project, for reſtoring King *James*, fruſtrated alſo their malicious Purpoſe upon the Catholick King's Navy. They had to encounter the unruly Surges, and the

the Winds together, Enemies much more formidable then the Spaniards; nor, it ſeems, to be terrify'd by thoſe vain-glorious Names which the French give their Men of War.

However, this diligence of the French, ought to be an Admonition to the King of *Spain*, what ſort of Enemy he has to deal with. The King of *France* is an Adverſary that ventures all at a throw ſometimes; and here you ſee he car'd not to hazard the loſs of a whole Squadron, ſo he could but have done his Buſineſs. Nevertheleſs, theſe Dangers into which *France* precipitates her ſelf, make it appear to the World, that her Affairs are ſomewhat deſperate, ſince ſhe is conſtrain'd to have recourſe to Attempts of this nature. But yet at the ſame time it gives us to underſtand, that he has very well recover'd his Loſſes at Sea; and that ſuppoſing he had loſt *d'Eſtrees*'s Squadron, yet he believes he has Men of War enough to make Head againſt his Enemies in the Ocean. However it be, 'tis neceſſary ſometimes to try Fortune. 'Tis true, we muſt confeſs the Project does not always hit, but yet a Venture ſometimes turns to good Account. This prov'd unlucky to the French, *d'Eſtrees* muſt lye by to repair his ſhatter'd Veſſels; which is not only a great Charge, but a greater Loſs of Time. And this is a ſecond Mortification which the French have receiv'd in their Marine Attempts. For indeed, the French are better Burners by Land then by Sea, and have the Element of Fire more at command, then the Water or the Air. I am confident ſhe is not a little dejected, to ſee an Arm, more potent then her own, oppoſe it ſelf to the haughty Projects of her Fury and Ambition. The Tempeſt that diſpers'd her Fleet, and broke all the Meaſures ſhe had concerted, has enforc'd her to make thoſe unpleaſing Reflexions that no way agree with her aſpiring Pride. But as lucky and favourable as this Tempeſt was to the Spaniards, yet they have no reaſon to aſſume any Honour by it to themſelves, ſince it was by an Accident that they avoided the riſco of being utterly ruin'd, or at leaſt, of being ſo ſeverely handl'd, as to have ſpoil'd their putting out to Sea this Year. My meaning therefore is, to ſhew, that when we have an Enemy ſo vigilant and active as the King of *France*, the ſafeſt way, is, to prevent him. Not but that I am convinc'd, that the Wiſdom of the moſt Politick Prince in the World may happen to ſignifie little. For Humane Prudence depends upon ſo many Cauſes that are purely accidental and contingent, that if but one alone happen to fail, the beſt concerted Projects are fruſtrated in a moment. However, this muſt be agreed on all Hands, That Providence is never well pleas'd with a deſponding Folly, that believes it to no purpoſe to uſe the Means: and that for the Generality, whoſoever attacques, is more ſure of Victory, then he who is attacqu'd. They tell ye, indeed, That the Spaniards had ſecur'd the Entrance of the Port with ſeveral Batteries rais'd in haſte; but after what the Engliſh did at *Sancta Cruze*, againſt the ſame Nation, let no Man believe the Spaniards were ſo ſecur'd as they thought they were, againſt as daring and as reſolv'd an Aſſailant.

IX. Who queſtions, but that if the Duke of *Savoy*'s Forces had ſate with their Hands i' their Pockets all this Winter, but that the King of *France* might have gain'd conſiderably upon him, either by open Force, or elſe by dint of Stratagem. 'Tis true, That Providence has ſo order'd it, that the Enterprizes of that Monarch have prov'd abortive. The Rain and the Snow have hinder'd the March of his Army, and his numerous Trains of heavy Artillery. But the Motions of his Royal Highneſs's Men, and the Vigilance of his Generals, and the Meaſures they have taken, have ſeconded Providence: and by that means, the Duke of *Savoy*, of whoſe Capital City *France* thought her ſelf ſure, finds himſelf in a Condition, either to lay Sieges, or elſe to take a ſecond March into the Dauphinate. The Pagans have ſpok'n notable Things, in diſcourſing of Providence, which they call'd by the Name of *Fortune*. *Fortune* (ſays one) *is not bound to accommodate her ſelf to our Sluggiſhneſs. Dextrous and able Politicians are Maſters of Fortune, as Great Generals are of their Men.* Whether the Pagan meant *Providence*, by *Fortune*, in this Place, or no, I will not diſpute; but in my Opinion, the Pagans ſpoke altogether as well, when they ſaid, *Nullum numen abeſt, ſi ſit prudentia.* Seeing then ſo much Prudence and Fore-ſight has appear'd in the Councils of the Duke of *Savoy* this Winter, no wonder that *Fortune* has not been ſo aſſiſtant to the French; who if ſhe may not be ſaid to ſlight the French, as loathful, cannot be thought to dread 'em ſo much for Brave and Mighty, as ſhe did before.

Advice from *Turky*, and *Germany*.

I. HIS Imperial Majeſty has given new Orders to go on with the Fortifications of *Peter Waradin* and *Eſſeck*. To which end, *Keyſerfeild*, Chief Engineer, left *Vienna* the laſt Month, in order to viſit thoſe two Places. The Infidels have begun to make ſome Incurſions on that ſide; and as they have for ſome time ſince been Practiſers of the French Maxims, and made uſe of ſeveral of that Nation, the more ſucceſsfully to execute their Deſigns, they write us word from *Eſſeck*, That a French-man was ſeiz'd and made Priſoner in that Town, for endeavouring to ſet fire to the Houſes which the Imperialiſts have upon the *Danube*: And that the Baron *d'Ogilvi*, Commander of that Place, being gone in purſuit of the Turks that made the Incurſion, overtook em at *Grazalenits*, where he defeated above Five Hundred of the Infidels, and ſet at liberty almoſt all the Chriſtian Slaves which they were carrying away.

All the Letters that come from *Turky*, tell us unanimouſly, That the Turks will not hear a word of Peace. They talk of nothing but of Preparations to continue the War, and of taking the Field betimes, and of enabling the Grand Viſir to have a numerous Army in *Hungary*; of which one part, they ſay, is to be commanded by French Officers.

However

However it be, this is certain, That there are two Ships arriv'd at *Conſtantinople*, from *France*, laden with Ammunition, and ſeveral Officers and Engineers. The Turks on the other ſide, expecting ſuddenly to take the Field, begin to draw together near *Belgrade*, where they have a deſign to form a conſiderable Army, and whether they alſo ſend every day great Quantities of Proviſions and Ammunition, and are reſolv'd to relieve *Guila* and *Gemo*; notwithſtanding the Difficulty of the Enterprize. They give out likewiſe, That the *Kan* of the Tartars has Orders to be ready with his Men, to joyn the Ottoman Army in *Hungary* betimes; and to ſend a Detachment toward *Temeſwaer* They have as yet laid no Bridges over the *Save*. However, This we underſtand by Letters from Colonel *Antoine*, that a great Body of Male-contents which lye at *Rham*, had paſs'd the *Danube*, and were advanc'd as far as ſome Villages under the Juriſdiction of *Lugos*; but underſtanding that a Party of the Country Militia were drawn together, they retreated without doing any Harm. Whether this Campaign will prove more ſucceſsfull to the Turks, then the preceding, I cannot tell; but certain it is, the Turks promiſe to themſelves great Matters. The laſt Letters from *Vienna*, of the 28th. of the laſt Month aſſure us, That the Grand Viſir had diſpatch'd New Orders into all the Remote Provinces, to haſten the March of the Soldiers with all ſpeed, and to ſet up at *Sophia*, the Horſe-Tail, or the Chief Standard of *Mahomet*. And the ſame Letters tell us, That the Sultan is ill of a Dropſie, and keeps his Bed: that the Sultan laſt depos'd is dead, and that his two Sons are kept under very ſtrict Confinement, to prevent the ſtirring of their Faction; and that the *Aſiatic* Troops were upon their March, and had a lready paſs'd *Conſtantinople*.

At *Vienna* the Preparations are as great as at *Conſtantinople*. The Imperial Court haſtens every thing with an extraordinary Vigor, to be before-hand with the Enemy if poſſible, or at leaſt to be in a forward Condition to oppoſe the Enemy. We underſtand by another Letter, which the Lord *Paget* lately wrote, that the French have over perſwaded the *Sultan*, that his Imperial Majeſty cannot be able to ſend into *Hungary* above 20000 Men; nevertheleſs, as things are order'd, the Chriſtian Army will conſiſt of above Forty Thouſand Germans, beſides Ten Thouſand Auxilliaries, and that they will want for nothing, conſidering the Meaſures that are taken; and moreover, the Danubian Fleet will be in a readineſs by the beginning of *May*, wherein the Iriſh are to ſerve. The States of *Auſtria* have rais'd the Men which they agreed upon for their Proportion. The Raſcian Commiſſioners have had Audience of the Emperour, and have promis'd to joyn the Imperial Army with a greater number of Men, then they did in the preceding Years. They only deſire a General of their own Nation, and that they may be ſupplied with ſuch Neceſſaries as they ſhall ſtand in need of, to put themſelves in a Condition to take the Field as ſoon as the reſt. Count *Philip de Breiner*, who was nominated for his Imperial Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary

traordinary to the Courts of *Brandenburgh* and *Hanouer*, in order to ſome Important Negotiations, and to take care of the Auxilliaries deſign'd for *Hungary*, departed from *Vienna*, the *16th.* of the laſt Month. and in regard there is a Treaty on foot for ſome new Levies, with ſome other Princes of *Germany*, the Count has Orders alſo to repair to thoſe particular Courts. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* is to ſend Six Thouſand four Hundred Men, which are preparing for their March, under the Command of General *Barfus*, if they are not already upon the Road, together with the Troops of *Hanouer*. All the Forces that compoſe the Imperial Army, are to be at the General Rendezvouze in *May*, and are to be Muſter'd towards the Fifteenth of the next Month near *Buda*. 'Tis ſaid, that the Emperour's Council has determin'd, that the whole Army ſhall be divided into two: of which, the one ſhall act about *Temiſwar*, while the Duke of *Croy* Commands the other near *Eſſeck*, to obſerve the Motions of the Infidels; and theſe two Armies are to be ſo diſpos'd, that they may be able readily to joyn together in caſe of Neceſſity. We are aſſur'd that *Jeno* and *Guila* will be both beſieg'd, and that General *Heuſler*, to whoſe Conduct that Affair is entruſted, departed from *Vienna* the laſt of *March*, in Order to the Execution of that Deſign. The Duke Adminiſtrator of *Wittenburgh*, is come to this City, and has had his Audience of the Emperour.

II. 'Tis not yet known, whether the Prince of *Baden* ſhall Command upon the *Rhine*, or in *Hungary*. The Emperour diſpatch'd a Courrier to him ſometime ſince with new Orders. And ſome will have it, that thoſe Orders are to recall him to *Vienna*, as ſoon as he has concluded the Conferences of *Norinberg*, and ſettl'd Affairs in reference to the Army upon the *Rhine*, with the reſt of the Princes and Generals, and that then, his Imperial Majeſty deſigns him for *Hungary*, in Oppoſition to the Grand Viſir. For after all, there is no queſtion but they at *Vienna*, will endeavour to recover the bad Condition of their Affairs, by ſome extraordinary Exploit this Summer. Nevertheleſs, this Report is not at all confirm'd: Nay, ſome add, that it begins to vaniſh already, upon ſome Remonſtrances that have been made the Emperour upon this Subject. All that we know of Certainty is this, that the Prince of *Baden* departed from *Norinberg* for *Ulme*; and that he is alſo expected at *Frankfort*, *Heydelberg* and *Mayence*, where ſeveral Lodgings are getting ready, both for him and his Train.

III. The Prince of *Borgo Novo*, the Duke of *Parma*'s Extraordinary Envoy, took his leave of the Emperour, the *7th.* of the laſt Month, and the next day, of the King of the Romans, and the Principal Miniſters of the Court. General *Caraffa* dy'd the *6th.* of the ſame Month, much lamented by the whole Court. His Regiment of Cuiraſſiers was given to the Baron of *Schrottemboch*. The Baron of *Areizaga*, Colonel and Governour of *Leopolſtadt*, is ſent to *Peter Waradin*, to Command the Germans that are quarter'd on that ſide in the room of Colonel *Amenzaga* deceas'd. Count *Starembergh*, the Emperour's Envoy to the

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Court of *Saxony*, confirms the Good Intentions of that Elector toward the common Cauſe, and the Reſolutions he has taken to ſend his Forces betimes into the Field. The Count of *Levenſtein*, departed the 19*th.* of the laſt Month for *Duſſeldorp*, to take care of the Forces which the Elector Palatine ſends for his Proportion: and 'tis thought, he has the ſame Inſtructions with Count *Breiner*.

IV. We are given to underſtand from *Ratisbonne*, That the King of *Sweden's* Miniſter, has declar'd to the Miniſters of the other Princes, that his Majeſty of *Swedeland* had no Intention to oppoſe the Ninth Electorate; only he wiſh'd that nothing may have paſs'd prejudicial to the Privileges of the reſt of the Princes and States of the Empire; to the end, the Union ſo neceſſary at this time may be preſerv'd among 'em. Since this, the ſame Miniſter has publickly declar'd to the Dyet, that it was his Maſter's Reſolution, to maintain the Elector of *Hanover* in his New Dignity, and that it was his Zealous Advice to all the Electors, Princes, and other Members of the Empire, to be at Unity one with another, ſince ſuch a Union was never more needfull, then at ſuch a time. The Arch-Biſhop of *Saltzburgh's* Envoy alſo declar'd, That the Prince, his Maſter has quitted the Conteſt, and would no longer oppoſe the New Electorate.

V. M. *Seif*, one of the Elector of *Saxony's* Privy-Council, departed the 26*th.* of this Month for *Sweden*, with the Character of Envoy Extraordinary to that Prince. The Elector's Army deſign'd for the *Rhine*, and conſiſting of 12000 Men, is to be Commanded by General *Chauvet*, and will be ready according to the time prefix'd. Count *Starembergh's* Negotiations in the Elector's Court, have prov'd Effectual; and it is to be hop'd, that conſidering how Affairs are manag'd, this Campaign will be carry'd much better in *Germany*, then laſt year, how great ſoever the Efforts of *France* may be on that ſide. Moreover, beſides the 12000 Men that are granted to the Emperour, we are aſſur'd, That the ſame Elector has reſolv'd to ſupply *Holland* with Four Thouſand more, according to the Treaty concluded with the Baron *de Heekeren*, their High and Mightineſſes Envoy Extraordinary. The Engliſh Embaſſador, is alſo to continue for ſome time at *Dreſden*.

VI. Tho' the French give out, what great Exploits they will perform in *Germany*, yet we ſee no great Preparations in order to it; nor any Motion of their Forces, that can give us any light to conjecture where the terrible Blow will fall. 'Tis true, the Intendant of Upper *Alſatia*, has made a Review of all the Militia of the Country: That Orders are given out in ſeveral Places, for the Baking of Ammunition Bread: That the Generals are expected at *Strasburgh*, and that ſome Troops have already began their March toward the *Save*, and the *Moſelle*; and they threaten hard to paſs the *Rhine*, in order to ſome Invaſion; But all theſe great Bounces, have only terminated hitherto in big Words. All this while the Confederates are not aſleep; but in regard they do not deſign this year, to be only upon the defenſive Part, they continue

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their Preparations with a more then ordinary Vigour. All their Magazines are fill'd with Ammunition and Proviſion; and beſides, thoſe which they have already ſet up in ſeveral Places, the Landtgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel* has Erected others at *Franckfort*, and *Mayence*; to which prodigious quantities of Victuals are ſent out of *Franconia*: and the ſame Prince's Men that lye at *Ringau*, have Orders to be ready to march for *Manheim*, to repair that Fort which was demoliſh'd ſome time ſince by the Count of *Melac*; and generally all the Officers that are to ſerve upon the *Rhine*, are gone to their reſpective Regiments, to receive the Orders of the Prince of *Baden*, who was the 5th. of this Month at *Guntsberg*, where he was preparing a Lodging for his Princeſs.

The States of the *Upper Rhine* aſſembl'd at *Frankfort*, and fell into debate about ways to raiſe Money to defray their Contributions toward the Expences of the War. As for the French, if ſome of their Deſerters may be believ'd, they have a Deſign to lay Siege to *Rhinefeild* a ſecond time. But in regard there are Forces that lye ſo near it ready to relieve it, and for that the Garriſon is in a good Condition to defend it ſelf; beſides that the Fortifications are New, and well Repair'd, 'tis not believ'd they have any great Encouragement to attempt that Place any more this Year. The Imperial Commiſſioners have receiv'd Orders from the Prince of *Baden*, to buy up 400 Horſes for the Train. However, for fear of the worſt, the principal Inhabitants of *Creutznach* and *Altzey* are retir'd with the beſt of their Goods to *Mayence*, to eſcape the Fury of the French, who threaten to ruine 'em; notwithſtanding that they have compounded for their Contributions with the Governor of *Eberenbergh*; which place the French ſtuff with Men, and have lately re-inforc'd with Four Companies of Dragoons.

The French are indifferently Civil to the Inhabitants of *Hondſrug*, out of a deſign to engage 'em to Till their Lands; but they are very miſtruſtful of their Lords and Maſters, not forgetting their Neighbours in the flat Country of the *Palatinate*, where the Enemy, not content with their Contributions, carry'd away all the Men that were able to bear Arms, and all the Horſes they could meet with. Which occaſioning a great number of Deſerters, they Tax the Fugitives at 20 Rixdollers a Head, and leavy the Money upon their Parents.

VII. We underſtand from *Switzerland*, That after a Conference between the Imperial and Dutch Envoys, and one Deputy of the Canton of *Zurich*, it was agreed, to permit the Importation of 200 Sacks of Corn, every Week, into that Canton, out of *Germany*: And that the ſame freedom is granted to the Cantons of *Schafouze* and *Apenzel*: And as for Merchandize, Trade is abſolutely re-ſettl'd in *Switzerland*. 'Tis believ'd that there is ſome conſiderable Negotiation on Foot in the Cantons, in favour of the Confederates; and 'tis the general Diſcourſe, That this Negotiation tends to the raiſing of Men. I know not whether the Confederates flatter themſelves without Reaſon, or no; but it is a thing not believ'd

believ'd in *France*. To which purpose, I shall let you here see what a certain French-man has written.

"Seeing the Republick of *Venice* is silent as to the present Transactions, and beholds the Tempest forming in *Italy*, without declaring her self one way or other, I should be to blame to disturb her: neither will I say any thing concerning the Republic of *Genoa*. The Italians are Wise, and seldom discover themselves. The Puissance of the Princes at Wars, is very great, in comparison of hers. She has a great Trade with *Spain*, and there are a great many Spaniards that are settl'd in that City. They may do her much Prejudice, in point of Trade. *France* is Formidable, by reason of her Arms; the Emperor has Forces in *Italy*, and that Republick has great reason to be ill at rest. Nevertheless, she has behav'd her self in such a manner, ever since the beginning of this War, that she has drawn little trouble upon her self. The Swisses have manag'd their Affairs with no less Policy; and tho' diversities of Religion among the Cantons may sometimes cause an Opposition of Opinions, they would never admit of any Innovation; so that after great Contests, Things have still remain'd as they were. *Spain* complains of this; and *France* would complain, if they did otherwise then they do. And as they are least to be blam'd, who never meddle with Matters already establish'd, they who strive to introduce Alterations, find least Danger in Forbearing, and so every thing is in the same Condition as it was at the beginning of the War.

He might have added, And will be, so long as the War endures. *Switzerland* would run a great risco, should she embroil her self with *France*. In short, 'tis said, That the Canton of *Bern* have return'd the Baron of *Neven* an Answer somewhat clouded with Circumlocution; but that the Canton of *Zurich* told him plainly, That their Design to stand Neuter, would not permit 'em to spare any Men to his Imperial Majesty.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Turky*, &c.

THO' the Advices which we receive from *Adrianople*, and all the Frontiers of *Turkey*, will not afford us the least glimpse of any other Hopes of Peace then such as will depend upon the Success of the Campaign, there are People, however are of Opinion, That an Accommodation between the *Emperor* and the *Port*, is not so far remote as is generally believ'd. But it may be certainly averr'd, That these Persons do but delude themselves. I must confess, that the People would fain have the first Negotiations of Peace renew'd; but their Wishes are only impotent Desires. If the Wishes and Pray'rs of the People could be heard, there would never be any War. I must acknowledge also, That

the Divan seems well enough enclin'd to hearken to the Proposals of the King of *England*'s and the *Holland* Embassador. Nevertheless, we plainly perceive, that they are willing to make Tryal, this Year, of the Fortune of War, upon the Assurances of the French Minister, That the King his Master will not fail to make a powerful Diversion upon the *Rhine*.

The variety of different Interests which there has been a necessity of twisting into a strict Union, and which it behoves the Heads of the Party to take continual care of keeping well loader'd together, is none of the least remarkable Parts of the History of this Time, as a Learned Gentleman has very judiciously observ'd. The French flatter'd themselves, That they should always find a Gate open for the introducing of Division among 'em: Which had probably succeeded to their Wishes, if the Prudence of the Confederates, assisted by the lucky Contingencies of various Conjunctures, had not been very careful still to keep the Gap clos'd up. But among these several Interests, every body knows the Niceness of those that concern Religion, and how many Endeavours have been us'd in that same delicate and tender Part, to attack the Union of the Protestant Princes with the Roman Catholicks. We have heard how *Rebenac* has brandish'd his Oratory at *Rome*; exalting on the one side his Master's Piety, for having render'd, by so many ways, the Ruine of the Protestants inevitable; and on the other side, throwing most odious Reproaches upon the House of *Austria*, for being the Cause of the Destruction of the Catholicks in *England*. This is the loud Complaint in all the Politic Writings that are publish'd in *France*; and the main Subject of all the Speeches and Harangues of the Most Christian King's Ministers in all the Neuter Courts where the Protestant Religion is not profess'd. Because his Most Christian Majesty has driv'n the Hugonots out of his Kingdom, and persecutes 'em where-ever he can come at 'em in their Retreats and Sanctuaries, this Monarch is cry'd up for one of the most zealous of the Catholic Princes. And the *Emperor*, the King of *Spain*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and all the Princes of *Italy*, are said to be Favourers of Hereticks, who trample under foot the *Roman* Religion, to set up *Luther* and *Calvin* upon the Ruins of it. In this manner it is that *France* descants upon the Confederacy between the Protestant and Catholick Princes, to break those Chains with which that Crown would bind 'em in perpetual Slavery, and stop the Course of that same unruly *Lucifer* that thinks himself sufficient to enlighten all the World; as appear'd by his vain-glorious Motto, of *Unus sufficit Orbi*.

I must acknowledge that this destructive Zeal which the French King shews, in reference to the Protestants of *France*, who sav'd his Crown, did something dazle at first some bigotted Courts, who imagine that their Catholick Church would come to be as glorious as that which is expected for a Thousand Years upon the Earth, if there were no more either *Lutherans* or *Calvinists* in the World. But these Princes have since clear'd their Eye-sights, and have been forc'd to acknowledge, at length, that such a Zeal, so little conformable to the Spirit of Christianity, was

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but the Cloak with which that Monarch cover'd himself; but that at the Bottom, he car'd as little for the Religion wherewith he masked himself, as for Mahometism; provided he could but attain his Ends, and come to be universal Lord and Master of *Europe*.

That which first began to open the Eyes of those Princes, who desir'd the destruction of Protestantism, was the horrible Impieties, and Sacrileges which he committed in *Germany* since this War. For the French Soldiers made no distinction of Religion; but when they enter'd the Territories of the Catholicks, they spar'd neither Churches, nor Images of the Saints, nor of the Holy Virgin her self, but sack'd, plunder'd, and burnt whole Towns and Cities, no matter whether Inhabited by Protestants, or those of their own Religion. But that which compleated their Convincments, and clearly shew'd that Religion was no more then an airy Name, which the King of *France* made a vaunting shew of to bring about his Designs, and to surprize the Zeal of the Enemies of the Protestants, was the strict, and close Alliance which he made with the Port, and which hardens and fastens every day closer and harder together, with the Consent of Officers, Ingeneers, and Souldiers, which he sends to *Constantinople*, and the vast Summs of Money which he conveys to the Grand Visir, and Count *Tekeli*. Certain it is, that the Infidels, who have so often taken their Advantage of the Misfortunes, and incumbring Wars, wherein the House of *Austria* has been engag'd, would have long ago been driven to the very bottom of all *Asia*, had it not been for the Succour of the Most Christian King. So that it is now a Thing concluded in all the Catholick Courts of *Europe*, That the King of *France* acts by no Principle of Religion in this War; but that all his Aim is to aggrandize himself to the prejudice, not only of Religion, but of all the Maxims of Humanity, and Morality. For, at the winding up of the Story, a Prince that Favours night and main the Turks against Princes really professing the Christian Religion, can never be thought to have any value for Christ, or his Worship, or his Vicar, nor any more then a very mean Opinion of the Blessings of Futurity: Only you may reckon him among those whose Character *Juvenal* gives in Two Lines.

Sunt quos in Fortunæ jam Cœlum venia ponunt
Et nullo credunt mundum rectore moveri.

Formerly this Question was toss'd about in *France*, Whether an Alliance between Christian Princes, and the Turks, were a Thing unlawful or no? The Men of the Sword did not at all believe it. They alledg'd, That anciently God had forbidden the Jews to ally themselves with the Cananites, and other Uncircumcised People, which they held in Abomination, by Reason of their Impieties; and, that the same Reason ought to be as prevalent under the New Law, in respect of the Mahometans, who are as much Enemies of the Christians, as the Cananites

were to the People of the Jews. But the Eccleſiaſticks were not of that Opinion: For they maintain'd, That Chriſtian Integrity was no way offended, or contaminated by ſuch ſort of Confederacies; That the Delicacies, and Squeamiſhneſſes of Religion, were not to interfere with the Exigences of State; That it was the Buſineſs of Soldiers to fight, and not to decide Caſes of Conſcience; and that it became them to bear in Mind the Sentence of *Cicero*, *Cedant Arma toge*. This was under the Reign of *Francis* I. in 1535. For that Prince put himſelf at the Head of all the Enemies of the Church; he leagu'd himſelf with the Infidels, call'd *Solyman* into *Hungary*, drew his Admiral *Barbaroſſa* upon the Coaſts of *Italy*, where he landed, and committed incredible Barbarities, and ruin'd all before him. And the ſame Eccleſiaſticks adviſ'd him to league himſelf with *Solyman*, who drew up the Oath themſelves, which he ſwore to the Sultan in Confirmation of the ſaid Alliance, which is ſtill in Being; and which ſeems to be re-confirm'd, and corroborated with indiſſoluable Bonds under the Reign of *Lewis* XIV. There is nothing that can appear more Sacrilegious, or more Impious: And the Chancellor *Du Prat* openly proteſted againſt it; but the Clergy made the King ſwallow it, without any Kecks of Conſcience. The Oath is as follows, and faithfully Tranſlated from the Latin, no leſs Curious, then Abominable.

Serment fait par Francois I. Roi de France à Sultan Solyman en 1535. lors qu'il fit Alliance avec ce Prince Infidelle.

PEr Deum Magnum & Altum, Miſericordem & Benignum, Formatorem Cæli & Terræ, & omnium quæ in eis ſunt: & per Sancta hæc Evangelia: per Sanctum Baptiſma, per Sanctum Johannem Baptiſtam, & per Fidem Chriſtianorum, Promitto & Juro, quod omnia quæ verba apperta erunt Altiſſimo Domino Sultano Solimano, cujus Regnum Deus fortificet. Ero Amicus ſuorum amicus, & Inimicus Inimicorum. Ero Redemptor Captivorum Turcarum ex Vinculis Hoſtium ejus: nihil in mea parte fraudulentum erit. Quod ſi hoc neglexerim ero Apoſtata, & Mandatorum Sancti Evangelii Chriſtianæque fidei Prævaricator. Dicam Evangelium falſum eſſe; Negabo Chriſtum vivere, & Matrem ejus Virginem fuiſſe; ſuper Fontem Baptiſmatis porcum interficiam, & Altaris Præbiteros maledicam; ſuper Altare fornicabor cum luxuria; & Sanctorum Patrum maledictiones omnes in me recipiam. Ita me Deus reſpiciat ex alto.

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The OATH *Sworn by* Francis I. *King of* France, *to Sultan* Soliman, *in* 1535. *when he enter'd into an Alliance with that Infidel Prince.*

'BY the Great and High God, Merciful and Benign, Former of Heaven, and Earth, and of all Beings therein; and by these Holy Evangelists; by the Holy Baptism; by St. *John Baptist*; and by the Faith of the Christians, I Promise, and Swear, That all Things whatever I know shall be openly revealed to the most High Lord Sultan *Solyman*, whose Kingdom God strengthen. I will be the sole Friend of his Friends, and Enemy of his Enemies. I will be the Redeemer of all Captive Turks in Bondage, and taken by his Enemies. There shall be nothing of Fraud on my part. If I neglect the Performance of any of these Things, let me be an Apostate and a Prevaricator against the Commands of the Holy Gospel and the Christian Faith. I will acknowledge the Gospel to be false; I will deny that Christ lives, or that his Mother is a Virgin. I will kill a Hog upon the Font of Baptism; I will curse the Priests of the Altar; I will commit Fornication in the lewdest manner upon the Altar; I will receive upon my head all the Curses of the Holy Fathers: So God behold and regard me from on high.'

IV. The Empire has two formidable Enemies to deal with; there is no question to be made, but that the Turks will make extraordinary Efforts; and a dreadfull Experience convinces all the World, that *France* is hitherto the most Potent Crown in *Europe*. But there is a Third Enemy to be avoided much more formidable then either of the two former, which is *Discord*. This Latter would soon despoil her of all her Strength, and surrender it up into the Possession of the other two. This Enemy she had just Reason to fear upon the Contests that arose about the Ninth Electorate, because of the opposite Interests which might well be attended with unlucky Consequences; and the watchfulness of the French upon all Motions of Dissention; to foment and make their best Advantages of 'em. Now in regard Religion is the Pretence wherewith the French King masks himself, and takes all occasions to embroil Particular as well as General Affairs; he would not have fail'd to insinuate that the Protestants were making it there sole Business, being strengthned by this New Erection, to translate the Empire to a Protestant Family. But the Catholick Princes derided this Fantastical Vision. They who oppos'd it, did it out of meer Temporal Prospects. In a word, the Catholick Princes were not the only Persons that made Protestations against the Advancement of the Duke of *Hanover* to the Electoral Dignity. What the King of *Sweden*'s and the Archbishop of *Saltsburgh*'s Envoys have done at the Dyet of *Ratisbonne*, sufficiently demonstrate how much

much they fear'd the Conſequences of a Rupture, which however could not have prevented what has been done from being done, and would have only tended to diſturb a neceſſary Union, which is now like to remain among Princes ty'd together by a common Intereſt, which ought to prevail above all others, conſidering the preſent Circumſtances either of a victorious Iſſue, or perpetual Slavery impending upon all the Princes of the Empire. I am apt to believe, that this new Dignity of the Duke of *Hanover*, has mortify'd certain Princes both of the One and the other Religion: but I am perſuaded that their Mortification is nothing in Compariſon of what they have already receiv'd, and would be forc'd in a double meaſure to receive hereafter from *France*, if Diſunion and Diſtraction ſhould change the Face of Affairs. For it may be poſitively ſaid, That hereby the Emperor has abſolutely barr'd faſt the Door againſt *France*, for ever coming to the Empire. Which has made her ſo mad, and ſo little able to contain her ſelf, that ſhe has left the Sieur *Le Noble* at Liberty to take his full Swinge. 'Tis worth ſeeing how he has let his Invectives looſe againſt the New Elector in the laſt of his Libels; and perhaps it may not be unpleaſing to the Reader to take a View of the new Proteſtation made at *Ratisbonne*, againſt the Act of Inveſtiture of the Duke of *Hanover*.

The Proteſtation of Nullity by the Princes that oppos'd the Act of Hanover*'s Inveſtiture, ſent to the Court of* Vienna.

'THE Princes and States of the Empire underſtanding, to their great Aſtoniſhment, that the Suit of *Hanover*, proſecuted with ſo much Importunity, and continual Inſtances, has had ſuch Succeſs, that notwithſtanding all the moſt humble and reſpectfull Remonſtrances, upon good and undeniable Grounds, that have been made on the Prince's Behalf, as well at the Imperial Court, as in other Places, the Inveſtiture of a Ninth Electoral Dignity was granted the 19th. of *December*, to the Miniſters of *Hanover*; and it being notorious that theſe Proceedings are contrary to the Oaths which the Emperors have ſucceſſively ſworn, as well as to the *Golden Bull*, always moſt inviolably obſerv'd, and to the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, ſo dearly purchas'd, as alſo to the Fundamental Laws of the Empire, as the main Band that ties the Head and the Members together; as alſo, for that this Act is chiefly defective, *Indicta Pragmatica Sanctione juxta Pacis Art.* 8. &c. in the Eſſential Foundation; which is, that the Poſitive and Free Conſent of the Empire, the Electors, Princes, and States, ought to precede; as alſo becauſe this Act was not paſſed *Conſilio conſenſu, ſed inſcio Principibus, & Statibus*; The Princes and States finde themſelves oblig'd by their Duty in this important Affair, which regards as well the Form of the Inveſtitures of the Empire, as their particular Rights and Prerogatives, to the end they may preſerve themſelves in their Rights and Poſſeſſion, *non quod* Poſſeſſion, which they will never abandon, and to maintain,

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'what is of higheſt importance to 'em, their Freedom from Inſufficiency *in omnibus Imperii negotiis, jure Liberi Suffragiis*, not only to proteſt againſt all that has been acted to their Prejudice, but to declare the whole to be null and void, as we their Brethren, Embaſſadors and Deputies, do proteſt clearly by theſe Preſents, by vertue of our Inſtructions and Orders, and declare that our Lords and Maſters do no way approve ſuch an Act of Inveſtiture; that they hold it for illegal, null and invalid; that they neither can nor will acknowledge the Duke of *Hanover* for Elector, nor by Conſequence admit or acknowledge an Effect which does not depend upon a lawfull Inveſtiture, but that they will acknowledge the Form eſtabliſh'd and publiſh'd by the Golden Bull, & *Inſtrumentum Pacis, tanquam ſummas & immutabiles Imperii Leges.*

What Effect this Proteſtation will have, Time will tell us: 'tis to be preſum'd but very little: for *Concord*, ſo neceſſary in *Germany* at this time, no queſtion will ſo far prevail, that all the Princes intereſted, will follow the Leading Examples of the King of *Sweden*, and the Archbiſhop of *Saltsburgh*, as ſeveral have already done. Particularly the King of *Sweden* is Duke of *Bremen*, and Undertaker for the Peace of *Weſtphalia*.

Advice from *France*.

THe King of *France* not finding, or at leaſt ſuſpecting that the People do not bring in their Old Pieces into his Mints, to be reform'd after his New manner, labours all he can by freſh Edicts to force 'em to it.

The firſt of this Month the Parliament verify'd a Declaration concerning the Duties that are to be laid upon Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Calves, &c. upon their firſt Entrance into the City and Suburbs of *Paris*. The ſame day the Parliament verify'd another Edict for uniting the Chamber of the Treaſury to the Body of the Treaſurers of *France*, of the Geneality of *Paris*, and for the Creation of ſeveral New Offices, which are all to be put to Sale for the King's Profit.

From *Tournay* they write, That they are very buſie in making up the Summ which the King demands from that Biſhoprick: and that they have receiv'd from *Paris* a new Declaration, Dated the 25th. of *March*, for ſetting up a Notary *Gardenette*, to receive, Seal, and Sign all Contracts and other Deeds that formerly paſs'd through the Hands of the Publick Notaries over all the Extent of the Juriſdiction, which is enlarg'd by the Addition of *Ypres, Caſſel, Poperingue, Warneton, Warwic, Conde, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambray*, &c. and this Office is forthwith to be put to Sale for the King's uſe. Which ſhews that the Parliament of *Tournay* is no more exempted from the neceſſity of verifying ſuch Edicts that are preſented to it, then the Ancient Parliaments of *France*, and that as the Heart of the Kingdom has been drein'd to defray the Expences of the War, ſo the new Conqueſts muſt undergo the ſame ſqueezing to ſupply the

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Royal Treasury. The King also intends to add a Fourth Chamber to that same Parliament, which is to be compos'd of several Officers great and little, who are all to pay for their Places.

And because the Impositions upon Brandies, and other strong Waters, are so intollerable, that they who trade in 'em are not able to pay 'em without utterly ruining themselves; therefore the King, for fear of wholly losing the Benefit of that Commodity, has by a Publick Edict made an Abatement of the Impositions, and brought 'em down to a more moderate Rate.

France no longer now conceals the Poverty and Misery to which the People are reduc'd, by reason of the extraordinary Taxes and Impositions laid upon 'em. The Number of the Poor in all the Provinces is so great, that they are forc'd to lodge 'em in the Cities and large Towns by Billets, as they usually quarter Soldiers. The City of *Laon*, none of the biggest nor the most wealthy, through the Care of the Bishop maintains Twelve Hundred, not reckoning in those that she maintains in the Country; and in regard the rest of the Bishops of the Kingdom were not so charitable as that Bishop, the King has caus'd one of his Secretaries to write 'em a Circulatory Letter to engage, or rather to command 'em to imitate the Charitable Example of that Bishop. Which Letter was publish'd in the News-Books printed at *Paris*. But the extraordinary Scarcity that reigns all over *France*, is to be seen by a Decree of the Council of State, upon a Petition of *Peter Dommergue*, Victualler General of the King's Fleets, complaining of his not being able to supply the fix'd Allowances to the Officers, Seamen and Slaves, and all others belonging to his Fleets and Galleys, by reason of the extraordinary Scarcity of Provisions at a Price doubl'd and trebl'd in 1692. and 93. to what it was in 1691. and desiring that he may be admitted to justifie the currant Prices of the years 1692, and 93. and to augment amongst others, the Seamen's and Galley-Slaves Allowances, proportionable to the currant Prices of all manner of Provisions in those two Years. Upon all which, the King in his Council ordains, That the said *Dommergue* shall carry into the Intendants of the Sea-Affairs, the Prices of Biscuit, Wine, Flesh, and Salt Fish, certify'd by his Commissaries, and that such Certificates should be sufficient Justification of his Bills for the Re-payment of his Mony. By which, it is observable, that the Price of all manner of Provisions is rais'd above a Third part, since the year 1691. And this also another Decree shews, upon a Petition of *Peter Ponteau*, Grand Farmer, wherein the King says, *That being inform'd, that the Bad Vintage having been extraordinary prejudicial to the Duties of his Farms of Aids, he is willing to hearken to the said* Ponteau, *and to abate him the Summ which he was to have given for the Duties of the said Farms.*

There is also another Decree discours'd of, to quicken the Curates, and other Ecclesiasticks in the payment of their Rights of *Mortmain*, and new Acquists; empowring their Dioceſans to borrow the Money, and pay their Defaults, and repay themselves out of the Money rais'd upon Execution of the Rolls of Constraint.

II. The

II. The Letters from *Naples*, of the *13th.* of *March*, bring us Intelligence, That the *18th.* the French Fleet appear'd before *Baya*, to the number of Twenty Men of War, Eight Fire-ſhips, ſome Tartans, and a Galliot; the reſt having been diſpers'd by a Tempeſt. This Fleet put themſelves into a Line, all, except Four, that Cruis'd; and for ſome time ſtood the Shot of the great Guns of the Caſtle of *Baya*. In the mean time, they had put themſelves at *Naples* into a good Condition of Defence, and the Generals, *Corbetta* and *Papachin* repair'd to *Baya*; upon the firſt notice, with the General of the Artillery, to viſit the Poſts and Batteries, and to give all neceſſary Orders, in caſe of an Attack. Thus things remain'd till the next day in the Evening, that the Sea beginning to grow angry, and *De Eſtrees* ſeeing the Spaniards were in a Condition ſo well to defend themſelves, reſolv'd to retire, without having done any more miſchief, only that they took a ſmall Bark coming from *Iſchia* with Wine. But tho' his Retreat was without any Prejudice to the Spaniards, his Approach did ſome good: for it open'd the Priſons to a great number of Lords, Knights, and other Perſons who were detain'd in Gaol, It alſo drew liberal Offers from the Nobility and People, and open'd the Purſes of the Publick; ſo that immediately 18000 Ducats were produc'd for the Payment of the Army. There is no doubt but that the Succeſs of this Expedition was contrary to the Expectation on both ſides: ſo that if the reſt of the French Projects this Summer ſhould prove like this at the beginning, thoſe early Gameſters would have no reaſon to boaſt at the end of the Campaign.

The Letters from *Genoa*, confirm this Retreat of *D' Eſtrees*, by a Fire-Ship of his Squadron which put into that Port, to Re-fit; and they add farther, that the Sqadron return'd to *Toulon*, but contrary Winds had forc'd 'em to ſhelter themſelves in the Golf or Bay *Della Spezie*. 'Tis not known, whether this Fleet will ſet Sail, when Re-fitted, for the *Streights*, or joyn the Galleys, and return for the Coaſts of *Italy*, as they believe at *Naples*: and ſo let 'em think ſtill, for the Opinion can do 'em no harm.

In the Ports of the Ocean, they are hard at work to get their Fleet ready. *Neſmond*'s and *Villette*'s Squadron's lye ready in the Road, and they are fitting out that which *Tourville* is to Command. However, the French Fleet will be nothing ſo numerous as they give out. the Marquiſſes of *Uxelles* and *Villars* are departed for the *Rhine*; and the great Preparations which are making at *Namur*, and all-a-long the *Moſelle*, make People conjecture, that they have ſome Deſign to Attack ſome Place in the Low-Countries.

III. The *27th.* of the laſt Month, the King declar'd, That he had made Seven Marſhals of *France*, viz. *Choiſeul*, *Villeroy*, *Joyeuſe*, *Bouflers*, *Nonailles*, *Tourville*, and *Catinat*. This Promotion has diſcontented ſeveral Ancient General Officers, who aſpir'd to this Dignity; and who pretend, to have done the Crown greater Services, then they who are

prefer'd before 'em; more especially, They have not been able to brook, that *Tourville* should be in the number. They who are concern'd, excuse the King, that he knows better how to re-incourage the Dejected, then recompence those who have serv'd him well; and that *Tourville* henceforward, will behave himself so much the better, for being a Marshal of *France*. 'Tis positively said, however, That the Prince of *Soubize*, and the Counts of *Auvergne*, *Montal*, and *Marlevrier*, cannot swallow this Promotion, and have therefore laid down their Commissions for Lieutenanant-Generals, and are retir'd to their Estates. *Chateau Renaud*, and *Gabaret*, are as little satisfy'd as the Land-Generals, who have quitted the Service; but they must bite upon the Bridle. Thereupon the King has been follicited to make Three Marshals more to leſſen the number of the Male-contents; but 'tis believ'd, their Remonſtrances will produce no Effect. 'Tis thought, *Montal* will have Orders to repair to his Government: and as for *Soubiſe*, he has Orders to remain at the Head of the *Gens d'armes*, who are under his Command. Moreover, there is a Regulation Ordain'd, That while there are ſo many Marshals of *France*, they ſhall no longer Command by turns, as the Practice was formerly, but that the Senior Marshal ſhall Command always, to prevent the Inconveniences of ſuch Corrivalſhips.

The King will ſet forward the *16th.* of the next Month at farthest: he has ſo declar'd himſelf; and there is no doubt, but he intends for *Flanders*: but whenever he goes, the Ladies, the beſt Companions in the World for a King that reſolves to be always out of Danger, are to accompany him. The King's and the Dauphin's Tents, were ſetting up the *9th.* of this Month in the Great Park, belonging to *Verſailles*. The Guards of the Body, *Gens d'armes*, Light-Horſe, and *Petite Gens d'Armerie*, are to quit their Quarters at the beginning of the next Month, in order to their joyning the Army in *Flanders*.

A Liſt of the Generals that are to ſerve this Campaign in the Armies of France.

Lieutenant Generals.

BArtillac, Vatteville, *The Counts of* Montrevell, Tallard, Montcheyreuill, Gaſts, Guiſcard, *and* Buzenval. *The Marquiſſes of* Valetry, Ximenes, Malpertuis, Vins, Hoguette, Buſca, Harcourt, Crenan, Larrey, Breteſche, Briſſac, Feuquieres, Villars, Melac, *St.* Silveſtre, Coigny, Quinſon, *and* Norman *the Grand Prior, and the Duke of* Berwick.

Camp-Marſhals.

M. de Lanion, *the Counts of* Marſoi, Servon, Florenſac, Varennes, Tomatis, *de la* Motte, Lignari, Vandeyill, Medari, Solre, *de* Mailly, *and* Naſſau Sarbruch. *The Chevaliers de* Bezons, *de ſa* Fare, *de* Preſſac *and du* Bourg. *The Marquiſſes of* Genlis, *des* Caltres, Precontal, *d'* Alegre,

d'Alegre, *and* St. Tremont. *The Duke of* Montmorency, Davejan, *and* Lord Lucan, or Sarsfield.

Brigadeers of Horse.

The Marquisses of Montrevel, du Plessis, Rossan, Liburgh, Gramon, Mazel, Rochefort, Imecourt, Merinville, Bisi, Marivault, St. Liniere, Camboult, Legas, de la Salle, Flamville, & de Presle. *The Counts of* Routh, de la Bessiere, Langallery, de Queilus, Auvergne, Senynan, la Tasse, Romei, de l'Estrade, Skelton.

Brigadeers of Foot.

The Marquisses of Surville, Blainville, Vagner, *Major of the Swiss Guards*. Alincourt, Tury, Antin, Pompone, Chamarante, Boilleul, Gravesón, Charost, la Chastre, Thianges, Nicholai, Bouligneus, la Fayette, Bellenave, Hessi, Quaisson, Daligny, Boufflers, Nonion, Vervins, Salis, la Chassaigne, and Chartogne. *The Counts of* Chamilly, Blanzac, Varennes, Sailly, Cabrieux, Desalleurs, Feuille, Herbonville, Valiere, Vacop, Vigny.

The Distribution of the Commanders, and Officers that are to serve this Summer in the French Armies.

Army in Flanders.

Generals.

Luxemburgh, Villeroy, *and* Joyeuse.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Rozen, Rabantel, Bourbon, Conti, Vatteville, de la Valette, Ximenes, Feuquieres, Barwick.

Camp-Marshals.

Roquelaure, Gassion, Marsin, Bezons, Solre, Pracontal, Mailly, Montmorenci, *and* Sarsfield.

Army between the Meuse, *and* Moselle.

Boufflers, *General.*

Lieutenant-Generals.

Duke of Maine, Montrevel, Bartillac, Tallard, Montchevreuil, Busca, *and* Gasse.

Camp-Marshals.

Lanion, Mothe, Lignery, Vandevill, Crequi, Elbœuf, Bersly, Nassau.

Volant Camp between the Meuse, *and the* Moselle.

Harcourt, *Lieutenant-General.* Lœmaria, *Camp-Marshal.* Skelton, *Brigadeer.*

German Army.

De Lorges, Choiseul, } *Generals.*

Lieutenant-Generals.

Chamilly, de la Feuille, Uxelles, Lord Montcaſſel, de Revel, de la Breteſche, Villars, Melac.

Army in Italy.

Catinat, *General.*

Lieutenant-Generals.

Vendoſm, Langallery, de Teſſe, Mar. de Vias, Hoguette, Larrey, and Chevalier de Vendoſm.

Camp-Marſhals.

D'Uſſon, Chevalier de Teſſe, Bachevilliers, Varennes, Medavi, de Caſtres.

Army in Rouſſillon.

Nouailles, *General.*

Lieutenant-Generals.

Chazeron, S. Silveſtre, Coigny, Quinſon.

Camp-Marſhals.

Longuevill, Genlis, Reignac, and Prechac.

'Tis alſo ſaid, That *Choiſeul* is to Command from *Briſac*, to *Straſburgh*; and *de Lorges* from *Strasburgh*, to *Landau*.

IV. 'Tis reported, That the King is about to make a New Order of Knights of St. *Lewis*, conſiſting of 24 Commanders, and Eight *Grands-Croix*. They are to wear a Croſs, in Gold Embroidery, upon their Cloaks, with a Medal in a Flame-colour'd Riband, ſtamp'd with the Effigies of St. *Lewis*; but the inferiour Knights, are only to wear the Medal, without the Riband, like the Knights of *Maltha*. They are to ſerve Ten Years by Land, or Sea, which is the only Tryal, to which they ſhall be oblig'd. The King, and his Succeſſors, are to be Grand Maſters of the Order, and the Dauphin's Lieutenants born. Princes of the Blood, and Knights of the Holy-Ghoſt, ſhall be admitted into the Order, and then they are to wear the Gold Medal of St. *Lewis* under the Croſs of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt. The Commanders are to have a Sallary of Three or four thouſand Livres a Year, and the *Grand-Croix*, Six thouſand. And all the Knights that are in *Paris*, upon St. *Lewis*'s Day, ſhall be bound to attend the King to Maſs. It is likewiſe order'd, That all the Hoſpitals, and ſeveral Commanderies, that had been given to the Knights of St. *Lazarus*, ſhall be reſtor'd to thoſe that poſſeſs'd and enjoy'd 'em in former Times.

V. Madamoiſelle *d' Orleance*, Daughter of the deceaſed *Gaſton John Baptiſta*, Duke of *Orleans*, dy'd the Fifth of this Month. She was born *May* the 29*th.* 1627. By her laſt Will, ſhe declar'd the Duke of *Orleans*, her univerſal Legatee, and the Firſt Preſident, her Executour. She bequeath'd her Jewels to Madame, and her Houſe of *Choiſi*, with the Lands belonging to it, to the Dauphin. She has left ſeveral Legacies to Hoſpitals and Churches; as alſo, to her Domeſtick Servants, to whom

upon she shew'd her self Generous at her Death. For she has order'd that they shall enjoy their Wages during Life; and that such as bought their Places, shall be Re-imburs'd out of her Goods. 'Tis said, she has left above Thirty Millions. Her Heart is to be carry'd, the 11th. of this Month, to *Val de Grace*; and her Body, the *Thursday* following, to *St. Dennis*. The Room where her Body was expos'd, was hung with Black Velvet and Black Cloth.

This Princess had like to have been Marry'd to the last Duke of *Lorain*, and after that, to the Count of *Lausun*. But the King, who had giv'n his Consent to the last Match, recanted some time after, upon the Prince of *Conde*'s laying before him, That a Princess of the Blood could not Marry a Private Gentleman, without dishonouring the Royal Family. *Lausun* storm'd and took on, gave unbeseeming Language, and broke his Sword in the King's Presence, to signifie that he renounc'd his Service. For which the King sent him to the Citadel of *Pignerol*; out of which he was at length releas'd. After which, it was given out, That Madamoiselle and He were lawfully Marry'd *in foro Conscientiæ*. However it were, it was not Madamoiselle's Fortune to be Marry'd according to the Ceremonies of the Church. So that *Mazarine*'s Prediction was accomplish'd. For when she had caus'd the Great Guns to be remov'd out of the Bastille, in the Time of the Civil Wars, his Eminency could not forbear saying, *I pity that poor Princess, she has kill'd her Husband.* She was the Daughter of *Gaston John Baptista*, Duke of *Orleans*, *Chartres*, *Valois*, and *Alenson*; Count of *Blois*, &c. Youngest Son of *Catharine de Medicis*; Marry'd in 1626. to *Mary* of *Bourbon*, only Daughter of *Henry* of *Bourbon*, D. of *Montpensier*, and Dauphiness of *Auvergne*.

VI. The Man with the shaking Wand makes a great Noise still; and the Contests risen upon this Occasion among the Philosophers, begin to grow very warm. But *James Aimar Vernai*, of *St. Veran*, near *St. Marciline*, in the *Dauphinate*, is not the only Person that performs these great Wonders. The Bishop of *Morienne*, M. *Galet*, a famous Astronomer and Grand Penitentiary of *Carpentras*, and a Clergyman of *Lyon*, concerning whom M. *Panthot* Dean of the Physicians of the same City, has written in a Letter to M. *d'Aquin*, the King's Chief Physician, is endu'd with the same Faculty as the Country Vicar. But this is not all; M. *Geofroi*, Apothecary at *Paris*, and a Man perhaps as Knowing in his Art as the Best, has in his own House a Young Man, call'd *Peter Tonnelier*, of *Nogent* upon the *Seine*, who was born in 1669. This Man has Black Hair, and a Red Beard, and without making Use of any Wand; feels certain Palpitations of his Heart, whenever he walks over or comes near any Pieces of Gold that are hid in the Earth: and of this he has made Tryal before Madam *de Louvois*, in her House; and before the Abbot of *Louvois*, in the Garden of the *Academy of Sciences*. He has since try'd his Talent at the House of the President *Nicolai*, where they made use of several sorts of Tricks and Artifices to delude and deceive him. And he has done the same thing

fhing at Madam *de Morangis*'s Houſe, where he found two Ladies which ſhe hid her ſelf in different parts of the Garden.

The Abbot of *Fenelon*, Tutor to the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Anjou*, nominated by the Gentlemen of the French Academy, to ſupply M. *Peliſſon*'s room, is already admitted. He made an elegant Speech upon his Admiſſion, and was Anſwer'd by *M. de Bergeret*, Secretary to the Cabinet, in the Name of the Society.

And ſince we have mention'd the French Academy, take this piece of Curioſity from thence.

A Petition to the King of France.

SIR,

'*Margaret Malaure* moſt humbly ſhews to your Majeſty, That by an unparallell'd Misfortune, having liv'd hitherto without knowing 'her Parents, ſhe finds her ſelf under a neceſſity of making her Sex 'known.

'Your Petitioner was ſcarcely come into the World, before ſhe loſt 'both her Father and Mother; but having been Baptiz'd by the Curate 'of *Pourdiac*, in *Guyenne*, he was ſo charitable as to take care of her Edu-'cation. But whether through the Negligence of the Nurſe, or through 'the Weakneſs of her Conſtitution, ſhe found her ſelf inconvenienc'd 'with a certain Female Imperfection, call'd by the Phyſicians, *Prolapſus 'Uteri*.

'Your Petitioner never remembers that ſhe was ever otherwiſe: ſhe 'became accuſtomed to this Infirmity, and no body taking care to cure 'her of it when ſhe was young, ſhe thought all Women had been 'like her.

'In 1686. being then One and Twenty Years of Age, ſhe fell ſick 'at *Toulouſe*, in the Houſe of a Lady whom ſhe ſerv'd; upon which 'ſhe was carry'd to the Publick Hoſpital; where her Infirmity being 'perceiv'd by chance, the Phyſician, who doubtleſs had never ſeen the 'like, was ſo far miſtaken, that he took your Petitioner for a Hermo-'phrodite, and ſuch a one as ſeem'd to partake more of the Boy then the 'Girl. He made a great noiſe of this Diſcovery; and the Vicars-General 'were conſulted, who order'd your Petitioner to put on Man's Apparel.

'This Diſguiſe being no way convenient for her, ſhe went to *Bour-'deaux*; where reſuming Woman's Habit, ſhe ſerv'd a Lady till the 'Year 1691. at what time, a Private Perſon recollecting her for the 'ſame Perſon, that the Vicars-General had order'd to go in Man's 'Cloaths, caus'd her Miſtreſs to turn her away, and conſtrain'd her 'to return to *Tholouze*; where being put in Priſon for being diſ-'cover'd in Woman's Habit, Sentence was pronounc'd againſt her, 'the 21ſt of *July*, 1691. by the Twelve Magiſtrates of the City, 'call'd *Capitouls*, *That ſhe ſhould call her ſelf by the Name of* Arnold 'Malaure, *and ſhould go clad as a Man*; *with ſtrict Injunctions pro-*

'*hibiting*

'bidding her to take upon her either the Name of Habit of a Woman, upon 'pain of being Whipp'd. And being serv'd with this Order, she gave Obe'dience to it, not well knowing what she was her self.

'Being thus become destitute of any way to get a Livelyhood, in re'gard she understood no sort of Work that was fit for a Man to under'take, she wander'd up and down from place to place, subsisting only 'upon the Charity of well-dispos'd People, yet behaving herself with 'Modesty and Discretion, as appears by sundry Certificates of the Magi'strates of several Places.

'Your Petitioner was extremely to be pitied, uncertain her self of 'her Condition; and being taken by others for one of those Chimera's 'to which the Fables have giv'n the Name of *Hermaphrodites*.

'Tis a great doubt whether there be any such things in reality. But 'this Question is rather to be examin'd in Philosophers Writings, then here 'to be handl'd. The Opinion most follow'd, is, That though Nature 'sometimes go astray in the Production of Man, her Failings however 'proceed not so far as *Metamorphoses's*: That she never defaces the Cha'racter which she has given to distinguish both Sexes: That she never 'confounds her Marks or Seals; consequently, that there are no true 'Hermaphrodites, wherein both Sexes are Perfect.

'It must be granted however, That sometimes some certain Persons 'are so odly form'd and shap'd, that they who have not been able to di'stinguish the real Sex, have been in some measure to be excus'd.

'But there is nothing to support this Conjecture in your Petitioner; 'only if there be any thing in this Accident that has befall'n me which 'resembles a Prodigy, I dare be bold to say, it is the Mistake of the Phy'sicians and Surgeons that view'd it first; and who by their Examination 'of it, have made out no other Truth but that of their own Ignorance.

'Your Petitioner has always had the Shape, the Visage, the Inclinations 'and the Maladies also of Women; only she was in truth a little disfi'gur'd by the puzzlement that happen'd in her Person, which made her be 'taken for a Man. But in the Month of *October* last, coming to *Paris*, 'which is as it were the Center of all Knowledge, to consult the Learned 'and Experienc'd, she was no sooner view'd by the Sieur *Helvetius*, 'Doctor of Physic, but he presently acknowledg'd her for what she was. 'And the Sieur *Saviard*, Sworn Surgeon of the Hospital, to whose care 'the said Physitian committed her, has so well restor'd and settl'd all 'all things in their proper place, that the *Enigma*, which was only oc'casion'd by the displacing of the Parts, now disappearing, there nothing 'more remains to put your Petitioner in doubt but that she is a perfect 'Virgin, according to the Authentic Certificates which she has to shew.

'Therefore setting aside such Reflexions as naturally fill our Thoughts 'upon an Accident so extraordinary, all that is to be done, is, civilly to 'restore to your Petitioner that Sex which Nature has bestow'd upon her, 'the Name that was given her in Baptism, and the Habit which the Laws 'both Civil and Canonical oblige her to wear, which are the three things

'in

' in the World that we have the least reason to have ravish'd from us, ' yet which the Capitouls of *Thoulon* have taken from your Petitioner, by ' their Decree.

' 'Tis true that the Forms of Law require an Appeal from this Judg- ' ment to the Parliament of *Thoulouse*; but besides that your Petitioner's ' Poverty will not permit her to undertake so long a Journey, without ' exposing her self to new Disgraces, her Modesty is an unsurmountable ' Obstacle, in regard that by a particular Privilege belonging to the ' Jurisdiction of the Capitouls, their Decrees having power to seize and ' distrain, notwithstanding the Appeal; your Petitioner dares not ap- ' pear at *Thoulouse* in Womans Habit, without rendring her self liable to ' an infamous Punishment, which she no way deserves. Nor can she a- ' ny more appear in Man's Apparel, without infringing the Laws of De- ' cency, without transgressing the Orders of Good Government, and in- ' curring the Censures of the Church.

' Her Modesty also, would suffer much more by another Review, and ' a new Examination, which they would certainly subject your Petitio- ' ner to; wherein she would be the less spar'd by the Physitians of *Thou-* ' *louse*, as being the first that view'd her; so that she can expect nothing ' from 'em but severe usage, not without Danger of her Person, as being ' she that has been the Cause, tho' the innocent Cause of the Discovery ' of their Ignorance.

' Therefore the Error in Fact, which gave occasion to the Decree of ' the Capitouls, being now entirely remov'd, your Suppliant having ' neither Parents nor fix'd Habitation, and labouring under Extremity ' of Want, nor having any Friend, either publick or private that will ' concern himself to preserve her from the Punishments that may be in- ' flicted upon her, she has reason to hope from your Majesty's Justice, ' whose Soveraign Authority is above needless Forms of Proceeding, that ' you will be pleas'd to grant her such a Decree as may secure her Con- ' dition.

' For these Reasons, Sir, considering the Occasion to be so singular and ' remote from being drawn into Example, May it please your Majesty to ' cancel, revoke and disanul the Decree of the Capitouls of *Thoulouse*, ' bearing Date the 21th. of *July*, 1691. as being grounded upon a Mi- ' stake in Fact of the Personal Condition of your Suppliant; to the ' end she may resume her Name, her Sex and Habit of a Virgin, *&c.* ' And your Petitioner shall continue her Prayers for the Health and Pro- ' sperity of your Majesty.

M. Lauthier *Advocate.*

Reflections upon Advice from *France*.

I. NOthing more demonstrates the Poverty that *France* groans under, then the daily Petitions of the Farmers, complaining that they are ruin'd by their Contracts; and the Decrees which she begins to issue forth,

forth, to enforce the Eccleſieſticks to open their Purſes. For tho' the Clergy were the Cauſes and Fomenters of the War, yet 'tis a queſtion whether they will ſo readily comply, when they ſee the King can find no other ways to maintain it, but at their Charges, after he had drein'd and ſqueez'd the very *Caput Mortuum* of the Peoples ſuſtenance. That Kingdom muſt be very low indeed, which is reduc'd to ſuch Extremities. For that according to the Maxims of all Politicians, the Clergy ought to be let alone, eſpecially in Kingdoms where the Eccleſiaſticks make up ſo conſiderable a Number as they do in *France*. Should they once take upon 'em to comply in Earneſt with the Pope againſt his Will, what ſtrange Work would they make? They'll then invert the Text, and they'll be then the *Lord's Anointed*.

III. 'Tis a long time agoe that the Report was ſpread, That the King would create new Marſhals; but there were few People that believ'd it, ſince it was impoſſible but that it ſhould breed Diſcontent and Murmuring, as it has fall'n out. 'Twas never to be imagin'd, as thoſe People thought, that at a time when his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has ſo much need of his Officers, he would have attempted ſuch a Promotion; more eſpecially, to the Excluſion of ſo many Perſons, ſignal for their Courage and Fidelity, and who had therefore a Right to pretend to a Dignity, which is one of the moſt Conſiderable in the Kingdom, and which was formerly conferr'd on none, but ſuch as had forc'd great Cities, or won conſiderable Battels.

The Marſhals of *France* are Generals born of the King's Armies, and were always Lieutenants to the Conſtable, whoſe Employment became the Higheſt in the Kingom, by the Valour of *Mathew de Montmorenci*, who in the Reign of *Philip* the *Auguſt*, won the Battel of *Bovines* from *Otho*, and the King of *England*. The Dignity of Marſhal of *France* obtain'd then that Luſtre which it preſerves to this day; and that of Conſtable being ſuppreſs'd by an Edict of *Lewis* XIII. in 1627. the Marſhals of *France* are very near the ſame that the Conſtables were; and indeed before that Suppreſſion, ſome of 'em began to have the ſame Power. *Lewis* XIII. had promis'd the Preferment of Conſtable to the Duke of *Ledigujeres*; but M. *de Luines*, who was that Prince's great Favourite, carry'd it before him. However, that he might not wholly recede from his Word, *Lewis* XIII. made *Ledigujeres* Marſhall General of *France*; ſo that in a manner he perform'd the Office of Conſtable. Marſhal *Turenne* in this King's Reign was alſo made Marſhal General; at which the reſt of the Marſhals were highly diſcontented. Formerly there were but two Marſhalls of *France*; but their Number was augmented by degrees; ſo that there happen'd to be Four under *Charles* VII. in 1450. 'Tis true that theſe Four were reduc'd to the ancient Inſtitution. But *Francis* I. finding himſelf conſtrain'd to keep up three or Four Armies at a time, reviv'd the number of Four; and in a little time after, added a Fifth, who was *Francis de Montmorenci*, the Conſtable's Son. The Duke of *Main* had made Three, while he was Head of the League; and *Henry*

the Great Created Two of those Three, when he came to the Crown. *Lewis* XIII. set no Limits to the Number, and much less *Lewis* XIV. Nor can the Marshals of *France* be depriv'd of their Dignities, unless it be with the Loss of their Heads; only the King may lay 'em aside, and forbid 'em the Exercise of their Functions. Besides that they are Generals born, they are Arbitrators of the Quarrels that happen between the Gentlemen of the Kingdom; they have power to punish Traytors and Deserters, and have the same Seat of Judicature which the Constables had, at the Marble Table in the Palace of *Paris*.

VI. They who undertake to make it out, That what is done by the Lyonnois Gentleman, with his trembling Wand, is no more then the Result of a Natural Cause, have been forc'd to speak many Things that are little to the purpose, and which renders the Philosophers ridiculous, more especially the Cartesians, who are those that hitherto have appear'd the most rational; nay, more then this, they are constrain'd to utter Extravagancies. Do but hear what one of 'em says, a Man otherwise Learned, and Judicious, but who is troubl'd with the Disease of those Philosophers, who pretend to explain Phænomena's the most inexplicable; in the unfolding of which, it would be far better for 'em to hold their Tongues.

'God, (*says he*) whose Secrets are Impenetrable, has given permission to the Souls of the Two Persons murder'd in their Cellar at *Lyon*, 'to remain in their Bodies, in expectation of an Opportunity, to let 'the World know, That he sees, and can discover the most conceal'd of 'Crimes. Thus *James Aimer*, going down into the Cellar, and those 'Souls demanding Vengeance for their Blood spilt, enter'd into the Pineal Kernel of his Brain, and vehemently stirring the Nerves and Animal Spirits, cause him to feel these great Pains in his Heart; but after 'this inward Signal given, those Souls being disengag'd from the mate'rial Substance, and knowing the Road which the Murderers of their 'Bodies took, stirr'd and mov'd *James Aimer*'s Nerves, in such a manner 'as was necessary to direct his Wand upon the Ground to the Murderers 'Footsteps, and to the Road which they took, both over the *Rhone*, and 'to the place where they took Shipping.'

After such a fine spun Conceit as this, who would not think this Philosopher to be Mad? But if you will believe M. *Pantbot*, Dean of the College of Physitians at *Lyon*, he tells ye, That *James Aimer*'s Wand will move upon the approach of Wives, and Husbands, that have fallily'd their conjugal Faith. What Tales of roasted Horses do they spread about the World, to prove the Wonders of this Wand, to be the Effects of a Natural Cause, while others are so vain as to think, it works by a Miraculous Power. But, for my part, I am very much deceiv'd, or there is some body stands behind the Hangings in all this; and that which confirms my Conjecture, is the daily Multiplication of these Wonder-working Divines. But the History of the Devils of *Loudun*, shew us, That the Ministers of *Satanas* make use of every Thing, and lay hold upon

every

every Twig, and Wand, when they have any Design to bring about: and no doubt, but that they have been assisting, and are still no less active to assist both *Aimar*, and the rest, in such a State Juggle as this, so proper to gull the People, and force 'em to open the Concealments of their Treasure, and carry their Money to the Mint.

Advice from *Spain*.

IF we may give Credit to a French Writer, who has publish'd the *Present State of* France, the Count of *Lobcowitz* demands of his Catholick Majesty, That he would publickly acknowledge the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Son to be his Heir, and offers, in the Emperor's Name, to send him to *Madrid*, to be bred up there, according to the Customs of the Country. That Minister also alledges, That the King of *Spain* having already had a Design to send for one of the Dauphin's Sons, he might better make choice of one of the House of *Bavaria*, which is so nearly ally'd to him. The same Author adds, That both the Queen-Mother, and the present Reigning Queen, being both Germans, encourage and approve the Proposal, and set all their Engines at work, to prevail with the King to hearken to it; but that the King is so far from giving any Answer to that Point, that he seems to be resolv'd to send an Embassador into *France*, to negotiate a Peace with his Most Christian Majesty. But the French Writers have been so long in Possession of the sole Priviledge of scribling Stories that want Confirmation, that there is little heed to be taken of the first piece of News; and for the second, 'tis much more certain, that the King of *France* is the Person that begs the Peace of the King of *Spain*, and that it is the main Business of *Caccia*'s Negotiations.

That Nuncio arriv'd at *Madrid* the 11*th*. of the last Month; at what time, the Master of the Ceremonies went to meet him half a League from the City, in one of the King's Coaches, attended by several of the Principal Grandees of the Court. But, notwithstanding these Honours, which they could not exempt themselves from paying him, the King perseveres in his Resolutions to continue the War. He is to send a Million of Crowns into *Flanders*, to be pay'd at Six equal Payments. He has already made several considerable Returns to the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Marquis of *Leganez*; and his Forces are every Day upon their March toward *Catalonia* and *Navarre*, and are exactly paid. At *Naples* also they have receiv'd the Money appointed to compleat the Equipping out the Fleet, and pay off the Seamen. So that it will be ready to put to Sea, by that time the English and Hollanders arrive in the Mediterranean.

Don Andrea de la Torre, Regent of the Council of *Italy*, dy'd lately, far ſtrick'n in years. The Marquis of *Camaraſſa*, formerly General of the Galleys of *Naples* is made Admiral of the Spaniſh Galleys. The Embaſſador of *Venice* has happen'd to have a Quarrel upon the Spot, in a narrow Paſſage with the Count of *Anodover*: now in regard it happen'd in a Promenade, it was examin'd in Council, Whether upon the like Occaſions where Embaſſadors are not invited, they have any Privilege to ride immediately after the Coaches belonging to the Court. Upon which it was found, there was not any thing poſitively declar'd as to this particular in their Favour, but that for ſeveral years they had been in poſſeſſion of that Cuſtom. Thereupon the Admiral of *Caſtille*, deputed Commiſſioner to confer with the Venetian Embaſſador, had Orders to let him know, that the King was ſatisfy'd with his Conduct, and approv'd what he had done in maintaining his Right; that the Count of *Anodover* was confin'd to his Houſe, and that he ſhould not ſtir forth, but at his Requeſt. Upon which, the Embaſſador went the ſame Evening to deſire he might be ſet at Liberty: which was granted accordingly the next morning. The Letters from *Madrid* of the 4th. of this Month aſſure us, That the Governour had Orders to provide all ſorts of Refreſhments for the Engliſh and Dutch Squadrons that are bound for the Mediterranean; and the Letters from *Lisbon* tell us, That the Queen of *Portugal* is with Child.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Spain*.

IT There is as little Credit to be given, to what the French Pamphleteer gives out, concerning the Count of *Lobcowitz*'s Demand, as to what he adds in another Place, That the Emperor aſſures the Catholick King, that the Elector of *Bavaria* will be contented to enjoy the Low-Countries in full Propriety, after the Death of the King of *Spain*; or that he will Renounce the Right of the Electoral Prince, his Son, to that Crown, and leave the Spaniſh Monarch abſolutely at his Liberty, to make choice of his Succeſſour: and that Succeſſour, ſays he, will be Arch-Duke *Charles*, the King of *Hungary*'s Eldeſt Brother. The French Scribler may Romance as he pleaſes. The Emperour, the King of *Spain*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, will agree together without his *Memorandums*, and perhaps much better, then *France* deſires they ſhould. All Men are convinc'd, that 'tis the ſole Aim of that Crown, *Promiſcere fretum Cœlo*; to ſet all the World together by the Ears, and if ſhe could, to draw off ſome Prince or other from the Confederacy. But the Union is ſettl'd upon thoſe Foundations, that it will not be an eaſie matter, for all the State-Tricks, and Artifices of *France* to diſſolve it; nor will her Sword be able to cut that Gordian Confederacy, which only her Tyrannies

Tyrannies and Oppreſſions ſo myſteriouſly ty'd together. The Politicks of *France*, are as naked as her Treaſures are bare and exhauſted: ſo that every Body may eaſily ſay to the Spaniards, what was formerly ſaid to the Hollanders:

——— Paci ne credite Belgæ,
Bella latent, latet occultum ſub Pace Venenum.

Advice from *Poland* and the *North*.

JUſt before the Dyet of *Poland* was diſſolv'd, they were about prolonging the Term of Six Weeks, which was then expiring, and almoſt all the Members had given their Conſents, out of a deſire to provide for the preſſing Neceſſity's of the Kingdom in this preſent Conjuncture. But at the ſame time, that they flatter'd themſelves with this Prolongation, it was diſſolv'd, as we told you laſt Month. The Sieur *Grabski*, *Nuncio* from the Palatinate of *Lencicia*, retir'd unexpectedly out of the Aſſembly, and ſo quickly, that they could not overtake him, to bring him back. Some Letters ſay, that He was follow'd by another *Nuncio*, and that they both quitted their Seats, with a Proteſtation in their Mouths.

However, after the Aſſembly was broken up, ſeveral Councils were held, for the piecing up of a bad Buſineſs. The King of *Poland* was expected at *Warſaw*, the *7th.* of the laſt Month, and Letters of the *13th.* ſay, that he is already arriv'd there. The Report ſtill continues, That there will be a New Dyet held in that City, the next Month, for Fifteen days, but with this *Proviſo*, that it may be prolong'd for Six Weeks longer incluſively. So that they may be able to take Reſolutions ſoon enough for the opening of the Campaign, if they are all agreed to continue the War. And indeed, there is no doubt, but the Death of the French Embaſſador, may cauſe ſome Alteration in the management of Affairs. It was agreed, that there ſhould have been a Conference with that Miniſter the *15th* of *February*, at his own Houſe, in regard he was under an Indiſpoſition of Body: but his Diſtemper increas'd the ſame day to that Degree, that he dy'd the night following.

The Count of *Noſtis*, has return'd his Anſwer to the Queſtions that were propos'd to him, but becauſe the Court was not to ſtay long at *Grodno*, the Iſſue of his Negotiations, was refer'd to *Warſaw*, upon the return of their Majeſties.

The *Kan* of *Tartary*'s Embaſſador, alſo continu'd at *Grodno*, till after the 21th. of *February*. He ſpread a Report, That ſeeing little likelihood of any Succeſs in his Negotiations, or that his Maſter's Mediation

tion for a ſeparate Peace with the Port would be accepted, he would prepare to be gone within a few days, letting fall ſome threatning Words, as if the *Kan* might chance to make 'em repent the Refuſal. Since that, they write word, that he is come to *Warſaw*, and will not be gone ſo ſoon as it was reported. In the mean time we underſtand, That the Tartars have renew'd their Incurſions, and Ravag'd within four Leagues of *Leopol*; and that when Complaint was made to the Envoy of the Hoſtillities committed before he underſtood the Intentions of the King and the Republick; he anſwer'd, That theſe Diſorders were not committed by the *Kan*'s Troops, nor in purſuance of his Orders, but by Vagabonds and Strolers. 'Tis to be doubted alſo, That the Tartars, after they have attempted another Irruption into *Poland*, will March for *Hungary*, as they have done for theſe Three years together. 'Tis true, that they Reliev'd *Caminiec*, with a Conſiderable Convoy of Proviſions, but the Polanders charg'd 'em ſo vigorouſly in their Retreat, that they have no cauſe to boaſt of their having ſuccour'd a Place, which they are ſo uncertain whether they ſhall be able to preſerve or no.

II. There is nothing of particular News from the *North*, unleſs it be, that we underſtand from *Coppenhagen*, that General Major *Berkholtz*, Envoy from the Elector of *Saxony*, was departed from thence in order to his Return for *Dreſden*, having ſucceſsfully accompliſh'd his Negotiations; and that the King of *Denmark* is getting ready a Fleet of Twelve Men of War, that are to keep out at Sea this Summer, tho' upon what Deſign, is not known.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Poland* and the *North*.

I. THE French gain nothing more by the breaking up of the Dyet of *Poland*, but what the League loſes by their not coming ſo ſoon to thoſe Reſolutions which they ought to have taken. 'Tis certain, they have not been able to prevail with the Polanders, to make 'em accept of the ſeparate Peace, which the *Kan* of the Tartars offer'd 'em. Which was one of the Fair and Golden Apples of Diſcord, which the French cunningly threw into the Aſſembly. But on the other ſide, If the Intereſt of the League remain in full Vigor, Entire and Unſhaken, there has been nothing as yet reſolv'd upon, as to the Ways and Means to ſupport it, by continuing the War, or by taking Care for neceſſary Funds and Preparations in order to a vigorous Proſecution of the common Enemy. So that the Kingdom would be expos'd to all their Hoſtility's, if the Prudence, Zeal and Fortitude of the King, together with the well-affected Senators, did not find our ways to ſurmount theſe Obſtacles, as our laſt Intelligence from thoſe Parts, put us in great Hopes

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they will do. Nevertheleſs, we may plainly perceive by the Example of this unlucky Accident, which is attributed to the Intrigues of the Vidame *d Eſneval*, the French Embaſſador (who nevertheleſs dy'd in good time, before he could do any more Miſchief) that the Publick and Common Intereſt is not always the moſt prevalent in theſe ſorts of Aſſemblies; but that the Wiſdom which has regulated the Conſtitutions of that Government could not foreſee, nor conſequently prevent all the Inconveniences which ariſe from the Abuſes of the beſt of Laws. There are ſome Men that care not how the World rowls, ſo they may enjoy the Accommodations of a wanton and luxurious Life; and for the Enjoyments of a lacker'd Coach, and other Satisfactions of their Pomp, and Ambition, will betray their Country, in deſpite of Honour, and common Morality. It is eaſie to ſee, That the Intereſt of *Poland* is to keep firm to the League, and not to ſit idle while the War endures. For, by leaving the Emperor expos'd to all the Forces of the Turks, and Tartars, they give 'em an opportunity to take thoſe Advantages, of which *Poland* will not fail to feel the fatal Conſequences. For the ſame Reaſon, 'tis the Intereſt of the Turk, and his Allies, to endeavour the laying *Poland* aſleep by a ſeparate Peace; or if that fail, to ſowe Diviſion among 'em, which will be ſure to produce the ſame Effect, if there be not a ſpeedy Care taken to prevent the Misfortune. For this is the terrible Rock, which the Two Confederacies, that fight for the Liberty of *Europe*, are to avoid, during the whole Courſe of this War. For, by ſo doing, they will find themſelves ſufficiently able to withſtand Two potent Enemies. Of which there needs no other Proof, but their extraordinary Induſtry, to join Artifice, and Intreague with utmoſt force; well knowing, that Force alone is not ſufficient to bring about their va Deſigns; and that, conſidering the preſent Condition of *Europe*, they themſelves are the only Vulcans that are able to forge the Chains with which they hope to fetter the Freedom of a Fourth Part of the World.

Advice from *England*.

THE King of *England* departed from *Kenſington*, upon the 24th. of the laſt Month, very early in the Morning, for *Harwich*, where he intended to embark for *Holland*; but the Wind continuing contrary, his Majeſty left *Harwich*, and return'd to *London*, the 28th. in the Evening. Upon which, the Yatchts that attended him were order'd to *Graves-end*. Upon *Friday* the laſt of *March* his Majeſty left *White-Hall* about Eleven of the Clock in the morning, and ſet Sail about Five in the afternoon, with a fair Wind; and upon *Sunday* the Second of this Month, about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon he Landed at *Orange Polder*, and the ſame day went at the *Hague*, attended by the Duke of *Ormond*,

mond, the Earl of *Eſſex*, M. *Keppel*, M. *de Zuileſtein*, M. *de Straetman*, Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial Majeſty, the Duke of *Schomberg*, and a great Number of other Lords.

Upon the 13th. of this Month, in the Evening, the Prince of *Denemark* had a private Audience of the King, to which he was conducted by the Duke of *Ormond*. The next morning he waited on his Majeſty in his Bed-Chamber, and in the Evening had his Audience of Leave, to which he was conducted by the Earl of *Eſſex*. The ſame Morning his Majeſty was preſent in the States of *Holland*, having been complemented before by the States-General, the States of *Holland*, and all the other Colleges.

Before his Majeſty's Departure from *London*, he was pleas'd to commit the Cuſtody of the Great Seal to the Right Honourable Sir *John Summers*, Their Majeſty's Attorney-General, who was thereupon ſworn Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and One of their Majeſty's Privy-Council. His Place of Attorney-General was ſoon after ſupply'd by *Edward Ward*, of the *Inner-Temple* Eſq; The ſame day the Right Honourable Sir *John Trenchard* was by the King's Command Sworn one of Their Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

His Majeſty alſo, much about the ſame time, Order'd a New Commiſſion to paſs the Great Seal, Conſtituting Sir *John Louther*, the Lord *Falkland*, Sir *Robert Rouſe*, Sir *Ralph Delaval*, *Henry Prieſtman*, *Robert Auſten*, and *Henry Killigrew* Eſquires, to be their Majeſties Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*.

Upon the 27th. of the laſt Month was Launch'd at *Southampton*, a New Ship that is to carry 80 Guns, call'd the *Norfolk*; and the next day was Launch'd at *Woolwitch*, another new Ship, which is to carry 50 Guns, call'd the *Portland*. At the ſame time alſo, was Launch'd at *Hull*, a Third New Ship which is to carry 80 Guns, and to be call'd the *Humber*.

Upon the 14*th* of this Month, a Proclamation was publiſh'd, by which Their Majeſties appointed a Publick and General Faſt, to implore the Bleſſing, and Protection of God, in the preſervation of Their Majeſties Perſons, and proſperity of their Armes, both by Sea, and Land, to begin the 10*th*. of *May*, and ſo onward the Second *Wedneſday* of every Month, till farther Order.

From *Ireland* there is litttle Remarkable; only, That upon the 29*th*. of the laſt Month, a Proclamation was publiſh'd for Proroguing the Parliament of that Kingdom, from the 6*th*. of *April*, to the 6*th*. of *June* enſuing. Alſo, about the middle of this Inſtant, another Proclamation was iſſu'd forth by the Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, for the Diſcovery of all Forfeitures, and conceal'd Lands, Embezzlements of the publick Stores, Money, and Rents that have accru'd to the King, ſince his Acceſſion to the Crown; and requiring all ſuch Perſons as have been entrulted with, or have have had in their Hands, or been any other way concern'd in any ſuch Forfeitures of Lands, Rents, Goods, or Publick

lick Money, to give a ſpeedy Account to the Commiſſioners appointed in the ſaid Proclamation.

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*.

IF *Europe* may be compar'd to a Theatre, certainly *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Poland*, *Piemont*, *Catalonia* and *Navarr*, may well be thought to be as it were ſo many ſeveral Stages of the vaſt Theatre on which ſo many Bloody Tragedies are to be acted this Summer.

Puiſſant Armies take the Field,
And the Majeſtick Trumpet ſounds to Horſe;
The Gallick Monarch loth to yield,
Muſters up all his Legion Force,
The utmoſt of his laſt Efforts to prove.
While the more Brave Confederates,
Rouz'd from their Winter Seats,
With Bulky Numbers unto Action move.

Strange! that the Power of one Malignant French Planet ſhould be ſo great, as to ſcatter his pernicious Influences almoſt over all the Kingdoms of ſo fair a part of the Univerſe. Only King *William*'s Oppoſition and his Auſpicious Aſpect has diverted the Fury of the Infidel Conjunction between Turk and Chriſtian, worſe then He, from Great *Britain*. She ſits a ſafe Spectator, and only hears of Sieges, Battels, Countries laid waſt, and infinite Number of People driv'n, ſtript and naked from their Native Habitations, in the midſt of the Beſt of all things, a profound and plentifull Peace.

——— *Pax optima Rerum*
Quas Homini noviſſe datum eſt.

If ſhe have any ſhare in the General War, 'tis only as ſhe lends her Compaſſionate Succour to the Afflicted and Oppreſs'd, and to perpetuate the Liberty and Peace that ſhe enjoys. However, the Miſchief it ſelf is remote from her doors, with a wide Sea between. He that protects her at Home, carries his Thunder Abroad, and will not ſuffer her to be affrighted with the leaſt approach of Danger. So that ſhe may truly ſay of him, what *Virgil* ſaid of *Auguſtus*, *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.* And theſe are the Conſiderations that aggravate the Malice of his Enemies, who becauſe they hate to ſee their Country flouriſh, hate the Perſon of Him that has reſtor'd her to her An-

cient Freedom, and is no leſs endeavouring to revive her Ancient Fame and Glory. Who more Active, who more Vigilant in their Defence then He? Yet who more Envious of his Proſperity? Who more Repining at his Succeſs then They? The leaſt Report of a Misfortune on this ſide, lifts up their inſulting Imaginations to the *Cœlum Empyreum*; and upon the leaſt Rumour of any Event that favours his Deſigns, they hang their drooping Heads, and their Hearts ſink down into their Bellies. But as they are a ſort of People that live upon Chimera's, and feed upon airy Hopes, there is no Queſtion to be made but that at length they will be ſtarv'd out of their obſtinate and fantaſtical Humours.

Advice from *Cologne*.

I. THey are raiſing a Regiment at *Cologne*, for the Emperour. Count *Starembergh* departed this City the 7th. of this Month, for *Bruſſels*; from whence he is to go dignify'd with the Character of the *Emperor*'s *Envoy*, to negotiate in the Courts of ſeveral other Princes. General *Bernſaw* has iſſu'd out new Orders to prohibit the conveying of Horſes into *France*, not permitting any to be carry'd farther then *Bonne*. The Elector of *Cologne* is reſolv'd to reſide in his Archbiſhoprick.

II. The French have made ſeveral Motions upon the Frontiers of the *Low-Countries*; but they have not as yet form'd any Camp, tho' they have mark'd out one between *Mons* and *Binch*. They alſo load ſeveral Boats and Waggons with Bombs and Carcaſſes, both at *Namur*, *Philipville*, *Maubege*, and other Places. And becauſe theſe Preparations ſeem to threaten either *Charleroi* or *Aeth*, the Confederates put themſelves into a Poſture of Defence in thoſe Quarters, to be at hand, in caſe the French ſhould attempt the Beſieging of thoſe Places. The Confederate Forces draw together from ſeveral Parts; and 'tis ſaid, there are above 30000 quarter'd already in the Villages between *Bruſſels*, *Lovain*, and *Willebroech*; and they are preparing to form a Camp near *Tongres*, between *Maeſtricht* and *Liege*, wherein the Brandenburghers, Neuburghers, ſome Dutch, and others are to be lodg'd.

M. *Bouflers* departed from *L'Ile* the 14th. for *Ypres*, thence for *Dixmude*, the Fortifications of which they are beginning to demoliſh; but they continue thoſe of *Furnes*, where 2000 Pioneers are continually at work. They certifie from *Mons*, That ſome days ſince a Placaert was iſſu'd forth, whereby it is ordain'd, That one whole Years Revenue of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtates and Religious Foundations ſhall be employ'd for the King's Uſe: which has put the Clergy into no

leſs

leſs a Conſternation, then another Edict for recalling ſuch of the Inhabitants or Natives of that Province out of the Confederates Service, for whom their Parents and Kindred ſhall be reſponſible, and pay the Forfeitures to which the Diſobedient ſhall be condemn'd. The 9th. of this Month, a Party of the Garriſon of this Place advanc'd to Plunder *Dielbeck*; but a Detatchment ſallying out of *Bruſſels* to oppoſe 'em, they were forc'd to retire without any other Booty then only ſome few Cattle. The French Parties are often beaten, and lately a Detachment from *Charleroy* routed another of the Enemies near *Rocroy*.

III. The States-General have renew'd their Placaert of the 25th. of *November*, 1691. which prohibits the ſending any Ships to *Greenland*, and Whale-fiſhing. And they have reviv'd another, that forbids, under a certain Penalty, the Selling of Horſes to the French. The Prince of *Denmark* departed the 15th. of this Month from *Amſterdam*, in order to his return Home.

Reflections upon the Advice from the *Low-Countries*.

NO Body can tell whether the King of *France* will ſit down before any City of the *Low-Countries* at the Beginning of the Campaign. Yet 'tis very probable he will do it, if the Ways prove any thing paſſable, and the Weather favourable. But which way ſoever he turn himſelf, he will be ſure to find that the Confederates are too vigilant to ſuffer themſelves to be ſurpriz'd. So that while there is ſuch lying upon the Watch, it muſt be purely attributed to Providence, that the raining ſo much Water, has prevented the raining of ſome Showers of Blood; which in all likelyhood would have been ſpilt e're this, had not the Seaſon kept two potent Enemies all this while aſunder.

The

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FINIS.

ERRATA.

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June 1ſt. 1693.

Char. Heron.

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THE

Hiſtorical and Political *MERCURY*:

For the Month of *May*, 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

I. MAny People imagin'd that the Pope's laſt Indiſpoſition of Body would have continu'd ſomewhat longer then it did, and ſome there were that altogether queſtion'd his Recovery. The Fear of this, or the Expectation of a Change, made every body begin to beſtir themſelves, in order to a new Election; but all their Motions were to no purpoſe. The Pope is as hale as a Mortal of his Years can expect to be; nor is there any great likelyhood that he will ſo ſoon diſlodge out of this World. Upon *Eaſter-Day* he repair'd to the Chapel of the Quirinal: After that, being carry'd to the Benediction-Chamber, he diſpens'd his Bleſſings to the People, and to a great number of Foreigners who were come to *Rome* to perform the Duties of the Paſſion-Week and the Holy-Days; among whom there were above a Thouſand Pilgrims. In the Afternoon he was preſent at Veſpers in the Private Chapel, where the Cardinals were alſo; and the ſame day he caus'd a great quantity of Bread, Fleſh and Wine, to be diſtributed among the Poor of the Hoſpital of St. *John di Laterano*. Upon the Annunciation-day he went to the Dominicans Church *di la Minerva*, whither he was carry'd in an Open-Chair, accompany'd by the Cardinals a Horſe-back, and all the Embaſſadors then in *Rome*. The Society of the *Annunciade* order'd Schedules to be diſtributed to above Four Hundred and Fifty poor Virgins, in order to their being Marry'd, and the Holy Father gave them his Benediction. In this Cavalcade the Prince of *Litchtenſtein* happen'd to have a Fall from his Horſe, but he got no harm; nor did it hinder him from being preſent at the Ceremony, though the Pope ſeveral times deſir'd him to retire home. 'Twas obſervable, that none of the French Cardinals appear'd at the Performance of that piece of Devotion, to let the Pope underſtand, that they were not well pleas'd with his Holineſs, by reaſon of the Obſtacles that foreſlow'd the diſpatch of the remaining Biſhopricks.

II. Nevertheleſs, in regard the Miniſters of *France* are very well aſſur'd that the Pope is firm to the Intereſts of the King their Maſter, and that if he refus'd to accept of the Submiſſions of the Biſhops, mention'd in our laſt, 'twas becauſe he could do no otherwiſe; they have preſented him a new Formulary, and proteſted at the ſame time, That they would take their leaves of his Holineſs, if it were not accepted. His Holineſs, who would fain preſerve the Honour of the Holy See ſafe and ſound, yet not diſpleaſe his Moſt Chriſtian Son, was extremely put to't, when he heard ſuch a ranting Proteſtation. At a Conference of the Divines, that was held ſome Days before, they had been divided in their Opinions. Father *Noſcis* kept tite to the Intereſts of the Holy See; but Father *Alleman* gave ground, and ſupported the Concerns of *France*. So that the Pope not knowing which Party to take, reſolv'd to referr the Examination of the Affair to certain Cardinals. In purſuance of which, there was a Conference in the Palace, where the French Cardinals were preſent.

Preſently upon this, a Report was ſpread abroad, That the Quarrels between the Courts of *Rome* and *France* were determin'd, to the Satisfaction of his Holineſs and the Moſt Chriſtian King. But within a few Days after, Men began to underſtand that things were rather more embroyl'd, then in a tendency toward a Concluſion. So that now new Pamphlets begin to appear upon this Subject, to make out the Miſchief that will redound to the Authority of the Holy See, if the Biſhops are admitted in that manner as *France* with ſo much Importunity demands. Among theſe Writings, there are certain Letters of the Cardinals *Caſanata* and *Negrone*: To which, 'tis ſaid, the French have put forth Anſwers, to juſtifie that their Manner of proceeding is no way prejudicial to the Privileges of the Holy See.

They write from *Rome*, That if *D'Eſtrees*'s Deſign upon *Naples* had ſucceeded, it would not have a little contributed to facilitate the Acceptance of the Project propos'd by the French Cardinals: for that although the Points in Controverſie have a reſpect to Matters purely Spiritual; nevertheleſs, in regard the Authority of an Eccleſiaſtical Tribunal lies at ſtake, whoſe Privileges augment or leſſen proportionably to the Strength or Weakneſs of the Temporal Powers, the Events that happen in important Conjunctures, cannot but have a great ſhare in the Reſolutions of a Court which attentively obſerves 'em, and which is no leſs Politick to make her Advantage of 'em, when ſhe has a mind to ſet her Politicks at work. Upon this Account, 'tis added, That when the News arriv'd at *Rome*, that the Count of *D'Eſtrees* was retir'd from the Coaſt of *Naples*, without having Bomb'd the Spaniſh Fleet, a certain Perſon ſaid very wittily, *That 'twas to be fear'd the Accommodation was Bomb'd.* In a word, Since that News, the Cards are worſe ſhuffl'd then ever they were. Nevertheleſs, the French Cardinals that proteſted they would be gone, if their Propoſals were refus'd, have not been ſo good as their Words, but ſtill they are hard at work

to

to surmount the Difficulties which the Cardinal-Zealots lay in their way. *France* sends 'em every day new Instructions; but all signifies little toward a definitive Conclusion. This Affair at present lyes under Consideration in the Hands of Father *Segneri*, the Jesuite. Cardinal *Nerli*, who was one of the Commissioners of the Congregation appointed to examine it, departed suddenly from *Rome*, some time since; and 'tis said, he has no mind to meddle any further in the Matter. The Pope has order'd his Nuncio in *France*, to follow the King where-ever he goes; and to supply him with Money to bear his Charges, has sent him 1500 Pistoles by the Courier of *Lion*. The last Intelligence from *Rome* assures us, That before and after a long Conference between the Cardinals *d'Estrees* and *Janson*, with the Cardinals and Divines appointed to examine the Accommodation with *France*, *D'Estrees* had had Audience of the Pope, though no body can tell the Result of the Conference. Nevertheless, 'tis said, That One French Bishop is to wait upon his Holiness, and to protest in the Name of all the rest, that they had no design to oppose the Authority of the Holy See.

III. The 3d. of the last Month a Consistory was held wherein the Archbishoprick of *Milan* was preconiz'd for Signor *Caccia*, the Spanish Nuncio. The Pope, who had dispens'd with his Examination, propos'd that Archbishoprick in his favour; and notice was sent him, the same day, with a Brief, to the end he may take speedy Possession of it, by his Procurator. After which, his Employment of *Auditor of the Ruota* will be conferr'd upon another Milanese, according to the Privileges of the College of the Milanese Nobility. 'Tis thought that *S. Cavallerini*, the French Nuncio, will be made Bishop of *Ferrara*; and M. *Tanara*, Nuncio at *Vienna*, will be advanc'd to the Bishoprick of *Fermo*. Several other Churches were preconiz'd in the same Consistory, but not a Word of those of *France*.

IV. Cardinal *Albani*, by the Pope's Order, gave a Visit to Prince *Christian Augustus*, of *Saxony*. The same Cardinal also deliver'd into his Hands an Indulgence and Briefs of *Eligibility*, for all sorts of Benefices and Dignities in *Germany*. The same day the Prince went to return his Holiness Thanks; and the next, which was the 3d. of *April*, he departed for *Naples*.

V. The Embassadors from the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, not having been able to be present at the Audience granted by the Pope, the Cardinals *Goës* and *Giudici* supply'd their Places. The first demanded some Assistance of Money toward the War of *Hungary*, and gave his Holiness some Intimation of a new Embassador which the Emperor had design'd for *Rome*, in the Place of Count *Caraffa*; and the other made a long Harangue upon the Contest about the *Neapolitan Inquisition*. 'Tis uncertain, as yet, whether his Imperial Majesty will send a new Minister, or whether Cardinal *Goës* shall be entrusted with the Management of Business, without any publick Character. As for the Differences between *Cantelmi*, Archbishop of *Naples*, and the Royal Officers, concerning

cerning the *Inquiſition*, there is no Accommodation, as yet: However, much is expected from the Conduct of the Archbiſhop, who is by no means a Promoter of Quarrels.

VI. In a Congregation that was held the next day after the laſt Conſiſtory, a Reſolution was taken to Unite the Hoſpitals of St. *Sixtus* and St. *John di Laterano* together: To which laſt, the Pope has given a new Gift of Nine Thouſand Crowns of a vacant Benefice. All the Boys in the laſt Hoſpital, are to be remov'd to that of *Ripa Grande*, the Lodgings of which are enlarg'd, and the Women are to be lodg'd in that of *Sancta Galla*.

VII. His Holineſs was reſolv'd to have gone to *Civita Vecchia*, toward the beginning of this Month, to ſee the new Edifices there erected by his Order, and to have ſtay'd out ſix Days. He had appointed 12000 Crowns for the Expences of his Houſhold; and already the Treaſurer, Commiſſary, and ſome other Officers of the Chamber, were gone before, to prepare all things ready for his Reception: but his Phyſicians perſwaded him to change his Mind; ſo that he has put off his Journey for ſome time. There is a particular Congregation to be held, for the Examination of ſeveral Abuſes, introduced by the eaſie granting of Diſpenſations for Incumbents to reſide in their Benefices. There is great talk ſtill of a ſudden Promotion: however, 'tis thought it will be put off till they ſee what will become of the Cardinals *Caſanata* and *Lauria*, who are both very ill. The Pope not only proteſts againſt the Ninth Electorate, but has alſo forbid the Title of Elector to be given in any publick Writing to the Duke of *Hanover*. The Venetian Embaſſador has been very importunate for a Supply of Money, beſides the Galleys and Men which the Pope deſigns to ſend into the *Levant*, to joyn the Army of the Republick. The Land-Forces are to conſiſt of 800 Men, which are to be put on board the Galleys, and to ſet ſail with all the ſpeed that may be. And as for the Supplies of Money which the Venetian deſires of the Pope, the Venetian Cardinals, and ſuch as have the Privileges of Noblemen, are to conſider upon a way to raiſe Money, without engaging the Apoſtolical Chamber to too much Expence.

VIII. The 14th. of the laſt Month, there was a Review at *Venice* of 400 Dragoons, and ſome Horſe, which are a part of the new Levies. Theſe Forces were embark'd in three Men of War, and ſome other Veſſels, which are already put to Sea. Other Forces which are ſent for from the Continent, are ſpeedily to be embark'd; and a new Convoy is preparing, which will alſo ſet ſail before the Duke's, which is put off till the End of this Month, by reaſon the new Ships which are fitting out cannot be ready before that time. Moreover, this Delay is abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe that the Employment of General of the Land-Forces is not yet diſpos'd of, in regard there are ſo many who ſtand Competitors for that Honour. The Republick is reſolv'd to bargain for 2600 Iriſh, who are to be conducted by the Noble *Berengani* to *Zant*; from thence to be convey'd into the *Morea*, where every one is to receive

ceive a Preſent of 50 *Ducats*. A Neapolitan Lord has offerr'd a Regiment of a Thouſand Men of his own Nation. Six hundred Foot are every day expected from the Archbiſhop of *Saltsbourg*, and as many more toward the end of this Month; beſides other Succours, of which the Venetians are aſſur'd. So that 'tis hop'd their Land Army will conſiſt of above 20000 fighing Men, well provided with ſeveral good Officers and Ingineers. We are given to underſtand from *Cattaro*, that 800 *Heydukes*, ſent out by the Proveditor *Erizzo*, have made great Havock in the Countries adjoyning to the Frontiers of *Dalmatia*, where they have ſet fire to a great Quantity of Forrage, deſign'd for the March of the Forces of that Country for *Hungary*, and carry'd away a great number of Horſes and Cattle.

IX. One word more of the Count *d'Eſtres*'s Squadron. In purſuance of ſeveral repeated Advices which they receiv'd at *Naples* of the Approach of that Squadron, 'twas believ'd, conſidering the great number of Wrecks and dead Bodies floated along the Coaſt, that ſome French Veſſels had been caſt away. Nevertheleſs, the 18*th*. of *March* in the Morning, the two Generals, *Corbet* and *Papachin* repair'd to *Baia* to take a view of the Poſts, together with the General of the Artillery. Toward Noon they diſcover'd ſeveral Ships off of *Iſchia*, which they took for the Engliſh and Dutch Squadron. Preſently a Felouque was ſent out to obſerve 'em; but then they were ſoon found to be the French Fleet. The Felouque was taken, together with a Seaman that was afterwards kill'd, and *Blaiſio Trabera* a Spaniſh Officer, who was as ſoon ſtripp'd, and carry'd before *d'Eſtrees*, who caus'd his Cloaths to be reſtor'd him, and was by him inform'd, that there were in *Naples* 6000 Spaniards, and 3000 Italians; and that the Fleet was Mann'd with 9000 Men. The Vice-Roy held a Council of War the ſame day, and ſent for all the Officers and Publick Miniſters. He re-inforc'd all the Poſts, and as ſoon beheld a Concourſe of the Nobility and People, who offer'd their Eſtates and Lives for the Defence of the Kingdom. A conſiderable Summ was taken out of the Publick Banks; the Dukes of *Mantalone* and *Gravina*, D. *Antonio de Sangro*, and divers other Lords and Knights, then Priſoners in the Caſtles, were ſet at Liberty. In the mean time, the French Squadron ſhew'd it ſelf on this ſide *Pauſilippo*, making toward the Port of *Baiæ*, where they drew up in a Line to the number of 20 Men of War, 8 Fireſhips, one Galiot, and ſome Tartans, the reſt being diſpers'd by the Tempeſt. The Caſtle of *Baiæ* fir'd upon the French, who anſwer'd the Caſtle with ſeveral Broad-ſides; which they continu'd the next Morning. But then *d'Eſtrees*, perceiving the Sea growing rougher and rougher, and that there were many Obſtacles to be ſurmounted before he could hope for Succeſs, took a Reſolution to bear away, and ſent back the Spaniſh Officer, who reported that the French were going to pick up their ſcatter'd Veſſels, with an intent to return again with their Gallies; which did not a little terrifie the *Neapolitans*, who thought themſelves ſtill in danger;

danger; but they were soon rid of their Fears. 'Tis certainly confirm'd, that *d'Estrees* had private Correspondences in the Port of *Naples*; and that certain Persons corrupted with Money, were to have set fire to the Spanish Gallies at the same time that the French began to Bomb the Men of War. According to some Letters from *Leghorn*, Vice-Admirable *Papachin* has Apprehended two or three Traytors, who have been since convicted of their Design to assist the Enemy: but this is certain, that some Persons have been seiz'd who were suspected to have sunk a Punton which was to have carry'd some Mortars. The Spanish Fleet is ready to set Sail. The Gallies of the Duke of *Turis*'s Squadron are arriv'd at *Naples* from *Gaette*, where the Galleys of *Sicily* are expected every moment, which through the Care of the Vice-Roy, are in a condition to joyn the rest, notwithstanding the Calamities of that afflicted Island.

The Earthquake is not yet absolutely at an end in that Country: several Shogs are still felt in divers Parts, which nevertheless have done no more Mischief: but the subterraneal Noises that continue, particularly on that side next Mont *Gibel*, put the Inhabitants into some Fears of new Misfortunes.

X. The Duke of *Savoy* has had an Apostume broke in his Cheek and Mouth. This Apostume, before it broke of it self, as it did, caus'd the Prince to be troubl'd for several days together; sometimes with a Tertian, sometimes a double Tertian, from which he has been free ever since that lucky Operation of Nature. Some days after, he had some little shiverings, and the Apostume ceas'd to run any more, which the Physicians attribute to the Weakness of Nature. However, altho' his Highness be not in perfect Health, he follows Business very close; and 'tis hop'd, that the Return of the fair Season will absolutely restore him to his Health.

If there be any Credit to be given to the Letters from *France*, there is to be a Truce made in *Italy*, and that very speedily too. The Conference for the Negotiating of this Truce, has been already begun at *Milan*, where were present the Pope's Nuncio's, the Venetian, and other Confederate Envoys, the Marquis of *Parelle*, for the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Count of *Caprara*, for the Emperour. 'Tis true, this Truce has been discours'd of for some time; but these are only Reports which the French spread abroad: and as for the Conference at *Milan*, it was purely to debate what Enterprizes were most proper for the next Campaign, and to consider of some particular Affairs that concern'd some Princes of *Italy*. In short, The last Letters from *Turin* assure us, that this flying Report of the French is quite blown over; and that *Catinat* is very near in the same Condition he was in last year, by reason of the several Detachments drawn from his Army for German Recruits, and the great difficulty of conveying sufficient Quantities of Victuals for the Support of his Army. However, the French give out, that their Army in *Italy* will be superior in number to that of the Confederates, in regard there will be still left behind a hundred Battalions, and sixty Squadrons.

Squadrons. We understand from *Pignerol*, That a Piemontois Officer who had been long in the French Service, has been there seiz'd for holding Correspondence with the Court of *Savoy*. Cardinal *Imperiale* has been *incognito* at *Turin*; but he took an occasion to visit his Royal Highness, who entertain'd him according to his Quality. He is to depart for *Ferrara*, where he is appointed Legate, after this Interview, in which many People believe there is a very great Mystery, and that it is a Forerunner of some important Negotiation. But according to our last Advice from *Italy*, all the Reports of Peace and Truce will come to nothing, seeing they are preparing so vigorously on both sides for the opening of the Campaign. Besides they are laying in such vast Quantities of Ammunition and Provision both at *Turin* and *Milan*, that there is no doubt but that his Royal Highness has a Design to push on the War to the utmost. And as for the King of *France*, his Orders sent to *D Etrees* make it plain, that he is of the same Opinion. For he has order'd his Admiral to remain in the Mediterranean, and to joyn the Galleys which are setting out at *Marseilles*, to the end they may be ready to assist the Land Army which is to act in *Flanders*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

II. THe Point that remains to be adjusted between the Courts of *Rome* and *France*, concerning the Submission of the Bishops, who had a share in the Disobedient Deliberations of the year 1682. has been so near an Accommodation, by means of the Negotiations of the Cardinals *D'Etrees* and *Janson*, that it was already giv'n out, that at length they had met with the favourable Minute to surmount those Difficulties which have hitherto put a stop to it. Certain it is, That if *D'Etres* had prosper'd in his Design of burning the Spanish Fleet, it had cast so great a Terror into *Italy*, that the Pope would not have fail'd to have made the best of that Conjuncture, by declaring openly that *France* was a Puissance so formidable, that it was no more then good Policy to grant her whatever she demanded; for fear she should deal by *Rome* and the Ecclesiastical State, as she deals every day by those Countreys that fall under her Dominion, or into which it is in her power to make Incursions. The Pretence, as it is easie to be seen, had been very plausible; and his Holiness, in a Circumstance of the same Nature, might have follow'd his own Inclination, without running the Risco of incurring the Reproaches of those Persons that are so jealous of the Authority of the Holy See, and the Confederate Catholick Princes. *France* in truth, was within a Fingers Breadth of obtaining from the Pope whatever her Heart could wish; so that 'twas no wonder they gave out that the Accommodation was concluded. The French Cardinals built upon it, that the Spanish Galleys would be Bomb'd, relying upon the treacherous Correspondences which they had settl'd in *Naples*; and upon those

Grounds, they made no Scruple to give out, That the Conteſts between the Two Courts were drawing to an end. But the Enterprize failing, and the Pope not having any further ſpecious Pretence to alledge, Affairs now remain in the ſame Condition as they were before. The Buſineſs is now to know whether *France* will make any farther Steps in order to the putting of a final Period to this Affair; or whether ſhe will ſtay till ſome new Accident happen. If we may judge by Appearances, and build our Conjectures upon the Maxims of *France*, they will leave the Thing as it is, till ſome Alteration of the Face of Affairs. The Reaſon is, becauſe the Pope will never Preſs for this Accommodation at a time when the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall find himſelf conſtrain'd to do that which he would never doe of his own free Will. The Pope is not of that inſulting Humour. For when all is done, there will be fatal Neceſſity, that in the Submiſſions that are to be made to the Holy See, the Gallican Church muſt diſown thoſe things which ſhe believes as Articles of her Faith; and that ſhe muſt in one day pull down a Structure which ſhe has been rearing this Ten years with an incredible Toil. We may then aſſure our ſelves, that this Affair will be laid aſleep, and that *France* will wait a more favourable Opportunity to enforce the Holy See to buckle to ſuch an Accommodation as ſhe her ſelf has already deviſ'd in her revengefull Meditations. In the mean time, this ſingle Example ſhews us, to what Plunges *France* is put, and to what Compliances and Obſervances ſhe is forc'd to ſubmit, when her Enterprizes over-turn. When that Crown has any Advantages over her Enemies, or that ſhe conceives ſhe has, then you ſhall hear nothing but Threatning, Swaggering, Huffing, and acting *Olybrius* among her publick Miniſters. In hopes that *D'Etres* would reduce the Spaniſh Fleet to Aſhes, the French Cardinals proteſted, That if the Pope made the leaſt Demur in liſtning to their Maſter's Propoſals, they'd not ſtay a Minute longer in *Rome*: As if *Rome* would have ſhook it ſelf into a Heap of Rubbiſh for fear, upon their Departure. But upon the News that the French Squadron was retir'd, the ſame Cardinals give good Words, and are ſo far from departing *Rome*, that they continue their Negotiations, and content themſelves with ſetting forth very modeſt Writings, to ſhew that the Moſt Chriſtian King's Propoſitions are no way prejudicial to the Rights of the Holy See. Would the Pope but act in purſuance of his Real Intereſts, now would be the true Seaſon for him to reſtore the Honour of the Roman See. But we may aſſure our ſelves he has no ſuch Kindneſs either for his own or the Authority of his Succeſſors to the Prejudice of *France*. As for what he does at preſent, he acts like a Treacherous Governeur of a Town, who dares not for ſhame be ſeen to yield upon the firſt Approaches of the Enemy, but when he ſees the Beſiegers prepare for a Storm, hangs out his white Flag immediately.

X. Conſidering the preſent Poſture of Affairs, it would be ſo much to the Advantage of *France*, to have a Peace concluded in *Italy*, that there are no Artifices, no Condeſcenſions which that Crown has left unomitted

omitted, to engage the Duke of *Savoy* to consent to an Accommodation. But that Prince having engag'd himself too far, and moreover too well understanding his own Interests to forsake the Confederacy, Policy requires that the French should spread abroad a Rumour, that at length his Royal Highness has suffer'd himself to be prevail'd with, and that tho' the Favours that bind him to the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, will not let him conclude a Peace; yet he is willing to consent to a Truce. The People are so terrify'd in *France*, and so tyr'd out with this War, that there is a necessity of letting 'em have a Prospect of some Hopes that may give 'em some Respite from their Fears, and some sort of Ease under the ponderous Weight of their Oppression. For which Reason it is, that the Mercinary Scriblers at *Paris* and other Places, publish every day, That the King of *Spain* sues for Peace, that he begs it almost upon his Knees of his Majesty; and that the Hollanders themselves are within a very little of doing as much. But these are Tricks that must be play'd when there is a necessity of Gulling the People; especially such a People as the French, that love to be cheated and feed themselves with ridiculous Fancies. Cardinal *Caraffa* knew this to be true; for 'tis said, that at the end of every Benediction which he gave the People, the day that he made his publick Entry into *Paris*, he still utter'd these words, *Qui vult decipi decipiatur*.

Advice from *Turky*, and *Germany*.

I. THey are still hard at Work upon the Fortifications of *Peterwaradin*, which are already in a very great forwardness. The Work-men, in their digging and delving, have met with a Stone Pillar, having this Inscription upon it: *Imp. Ca. Marco Aurelio Claudio, pio, felici, invicto, Aug:* the rest is so defac'd that it cannot be read. They hav: also met with another Pillar, which they are labouring to get out of the Ground, where how long they have both lain buried, is unknown.

The Turks came before that Place with their Saics, with a purpose to make some Attempt upon Two Galleys, that lay near the Fort, on the other side of the *Danube*; but they durst not fall on, finding the Imperialists too well prepar'd to receive 'em. Nevertheless, upon Advice of this Attempt, the Court of *Vienna* order'd such Vessels of the Fleet, as were ready, to depart forthwith, being first laden with all sorts of Ammunition and Provision.

II. The Turks have set up the Horse-Tail at *Adrianople*; and the Grand Signor, press'd by the Importunities of the Visir, who is departed for *Sophia* with a considerable Number of Men, has at length taken a Resolution to march into the Field, and put himself at the Head of his Army, which is to be much more numerous then those of the preceding Years. The Mufti had not the least share in advising the Sultan

to continue the War. 'Tis alſo ſaid, That the Aga of the Janizaries is put out of his Employment; and 'tis reported for certain, That the Tefterdar, or Grand Treaſurer, is likewiſe lay'd aſide. Nor is this all; The Letters from *Vienna*, of the Second of this Month, confirm a piece of News, which met with little belief upon the firſt Advice that was brought of it, and which would be of great Importance, ſhould it prove to be true: That upon the putting out the Grand Treaſurer, the Intreagues of that Miniſter have drawn the ſame Fate upon the Grand Viſir, who is alſo depos'd from his Dignity, and the Caimacan advanc'd in his room. Some Letters alſo add, That the Grand Viſir is Strangl'd: But, in regard this News comes only by the Way of *Tranſilvania*, and *Walachia*, we muſt ſuſpend our Belief, till we hear it confirm'd by Letters from *Adrianople*. That which we have of Truth in general, is this, That the Turks have a great deſire to repair, by the Efforts of this Campaign, the Loſſes they have ſuſtain'd in the former; and are of Opinion, That it would be much to their Diſhonour, to liſten to any Propoſals of Peace or Truce, before they had ventur'd ſome Tryals of their Courage, and their Fortune, to oblige the Imperialiſts to conclude one upon Conditions advantageous to the Port. The Ottoman Forces that aſſemble from all Parts upon the Frontiers, begin to Rendezvouze about *Belgrade*, where are arriv'd a great Number of Boats laden with Proviſion, and Ammunition, and Money to pay the Army.

The Infidels uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, to put in Proviſions and Ammunition into *Temiſwaer*; fearing that it will not be in their Power to do it hereafter, ſhould the Imperial Army go forward with the Sieges of *Guila*, and *Jeno*, in regard there would remain no farther Obſtacles to prevent the blocking up of *Temiſwaer*, were the Chriſtians but Maſters of thoſe Two Poſts which they are going to Beſiege. The Imperial Court has taken all the Methods neceſſary to bring that Deſign to Perfection. One Body of Germans, and another of Hungarians and Raſcians, are appointed to carry on that Work, under the Command of General *Heuſler*, who is already gone poſt to his Station; the Artillery, and all other Things neceſſary being ſent away, partly by Land, and partly by Water. The Forces alſo appointed to attack thoſe Two Places, began their March the 20th. of the laſt Month. Nor has any thing ſav'd thoſe Towns from being already Beſieg'd; but the badneſs of the Rainy Weather, which renders the acceſs to thoſe Two Places impaſſable.

We underſtand, That the Tartars have receiv'd Orders from the Port forthwith to invade *Tranſilvania*; and, that the Hoſpodar of *Moldavia*, who lies Sick beyond all Hopes of Recovery, has obtain'd that Dignity for his Son. Which the Court of *Vienna* hearing, has diſpatch'd Orders to General *Veterani*, to drain all the Garriſons, and make up a ſufficient Strength to oppoſe the Attempts of the Tartars. Moreover, there is a conſiderable Summ of Money ſent into *Hungary*, for the Payment of the Army; and ſuch care is taken for the ſubſiſtance of the

the Imperial Forces, that they will want for nothing all this Campaign.

By the way of *Zant* and *Corfou*, we hear of a great Fire that has happen'd at *Conſtantinople*, and has conſum'd ſeveral Thouſands of Houſes. Theſe Calamities added to the Impoveriſhments caus'd by the War, are the Reaſon that the People mourn for Peace; and there is no doubt, if this Campaign prove never ſo little to the Diſadvantage of the Ottomans, but that you will ſee ſtrange Revolutions in that Empire. As for the Emperor, in regard he finds himſelf enforc'd to continue a War to which the Port will not put an end, he takes all the Courſes imaginable to force him to accept it, and in all probability, Proſperity will attend him. There are private Conferences every Day at *Vienna*, and as they go to Work, they will not want Funds ſufficient to provide for the Armies that are to act, and to pay the Auxillaries what is their due. The Court receiv'd an Expreſs from Count *Brainer*, ſometime ſince, with Advice, That the Troops of the Elector of *Brunſwick*, appointed for *Hungary*, were only to paſs Muſter, and then to march. The 4000 which the Elector of *Bavaria* ſends, and the Brandenburghers, are expected every Day: And they are hard at Work to finiſh the *Danube* Fleet, which they think to Man with the Officers and Soldiers, that were Priſoners at *Belgrade*, as knowing the Country better then any Soldiers they can put a-board, and conſequently the more likely to be the more uſeful and ſerviceable in facilitating their Enterprizes on that ſide, ſhould the Imperialiſts meet with a favourable Opportunity to make an Attempt upon *Belgrade*. They alſo talk of making an In-road, by way of Diverſion, into *Boſnia*, to facilitate *Heuſler*'s Deſign, as alſo to Beſiege *Bihats* in *Croatia*, where Count *d'Averſperg* is to Command the Leaguer. All the Regiments in Lower *Hungary*, have Orders to march toward that Place, whither the Count *d'Archinto* is to repair. This Count is made General of Battalia, and is to Command all the Infantry of the Imperial Army.

III. We have receiv'd Advice, That Sultan *Noradin*, marching againſt the Coſacques that lye upon the *Boryſthenes*, was ſo well receiv'd, that he was enforc'd to Retreat with the Loſs of above Ten thouſand Men. The Duke of *Croy* is departed for *Grats*, and Lieutenant-Collonel *Beltzin* is made Governour of *Peter-Waradin*. Count *Tekeli* labours under an Indiſpoſition of Body, with which he is ſo frequently attack'd, that 'tis queſtion'd whither he will be in a Condition to Act this Campaign. The Biſhop of *Paſſau* is arriv'd at *Vienna*. 'Tis thought he will be made a Cardinal; and that, to that purpoſe, he will be ſent to *Rome*, with the Character of Embaſſador from the Imperial Court. 'Tis alſo reported, That he will bear the Expences of the Embaſſie himſelf. There has been publiſh'd at *Vienna*, by his Imperial Majeſty's Order an Edict, prohibiting all poor People to Begg. This Edict contains very wholſome Regulations for the Subſiſtance of Neceſſitous Families, and poor People, that have need of Relief. There are to be Perſons deputed to take

take care of all that are in want. In the mean time, the Edict forbids the giving Alms, and harbouring Vagabonds and idle Persons, who are thereby maintain'd in Lazineſs and Vice, to the end they may no longer live at the Expence of the Publick, unleſs it be by their Labour, or being ſerviceable to the Army.

IV. There is now no longer any queſtion to be made, whether the Prince of *Baden* is to return into *Hungary*, or ſerve upon the *Rhine*. For in regard this depended altogether upon the Succeſs of *Brainer*'s Negotiation with the Electors of *Saxony*, *Brandenburgh* and *Hanover*, and other Princes, touching the Number and Command of the Forces which they deſign'd to ſet forth; and for that this Negotiation has ſucceeded to the Satisfaction of the Emperor, it was concluded that the Prince ſhould Command upon the *Rhine*; which does not a little perplex *France*. His Imperial Majeſty could have wiſh'd that he who has been ſo often a Terrour to the Infidels, might ſtill have been permitted to oppoſe their Army; which, they ſay, will conſiſt of 150000 Men: but upon the repeated Importunities of the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, he conſented to let him Command upon the *Rhine*.

V. The Deputies of the Princes, who are at *Ratisbonne*, hold Conferences every day upon the Ninth Electorate. However, Things are in the ſame Condition as they were a Month ago; that is to ſay, there are ſome Princes that would have been glad if the Duke of *Hanover* had never been advanc'd to the Electoral Dignity, and adhere to their Proteſtations. Others there are who maintain the Intereſts of that Prince; and a third ſort that are Newters, and take neither Side. The Biſhops of *Bambourg* and *Wirtzbourg* are among the number of the laſt, as not having as yet declar'd themſelves. Others there are who are ſearching for Expedients to ſatisfie, if it be poſſible, the Emperour, the New Elector, and the Oppoſite Princes. To which purpoſe they have propos'd, That his Imperial Majeſty ſhall declare, by a Conſtitution drawn up with all the moſt Authentick Formalities, That he has no Intention to prejudice the Rights of the Princes; and that Things ſhall remain intire and firm, as if there had never been any Erection or Inveſtiture of a New Electorate. That by this Conſtitution, the Ninth Electorate ſhall be confirm'd; but at the ſame time, his Imperial Majeſty ſhall Promiſe, never to erect a Tenth, but by the unanimous Advice and Conſent of the Colleges. This Propoſition has been applauded by ſeveral Deputies, and particularly by the Imperial Commiſſioners. In general, the Conteſts are ſtill in the Terms of a Negotiation with the Oppoſite Princes; and there is ſome reaſon to hope that this Affair will afford no Handle for the French to lay hold of, and thereby to make any Advantage of this Diviſion. We have already ſeen after what manner the King of *Sweden* has explain'd himſelf in favour of the Common Intereſt, and the repoſe of the Empire: Nor will it be amiſs to inſert the Letter which that Monarch wrote to the Elector of *Brunſwick*, to Congratulate him upon his Advancement to the Electoral Dignity.

A LET-

A LETTER from the King of Sweden *to the Elector of* Lunenberg, *to Congratulate him upon his new Dignity.*

'WE have receiv'd Your Electoral Highneſs's Letter, dated *Decemb.* 24. Old Stile, which was deliver'd to Us by Your Extraordinary Envoy, *Guſtavus Daniel Schmid*; and We underſtand, as well by that Letter, as by Word of Mouth from your Envoy, that you have not only receiv'd from the Emperour, as well for Your Self as your Heirs Male, the Inveſtiture of the Electoral Dignity with all the uſual Ceremonies, but that you have been further Congratulated upon it by his Imperial Majeſty. Upon which your Electoral Highneſs ſignifies to us your Acknowledgment for the Care we took to promote the Deſign. Now, in regard we were extreamely glad to hear that your Electoral Highneſs, notwithſtanding ſeveral Difficulties and Obſtacles, has happily brought your Deſign to paſs, and by that means augmented the Splendour of your Illuſtrious Family, we could not be ſo far wanting to our ſelves, as not to return our Thanks to your Electoral Highneſs, for the Care you have taken to make us Sharers of the welcome News; and at the ſame time, to Congratulate your ſo ſignal Advancement; withal, moſt heartily beſeeching Heav'n that you may manage ſo highly dignify'd an Employment, to the Glory of God, the Advancement of the Goſpel, and the Publick Welfare; as alſo to the Honour and Advantage of your Electoral Highneſs. Your teſtified Acknowledgments of the good Offices we have done you, not only with regard to the Publick Good, but out of that high Eſteem and peculiar Affection which we have for your Royal Highneſs, engages us ſtill more and more to give you the moſt undoubted Marks of our Confidence and Friendſhip, as having forthwith receiv'd your Envoy as the Miniſter of an Elector, and given him Audience under that Character. We alſo aſſure our ſelves, that in regard the greateſt part of the Empire are ſtill allarum'd, believing there is ſome conſiderable Prejudice done to their Privileges, your Electoral Highneſs obſerving how we have carry'd our ſelves toward your Miniſters here, will omit nothing to give them clearer Convincements and greater Aſſurances, that the Electoral Dignity which has been conferr'd upon you, will no way tend to the Prejudice of thoſe Princes, nor to the Diminution of their Rights; but that all things ſhall remain upon the ancient Foundation, without any Innovation or Change to the Diſadvantage of any one. And ſo we recommend your Electoral Highneſs to the Protection of God, *&c.*

The Biſhop of *Paſſau* has alſo, within this little while, return'd an Anſwer to a Letter that was written to him by the Oppoſite Princes: By which he declares, 'That as it was his purpoſe conſtantly to perſevere in his Deſign, to preſerve the Rights of the Princes, and to make

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'uſe of all juſt and rational means to ſecure 'em for the future; To it 'was his Reſolution, in ſo doing, to regulate himſelf according to his 'Duty, and the Fidelity which he had promis'd to the Empire, without 'violating the Union and Harmony of the Members that compos'd it, 'without weakning the Forces of which they ſtood at preſent in ſuch 'an extraordinary neceſſity againſt the Common Enemy, and without 'giving any opportunity to form a Third Party, which could not chuſe 'but be of dangerous Conſequence: which he makes no queſtion but 'that it is not only the general Intention, but that they will make uſe 'of all the neceſſary Precautions to prevent the Enemy from taking any 'Advantage of the preſent Opportunity.

VI. The Mareſchals *de Lorge* and *Choiſeul*, together with the Marquis *d'Uxelles*, are arriv'd in the Army near *Landau*, where the French have been drawing together for ſome time. The other French Generals are expected every moment at *Strasburgh*; and they have already given Orders for the bringing to the Camp all the Artillery and Ammunition which is in a readineſs. 'Tis ſaid, that they intend to form two Armies; one to attempt ſome Enterprize that we little dream of, as yet; and the other to oppoſe the Confederates. They alſo give out, That they have a deſign to croſs the *Rhine* with a Body of 20000 Men, and attack *Heidelberg*.

Upon this Advice, and fearing the Truth of it, the Work-men that are employ'd in the Fortifications of that Place, and the Regiments of *Bibra* and *Schombeck*, which are quarter'd along the *Necker*, have Orders to put themſelves into the Place. *Philipsburg* is ſo thwack'd with Soldiers, that the Dragoons are forc'd to lie in Tents. The Landtgrave of *Heſſe* having receiv'd an Expreſs from the Prince of *Baden*, to haſten his March, has given Orders to draw his Forces together, while he is preparing himſelf to depart for *Rhinefeild*; where he is to Command an Army of 24000 Men, conſiſting of his own and the Forces of *Brandenburg* and *Munſter*. In the mean time, the reſt of the Confederate Forces are marching to their Rendevouze, between *Heilbron* and *Heildelberg*, where they are all to meet by the 19th. of this Month.

VII. There have been ſome Fires in ſeveral Cities of *Germany*, and chiefly at *Franckfort*; which has enforc'd the Magiſtrates of that City to ſet forth an Edict, the Subſtance of which is, 'That having Intelli-'gence from ſeveral Parts, That the French having diſpers'd all over 'the Empire Three or Four-Hundred Men, for the moſt part Germans, 'to ſet all Places on fire where they had an opportunity, ſome in Blew, 'ſome in Red Habit; ſome diſguis'd like Trumpeters in Yellow and 'Black Liveries; others like Country-men wandring from place to place, 'under pretence of ſeeking for Harveſt-work; they thought it of higheſt 'Importance, by all manner of ways, to prevent the fatal Deſigns of 'ſuch ungracious Villains, ſo much the rather for that not only the City 'of *Franckfort* has been on fire in ſeveral places, of which no rational 'Account could be given, but for that the Night before the Publiſhing

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'of this Decree, lighted Matches, together with Brimstone and other 'combustible Materials, were found affix'd to a great Pile of dry 'Wood; sufficient Circumstances from whence to infer, that the Re-'ports which are spread abroad, are not without good Grounds: 'Therefore for the Reasons above-mention'd, the Burgomasters and 'Council of the City of *Frankfort*, expressly order the Burgesses 'and other Inhabitants, especially Inn-keepers, Entertainers of 'Lodgers, Officers and Guardians of the Gates, to take a Circum-'spect Care of such Persons, strictly to examine all Strangers that 'enter into the City; and not to admit any suspicious Persons 'whatever, into the City; but immediately to inform the Magi-'strate, *&c.*

Moreover, by this Edict, the Magistrate promises a considerable Reward to those that shall discover any House-Burners; and threatens to punish severely all those who knowing of any suspected Persons, shall not discover 'em. And because the Night-time is most to be fear'd, they forbid all manner of Persons to stir out of their Houses after Nine a Clock, without a Light, *&c.*

By this Decree it is apparent, that there are House-Burners in *Germany*. *France* practises all manner of Villany, building upon this Abominable Maxim, That when we are at War with an Enemy, all Stratagems, all Artifices, tho' never so villanous, are lawfull to destroy him. In pursuance of this Decree, some Persons have been seiz'd upon Suspicion, and 'tis believ'd, they will have but an ill time of it, if they be Convicted.

VIII. Tho' the Canton of *Zurich* declar'd in downright Terms, That their purpose to observe the Neuttality would not permit 'em to lend any Men to His Imperial Majesty, and that it is no less certain, that besides the Horses that the French have purchas'd in *Switzerland*, they have drawn out of that Country above 5000 Men, to Recruit their Forces; Nevertheless, the French Embassador upon a Suspicion, that some Officers had a Design to do the same thing for the Confederates, wrote a Letter to their Excellencies of *Zurich*, wherein he makes loud Complaints of their Proceedings, and endeavours to perswade 'em to put a stop to those Breaches of their Neutrality. However, we understand, that the Envoy of *Holland*, has got leave of the Grisons, to raise Eight Companies with Officers of the same Nation. But in *Zurich*, 'tis said, That *Amelot*'s Letter has prevail'd, which was as follows.

Amelot's *Letter to the Canton of* Zurich.

'THE great Confidence which I am willing to have in the Assu-'rances You have given Me, and more especially of late, of your 'Resolutions sincerely to observe the Neutrality so Necessary and Advan-

'tagious which you profess, made me believe that you would utterly reject all the Propositions for New Levies which have been offered to you by the Princes and States at Enmity with the King, my Master. A thing so much the more just and indispensable, for that during all this War, you have not granted any Levies or Recruits for the Service of His Majesty; tho' considering that he is your Ally, and that You enjoy the Fruits of his Alliance; he has just Reason, as well you know to demand it. Nevertheless, I am informed, that several Officers of your City, have engag'd themselves to raise Men under-hand for *Holland*, and that they are just beginning to go to work, in hopes that your State, giving way to the Sollicitations of the Ministers of the Confederacy, will shut their Eyes, and suffer 'em to proceed, tho' in outward shew disapproving the Thing. This would be so opposite to Truth of Word and Faith, and so dishonourable for a Magistracy, such as Yours, that I make no question, when you seriously reflect upon it, but that you will stop the Career of these Enterprizes by severe and effectual Orders. You well understand, that unless such Care be tak'n, the King will have as much Reason to be displeas'd, when he finds you strengthening his Enemies, yet doing nothing for him, while he makes it his Business every day to assist you with new Supplies of his Favour. Since it will be never presum'd, that a Government so well Regulated, and of so great Authority as Yours, should be unable to prevent these abusive Levies, were they absolutely resolv'd to do it. For my own part, I believe I have sufficiently convinc'd you of my good Intentions, in whatever may be for your Satisfaction. But you are too clear-sighted not to know, that such Proceedings, if they be conniv'd at, will disable me from continuing my good Offices with his Majesty, to any purpose, in your behalf. I wish you all Prosperity.

On the other side, His Imperial Majesty's Envoy presented a Memorial to the Assembly of the Cantons, held at *Bremgarten* not long since, wherein after he had made very near the same Complaints which he made in his other Memoirs, he said before 'em, That they would never enjoy any Tranquility in their Country, till they provided some Remedy against the Breaches of that Neutrality, which they had engag'd themselves to observe; but of which, to speak the Truth, they had only preserv'd the Name: That if they did not take that Resolution, they would Disgrace themselves in all the Courts of *Europe*, and lose that Renown which they had so long appropriated to themselves, of being one of the glorious Nations of the World, upon whose Fidelity and Sincerity their Cenfederates might rely; and, That it was a Wonder, they should put such a Scorn upon the Alliance between the House of *Austria*, and them and that they themselves should supply a Prince, that would be sure, one Day, to invade 'em, with the Instruments of their Destruction.

Now

Now in regard that the Cantons, who have broken the Conditions of the Alliance, have several times alledg'd, That, besides that *France* is a formidable Power, besides that they reap great Advantages from *France*, they find themselves constrain'd to comply with that Crown, the Baron of *Neveu* makes it out, 'That for the very same Reason, 'because that Crown is so formidable, it ought not to be caress'd and 'comply'd with to the Prejudice of the Confederates, for fear, least 'she became more formidable by the Succours which they lend her.

And as for the Advantages which they reap from the King of *France*, he makes it clear, 'That they might reap far greater Benefits from 'Germany; That they had done it; and that, tho' there were no such 'thing, they were obliged to be Religious Observers of the Treaties 'which had been solemnly concluded between them, and his Imperial 'Majesty. The same Minister adds, 'That he was in Hopes the Laudable Cantons, instructed by his frequent Remonstrances, and which 'he repeats to their Memories, would have given full Power to their 'Deputies, to remedy the Transgressions complain'd of, as they had often promis'd to doe; or because, that some among 'em could not endure to hear of Transgressions, that they would at least have prevented the Hostilities of their Troops in the Territories of the Confederates; it being certain, That the King of *France* makes greater Progresses with those Men which he raises in *Switzerland*, then with his 'own. The Baron of *Neveu* concludes with a Recommendation to the Assembly, 'That every Deputy would be pleas'd to Communicate 'his Proposals, and Demands, to those to whom they were properly to 'be imparted, since the Armies were just ready to take the Field, and to 'require a speedy Answer from 'em, to the end, that His Imperial Majesty being inform'd within Fifteen Days at farthest, what Resolutions 'they intended to take, might order his Affairs accordingly, and be 'ascertain'd, whither they intend for the future, as hitherto it has been 'done, that their Men shall be employ'd against the Allies, in Sieges, 'Battels, and upon all other Occasions, contrary to all the Laws of 'Neutrality.

The Complaints of the Imperial Minister, every body must acknowledge to be just. But the Assembly of *Brengarten*, being call'd to determin particular Differences only, 'tis to be fear'd they never lay'd this Affair to Heart. Moreover, 'tis to be presum'd, that these Complaints being no other then what have been frequently made already, the Cantons will mind 'em no more then hitherto they have done, and that Things will still stand at the same stay, to the great Grief of those of the Helvetian Body, that understand the real Interests of their Country.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Turky*, &c.

THE Pillar found near *Peter-Wardin*, ſeems to be the Remainder of ſome Monument, erected in Honour of the Emperor *Claudius*, whoſe Life is written by *Trebellius Pollio*, one of the Writers that make up the *Agusta Hiſtoria*, and ſlightly touch'd by *Zozimus*; and perhaps, it might be ſome part of his Tomb, in regard that, according to ſome Hiſtories, he dy'd at *Sirmium*, or *Syrmick*, in *Pannonia*. He had been General of the Roman Army, and was advanc'd to the Imperial Dignity, about the Year 269. The words *Pio, Felici, Invicto*, agree with the Character given in Story for his Vertues, Courage and proſperous Succeſs in Arms. He vanquiſh'd, and utterly deſtroy'd Three hundred, and Twenty thouſand of the Goths, *Heruli* and *Peuca*, and ſunk Two thouſand of their Veſſels, as he teſtifies himſelf, in a Letter to his Friend *Junius Brocchus*, cited by *Trebellius Pollio*. This Victory preceded the defeat of *Aureolus*, and was attended by a greater Slaughter of the *Allemans*. Now, in regard this Emperor was born in *Dalmatia*, or *Schlavonia*, and became ſo ſignally Renown'd for his wonderful Atchievements, the Diſcovery of this Column has given Occaſion to ſeveral of the German Wits, to make divers Alluſions to the Advantage of the Imperial Arms; which, ſo ſoon as they come to our Hands, we ſhall impart.

V. Conſidering how Matters are order'd at *Ratisbonne*, 'tis clearly to be ſeen, That the Princes who oppoſe the Erection of the Ninth Electorate, will at length give their Conſent, and that Things will remain as they are. And indeed, it is the beſt Courſe they can take. For, at the winding up of the Story, all their Oppoſition, all their Proteſtations, and whatever elſe they could do, could not prevail to hinder the Duke of *Hanover* from being inveſted with the Electoral Dignity. And now, who is there that will preſume to deprive him of it again? As for the Expedient found out to content all Parties, and which the Imperial Commiſſioners ſupport with all their might, it ſeems to be of no uſe, ſeeing the Conſtitution which they demand of the Emperor, whatever Clauſe may be inſerted into it, can never be more Authentic, than the Fundamental Laws of the Empire, and the Imperial Capitulation, to which they pretend, there is no regard had. But, in ſhort, it is an Expedient, and they that diſlike it, are to find out a better. However, 'tis very certain, that if His Imperial Majeſty binds himſelf by a Conſtitution, never any more to make ſuch an Innovation, whither real or pretended, he will be as good as his Word; and ſo the Princes who are afraid of a Tenth Electorate, may ſet their Hearts at reſt.

But there is one Thing that has not yet been taken notice of in any Writing, that has been publiſh'd concerning this Affair; and yet a Queſtion that many Men would be glad to ſee reſolv'd. The Riddle is this, That the Duke of *Hanover*, who is inveſted with the Electoral Dignity, is but the youngeſt Brother of all the Princes of the Houſe of *Luneburg*, which

which is divided into Three Branches, as we have obſerv'd in another Place. One would have thought then, that the two elder Branches ſhould have oppos'd the Erection of the Ninth Electorate, in favour of the Duke of *Hanover*, out of a particular Motive, as having a ſeparate Intereſt from that of the Oppoſing Princes. Nevertheleſs there was none but only the Prince of *Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel*, that made any Reſiſtance. Now you ſhall hear the Reaſon why the Duke of *Zell*, tho' the D. of *Hanover*'s Elder Brother, gave his Conſent.

Madam the Princeſs of *Tarente* being at *Bruſſels*, and having taken along with her Madamoiſelle *d'Obereuſe*, of an Ancient Family in *Poitou*, the Duke of *Zell* fell paſſionately in Love with her, and finding the Vertue of the young Lady no leſs impregnable then his Love was violent, he offer'd to marry her; but told her withall, that he could not perform the Ceremony of Marriage but with his Left Hand. For it is an ancient Cuſtom in *Germany*, that when a Man marries a Perſon that is not equal to him in Degree, he gives the Bride his Left hand, becauſe the Iſſue of a Woman ſo marry'd never ſucceeds in the Inheritance. However, Madam *d'Obereuſe* told him, provided ſhe were lawfully marry'd to him, it matter'd not to her, with which hand he eſpous'd her. So marry'd they were; but they have not as yet had any Male-Iſſue.

In the laſt Wars, the Emperor having need of the Duke of *Zell*, and he having faithfully ſerving him, his Imperial Majeſty was pleas'd to conſent, that the Dutcheſs his Wife ſhould have the ſame Privileges as if ſhe had been wedded with the Right hand; or that ſhe had been a Princeſs born: So that if the Dutcheſs of *Zell* had any Male-Iſſue, they might lawfully ſucceed. The Princeſs her Daughter was marry'd to the Duke of *Hanover*'s Son; by which means ſhe being in a fair way to be Electoreſs, the Duke of *Zell*, who by that lucky Accident has all that he can deſire, never troubl'd himſelf to make any oppoſition. The Caſe is not the ſame with the Duke of *Wolfenbuttel*, for the Reaſon that every Body knows; and therefore he oppos'd the Erection, as having a Voice in the College of Princes, and as being of a Branch which is elder then that of *Hanover*. And now I have been ſpeaking of the Dutcheſs of *Zell*, I cannot forbear applying to her the Encomium which *Pliny* gives *Trajan* in his famous Panegyrick. *Virtus tua meruit Imperium, ſed addidit Majeſtatis forma Suffragium. Illa præſtitit ut oporteret te Principem fieri, hæc ut deceret.* 'Thy Vertue merited the Empire; but thy Majeſtick 'Form carry'd it by Suffrage. The one made it neceſſary for thee to be 'made a Prince, the other render'd thee an Ornament to the Govern-'ment.

VIII. After we have ſeen ſo many Complaints of the Miniſters of the Confederacy, and all to ſo little purpoſe, it is not to be wonder'd at, That *Amelot* ſhould find an occaſion to grumble at ſomething that did not goe right of his Side: as if the Cantons intended at laſt that the Confederates ſhould have ſome Satisfaction in their Turn. But there is this difference in the whole, that the Confederates complain'd of Tranſ-

greſſions

greſſions both real and poſitive, of which they have felt the Effects upon ſeveral Occaſions; whereas *Amelot* complains before-hand of a Miſchief that is not yet come to paſs, which only conſiſts as yet in the fear he has of it, and in the bare Deſign of ſome private Perſons, neither Acknowledg'd, nor Authoriz'd; for which nevertheleſs he quarrels with the Magiſtrate. This way of Proceeding is the more wondred at in this Country, becauſe every Body knows that *France* has made Levies bare-fac'd in ſome Cantons, that have pretended to be as exact Obſervers of the Neutrality, as that of *Zurich*: and after that, they never expected to ſee this Miniſter ſo ſcrupulous in reſpect of the other Cantons, even to the accuſing 'em of Connivance at a thing which they never allow'd in the leaſt. Eſpecially after he had ſaid himſelf in his Letter of the 29th. of *December*, upon the Complaints of the Emperor's Miniſter, 'That he 'queſtion'd whether ſuch a manner of Negotiating with Free and Sove-'reign States were very acceptable to 'em or no; that ſuch binding Du-'ties of a Hereditary Accord were pure Chimera's; and that the Can-'tons never acted in reference to it, but by the Rules of Policy, or by 'the Motives of certain Conveniences which are frequently chang'd, and 'which perhaps will alter the very next moment. And this is that which makes it a common Saying in that Country, That that which makes *Amelot* ſo ſenſible of the Shadow of a Breach, is this, That he very cunningly defends the Intereſts of a Crown which is altogether for making of Breaches, but never for ſuffering any. But *France* has the Art to keep the Switzers moſt terribly in awe.

Advice from *France*.

I. THe Edicts, Decrees, and Declarations for the finding out ways for getting Money, keep jogging on after the old Rate; and theſe Edicts are of all ſorts. One for eſtabliſhing Lieutenants to the Marſhals of *France*, paying ſo much for their places. Another for diſuniting the Eſtates, Hoſpitals for the Sick, Lame and Lepers, formerly united to the Order of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*, and St. *Lazarus*. A Declaration explaining the former Edict, in favour of the Founders and Poſſeſſors of Hoſpitals, *&c.* to reſtore 'em to their Rights. They alſo talk of ſix Millions for the King's Alienation of all his Rents, Eſcheates, Services, *&c.* due to him, by reaſon of his Demeſnes: Alſo of a Tax upon Coaches, a Hundred Franks for every Horſe; and a certain Rate for every Proprietor of Houſes to pay for his Priviledge to have a Lanthorn. He demands of the Nobility of conquer'd *Flanders*, the Tenth Penny of all their Fees. The City of *Liſle* is to pay 200000 Patagons for his Majeſty's Service. There is alſo a famous Edict come forth, importing, That no body ſhall keep an Inn, Tavern, Eating-Houſe, nor any other Houſe of publick Entertainment, nor Lett Lodgings without a Licenſe, for which they are to pay as they ſhall be moderately tax'd.

II. The

II. The Commissioners for providing the King's Stores, have so unmercifully emptied most part of the Provinces of all the Corn, that the Scarcity of it is much encreas'd, and the Price extremely enhanc'd. This has set the People a murmurring in many places, and particularly in *Normandy*: where, in the Parts adjoyning to *Caen*, they threatned to oppose the King's Proveditors; which has not a little perplex'd 'em, in regard they are bound to supply the Magazines, for the Subsistance of the Forces that are to guard the Coasts.

They write from *Roüen*, That the Intendant fearing some Sedition, caus'd some poor People to be Hang'd, to terrifie others. But that piece of Cruelty was so far from scaring a great number, that they would rather chuse to be Hang'd, then die for want of Bread. The Bishop of *Limoges*, in Compassion of the Famine and Miseries which the People in his Diocese endure, sold his Plate and his Moveables, to relieve 'em, as far as it would go, and is retir'd into a Monastery. The Archbishop of *Laon* did not do as he did; but he prevail'd so far, that he got the King's Magazines to be open'd, and caus'd a considerable quantity of Corn to be distributed among the half-famish'd People. In general, they write from all the Provinces, That the Scarcity encreases every day: That whole Families and Villages desert upon the Frontiers; and that Poverty has reduc'd several People to so low a Condition, as to die for want of Nourishment. They also add, That several Country People have been found dead with the Grass in their Mouths half chew'd; and upon which, 'tis very probable, they had liv'd for several days. And the last Letters from *Roüen* assure us, That the Poor have plunder'd several Bakers, and that Seven hundred People, emaciated by Famine, prostrating themselves before the Archbishop's Palace, he sent 'em Money and Bread; but they refus'd it, saying, That they only wanted a Confessor. In a word, They dy'd within a short time after, and their Bodies being open'd, they found no other Nourishment but Grass in their Stomachs. Upon which the Archbishop went to Court, to lay the miserable Condition of the People before the King.

III. The Count *D'Estrees* has writ to the Court, to clear himself of the ill Success of his Enterprize. He lays the Fault upon those that falsely inform'd him how easie it was to enter into the Ports of *Baia* and *Puezzolo*. That for his part, he had not made the Attempt, but in Obedience to the Orders of the Court: That he durst not open his Commission, till he was in such a height out at Sea; and that he well knew that the deceas'd *M. de Seignelay* had declar'd the said Enterprize to be impracticable. They add moreover, in favour of the Count, That after he had caus'd several Places near the Coast to be sounded, he found between 50 and 60 Fathom Water; and a Bottom so full of Mudd, that no Anchor would hold: And that, on the other side, the Entrance into the Port was so well defended and guarded with good Batteries, that it had been no less Imprudence then Hazard, to have borne in and assaulted the Spanish Fleet. He came into the Road of *Thoulon*, the 4th. Instant, with the rest

of

of his Squadron, where he only ſtay'd for a favourable Wind to put to Sea agen, having receiv'd Orders from the Court that haſten his Departure; but whether for the Ocean or the Mediterranean, is uncertain. In ſhort, they write from *France*, That the Ocean Fleet prepares every day to be in a readineſs to ſet ſail, ſo ſoon as joyn'd by the Mediterranian Squadron. They further add, That 'tis not believ'd the Fleet will ſtir before that time; but that M. *Tourville* will content himſelf with only providing for the Security of the Men of War under his Command till the Count joyns him, and that he ſees which way the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets will move. They are fitting out 35 Galleys at *Marſeilles*, to joyn the Men of War which Count *D'Eſtrees* is to leave at *Thoulon*, but they will not be ready before the End of the Month. Several Ships that were fitted up in other Ports during the Winter, arrive every day at *Breſt*: ſo that they now lye in the Road, to the number of Fifty four Sail, which will be ready very ſuddenly to ſet ſail, in regard there arriv'd the 16th. of this Month above 120 Veſſels, laden at *Bayonne* and *Bourdeaux* with all manner of Neceſſaries that a Fleet could ſtand in need of. *Tourville* arriv'd there toward the Beginning of this Month; ſince which time the Fleet has been joyn'd by 9 great Men of War from *Rochefort*. So that they reckon upon 70 Sail that will be ready to put to Sea ſo ſoon as they hear of *D'Eſtrees*'s 22 Ships. Captain *Fourbin* carry'd new Orders from *Paris* to *Breſt*, the 10th. of this Month. They talk of beginning a Port at the *Hogue* this Year, and of Building Towers along the Coaſts, ſurrounded with good Moats; wherein they will place Garriſons, and ſtrengthen 'em with two or three Batteries.

The King has declar'd the Duke of *Chartres* General of the Horſe, in *Flanders*, during this Campaign; and *Rozen* under him: The Duke of *Main*, General of the Horſe, upon the *Meuſe*; and *Vaudenil* under him: And the Dauphin is to Command the Army in *Germany*, which, as the French give out, will conſiſt of 50 Battalians, and 150 Squadrons. He will have under him, or rather over him, the Mareſchals *Choiſeul* and *de Lorges*. Orders are given out every where for the Security of the Coaſts. There are Eleven Battalians of diſciplin'd Men ſent to the Coaſts of *Normandy*, with ſome Dragoons, which are to joyn the Militia and Invalids; which in all, will make up a Body of 20000 Men, beſides the Men that lye upon the more remote Coaſts, and the Nobility, which, in a caſe of neceſſity, may ſwell up the number to 30000. All theſe Bodies are to act under the Orders of the Duke of *Orleans*, who is declar'd *Generaliſſimo* of the Forces of the Kingdom, with three Mareſchals under him; *Humiers* always to attend him; *Bellefond*'s to Command in *Normandy*; and *D'Eſtrees*'s in *Poitou*, and the Country of *Aunix*. They have alſo ſent ſome Men to *Rochel*, and into the Iſle of *Ree*; and the Duke of *Orleans* is ſuddenly to repair to *Laval*, where the general Rendezvouze is to be: All the Nobility of the Kingdom have Orders to attend the Duke with the Militia; and beſides, the King will allow him a Body of diſciplin'd Men, eſpecially of Horſe and Dragoons: The Nobility and the Militia are already upon their March.

IV. *Vauban*

IV. *Vauban* having repreſented to the King, that the Ingeneers were forgot in the laſt Advancement of Officers, the King made *Magreguy* Camp-Marſhal, being an Ingineer and Governour of *Tournay*. And therefore, *Puis-Vauban*, *Vauban*'s Nephew, and *Lappara*, who carry'd on the Sieges of *Nice* and *Montmeillan*, and *du Boſc*, who under *Vauban*, had the direction of the Attacks of the City and Caſtle of *Namur*, they were all three made Brigadeers.

V. In our Laſt, we mention'd the Inſtitution of a New Order, by the Name of the Order of St. *Lewis*. The King has made ſeveral Lords of the Court, and among others, M. *de Vauban*, and Lieutenant-General *Rozen*, *Grands-Croix* of the Order, and the Sieurs *de Chanlai*, *Davejan*, *Deſaleurs*, *&c.* Commanders of the Order. The King's Edict is now come forth at large; from which, there is only this farther to be added to what was ſaid in our Laſt, that the Marſhals of *France*, the Knights of the Holy Ghoſt, and St. *Michael*, are to be of this Order of Courſe: That the *Grands-Croix*, Commanders and Knights, are all to be choſen out of the Officers ſerving in the King's Armies, and are to be nominated by the King, as Sovereign of the Order. That there ſhall be a Treaſurer, a Regiſter, and an Uſher or Herald to attend the Order. The King alſo Endows the Order with an Annual Revenue of 300000 Livres a year, which is to be put into the Hands of the Treaſurer, and by him to be pay'd and diſtributed as is in the Edicts directed. Laſtly, the Records of the Order are to be kept in one of the Chambers of the Caſtle of the *Loure* in *Paris*, in one or more Cheſts, to which, the Secretaries of War and Sea Affairs are to have each a Key, and a third Key is to be kept by the Regiſter of the Order.

VI. The King's Departure has been always fix'd to the 16*th.* of this Month, and in regard it do's not appear, that there has been any alteration made in his Journey, he ought to have arriv'd the 18*th.* at *Compiegne*, where the Secret of the reſt of his Progreſs will be diſcloſed: The greateſt part of the Letters aſſure Us, that he will be the 21*ſt.* at *Peronne*, and the 23*d.* at *Valenciennes*. 'Tis farther added, That a certain Courtier having ſaid, that that Road lead directly for *Flanders*, and his Diſcourſe coming to the King's Ears, he made anſwer, That a Man might go from *Valenciennes* into *Germany*. However it were, the King is to depart the 16*th.* for *Chantilli*, and there are about Thirty two Ladies that are to keep him company all-a-long the whole Journey. The General Officers that were at *Paris*, took leave of the King, ſome days before he was to depart, and rode away Poſt to the ſeveral places where they are to Command. The 10*th.* Eight Troops of the Regiment of Guards departed for *Flanders*, and the reſt are to follow the next day, except one Troop that is to remain at *Verſailles* for the Guard of the Princes.

VII. M. *Roger de Rabutin*, Count *de Buſſi*, dy'd of an Apoplexy at *Autun* the 9*th.* of the laſt Month, in the 75*th.* Year of his Age. His Merit had procur'd him great Advantages. He was Camp-Maſter-Ge-

'neral of the Horſe, and Lieutenant General of the King's Armies; 'nor was he leſs ſignal for his Wit than his Courage. The Place which 'he left vacant in the French Academy, is a Proof ſufficient of the 'High Eſteem that was pay'd him. He was a Man of a great Polite-'neſs, and had a manner of writing, which all the World admir'd. It 'may be only ſaid, that his greateſt fault was, that he had too much Wit. At leaſt, it is certain, that he made an ill uſe of it, witneſs his Amorous 'Hiſtory of the *Gauls*, for which he ſuffer'd Ten years Impriſonment. Fa-'ther *Bonheurs* very frequently makes mention of the Memoirs of the 'Life of this Count, compos'd by himſelf, as a Piece very well Writ, 'and which, 'tis probable will be ſuddenly committed to the Preſs. The 'Family of *Rabutin* is one of the moſt Noble and moſt Ancient that are in 'the Dutchy of *Burgundy*.

The French Academy has alſo loſt two more of her Members: *Meſ-ſire Pierre Cureau de la Chambre*, Curate of St. *Bartholemi*. He dy'd the 15*th*. of this Month, and was the Son of the Famous *M. de la Chambre*, who has left behind him ſo many Eminent Pieces. The Academy made choice of him in 1670. to ſupply the Vacancy of *M. de Racan*. This was he that wrote the Life of *Bernin*, and made the Panegyrick of St. *Roſe*. His Study was very Lovely and Curious. The other is the Ab-bot *Tallemant*, who dy'd the 16*th*. of this Month, in the 73*d*. year of his Age. He was Abbot of *Val Chreſtien*, and firſt Almoner to *Madame*. He has made ſome Tranſlations, and among others, one of *Plutarch*'s Lives. *Boileau* calls him in ſome meaſure the Inſipid Tranſlater of the French *Amiot*.

VIII. 'Tis ſome time ſince, that Abbot *Allaiſ* wrote a Letter to one of his Friends, wherein he obſerves, that the Man of *Lyon* with the ſha-king Wand was a Knave and a Cheat, and that he had been enforc'd to confeſs as much himſelf, after a full convincement. Since that, there have appear'd two Letters the one from the Palace of *Conde*, where that Fellow acted ſeveral Scenes; and the other from M. *Rubert*, the King's Proctor in the Seſſions-Houſe at *Paris*, directed to P. *Chavigny*, his Uncle, Aſſiſtant to the Father-General of the Oratory. The firſt Let-ter is a little too long; ſo that I ſhall only quote ſome Paſ-ſages.

'*Aimar* coming to *Paris*, by the Orders of Monſieur the Prince, 'His Highneſs ſent him to lodge at M. *Peira*'s, Houſe-keeper of the 'Palace of *Conde*, and after he had let him reſt for ſome days, he was 'deſirous to try what he could do. Now obſerve what Method he 'took. The firſt Tryal was made in a Study, where there was Mo-'ney in ſeveral places; what he did, not giving Content, he excus'd his 'Wand, by ſaying, That the Gold with which the Study was adorn'd, 'diſturbing his Wand, hinder'd it from acting; which gave an occaſi-'on to the making this other Tryal. Several Holes were order'd to be 'made in the Garden, into one of which Holes they put Silver, into

another

'another Gold, and both Gold and Silver into a third; Copper into a 'fourth, and Stones into a fifth. Now they were desirous to know 'whether he could distinguish the Metals by vertue of his Wand; 'but he was so far from doing that, that he fix'd upon the Hole 'where the Stones lay, and another time stopp'd at a Hole where there 'was nothing at all hid. The price of the two little Candlesticks, 'which was brought back to Madamoiselle *Conde*, put *Aimar* in some 'Reputation, but in regard they brought more then the Candlesticks 'were worth, and for that the Gold-smiths knew the just value, 'tis thought 'that he himself sent the Money. He was sent for to the Palace of '*Guise*, from whence something had been stolen. He caus'd his Wand 'to turn to the Court Cubboard, by reason of the Money; but ne-'ver turn'd toward a Flasket, that was full of Money, by reason it 'was cover'd. Perceiving a little Gilding at the bottom of a Stool, 'he also caused his Wand to turn, and would fain persuade the Stan-'ders by, that 'twas from that Gilding, that his Wand took its Mo-'tion. After that, he went into a Cabinet where all the Stools were 'Gilt, but cover'd over with Cloth to the very bottom of the Feet, 'but the Wand never stirr'd, no more then over a great Candlestick 'with Branches under which he stood, tho' he took no notice of it. 'Certain Trouts had been stoln out of a Pond at *Chantilli*, about Se-'ven years ago; and for the discovery of this Theft, *James Aimar* 'caus'd his Wand to turn upon a Peasant that he met by chance, 'and upon a Boy that had not liv'd at *Chantilli* above a Year. There 'are several Circumstances in every one of these Actions, but all to 'the Confusion of *James Aimar*. There are certain wicked Villains 'of a new sort, that are taken for honest People, that are in Confe-'deracy with *Aimar*. They give Information of the Ways and Roads, 'and by the Help of Grimaces, Gestures and Words, themselves cause 'the Wand to stop in such places as they please. But what I have to 'say to you upon this Point, shall be the Work of another Letter. 'I will only tell you for a Conclusion, that his Highness is very de-'sirous, that the Publick should be assur'd, for the undeceiving of 'the People, that *James Aimar*'s Wand is a pure Delusion and a Chime-'rical Invention. These were the very Words of Monsieur the Prince.

M. *Robert*'s Letter contains 10 Matters of Fact. 'I offer'd his 'Highness, says he, to undeceive him, to carry Him and *James* '*Aimar* together in Places where Men had been kill'd, and where 'Robberies had been committed Thereupon I had the Honour to at-'tend him into St. *Dennis*'s Street, to a place where a Watch-man of '*Paris* had been kill'd, by Persons that were afterwards carry'd to Pri-'son, and *James Aimar* walk'd over the Place two or three times with 'his Wand, which never stirr'd at all. To excuse himself, he said, 'That the Effects of the Wand never appear'd upon a Murder commit-'ted in heat of Blood, or in a drunken Quarrel, but only upon pre-

‹ meditated Murthers, cruelly committed with a Deſign to Rob; and, ‹ That in all ſorts of Crimes it forbore to wagg, where the Criminals had ‹ confeſſed the Fact, tho' they were not puniſh'd. However, that I might leave no room for any farther Scruple, I attended his Highneſs into *Harp-ſtreet*, to a Place where I knew a Robbery had been committed, at what time the Thief was taken in the manner, ſiez'd with the Goods about him, and carry'd to Gaol, and yet the Wand never turn'd, neither could *James Aimar* give any Reaſon for it.

Reflections upon Advice from *France*.

I. POſterity will hardly believe it to be within the Power of Invention to find out ſo many ways to get Money, as every Day *France* deviſes to maintain this War. Nor will ſucceeding Ages be leſs ſurpriz'd to conſider, That one of the Politeſt Nations in the World ſhould ſuffer her ſelf to be drein'd and exhauſted, without daring ſo much as to complain. For in ſhort, the French are moſt terribly oppreſs'd: The greateſt Number of the Inhabitants are reduc'd to utmoſt Miſery; and yet there is not one that does not ſtoop his Neck, and ſubmit to the Yoak, unleſs you accept the Poor of *Normandy*, and all their Anger too, terminates in a few Murmurings. *Charles* V. was wont to ſay, That the King of *France* were Sovereigns of a People, that ſuffer'd themſelves to be laden like Pack-Horſes. Such are the Effects of that deſpotick Government, which the Kings of *France* have been Maſters of, for many Years. The French acknowledge themſelves to be Slaves: But at the ſame time, they agree, that they ought to be ſo; and that their Monarchs, from the very moments that their Crowns are ſet upon their Heads, are Maſters of the Eſtates, and Lives of their Subjects. A Director, a Preacher, a Monk in Converſation, and in their Pulpits vent theſe Morals among 'em; and they believe 'em, or if their Brains are not ſo much out of Order in their Sculls to believe this Morality, at leaſt they make a ſhew of giving Credit to it. The great Ones are afraid of the *Baſtille*, the little Ones of the Galleys, and the Halter; and by this means it comes to paſs, that they accuſtom themſelves to wear their Shackles. I muſt confeſs, that the People are bound to aid and aſſiſt their Princes in ſuch Conjunctures and Extremities as *France* is now reduc'd to; but they ought not to be deſpoil'd of all: It was not ſo in the beginning. A Prince ought rather to renounce his own Glory, then reduce his People to utmoſt Penury and Beggary. I muſt confeſs, that by theſe dreinings and ſqueezings of his People, the King of *France* reſiſts a Potent League, which one would have thought, would preſently have ſwallow'd him up, and this Reſiſtance moſt certainly redounds very much to his own particular Honour: But his Honour is purchas'd at too dear a Rate. And when all is done, What a Chimera is Honour? and, What will become of this Chimera, when his People are no longer able

able to assist him? It would redound much more to his Honour to restore Tranquility and Plenty to his Subjects. The real Glory of a Prince, is the Welfare and Riches of the People whom he Governs; or rather, it is a Sovereign Law, which Princes are not permitted by Heaven to violate; *Salus Populi est suprema Lex.* By which Words we are to understand, not only the Preservation of the Lives of the People, but of their Trade, their Quiet, and their Interests.

The very Edict which Taxes Inn-keepers, and Entertainers of Lodgers, will bring into the King of *France*'s Coffers, several Millions. And in regard it extends to the very Cooks and Sutlers upon *Pont Neuf*, and consequently to all the rest in the Kingdom, it comprehends so great a Number of Persons, that an infinite Number of Families will be utterly Ruin'd. 'Tis to no purpose to pull down their Signs; for no body is to be dispenc'd with from paying the Tax assessed by the Council, tho' he leave off his Trade. These poor People might have a better Course to take, by quitting their Houses, and carrying off their Goods. But they have put a stop upon that, by ordering Commissioners to be sent about the Countries to take care that no body stirs. A Sutler must be a Sutler in spite of his Teeth —— *Sic volo, Sic jubeo* ——

II. The present Misery of *France* is a Thousand times worse then can be imagin'd. The Imposts with which the People are loaden, the scarcity and dearness of every Thing, and more especially, of that indispensable Thing call'd Belly-Timber, reduces the Kingdom to those insupportable Extremities, that 'tis a Wonder the Poor do not rise and tear support of their Lives out of the very Throats of the more wealthy sort. Such a Thing may well come to pass. The Murmurs of the People in *Normandy*, are no good Omens; nor is it fitting indeed, that the People should be starv'd to Death. 'Tis the whole Employment of the meaner sort to get their Livelyhood. No wonder then, that they murmur, that they cry out, and that at last they mutiny, when all that they labour for, grows dear, or begins to fail 'em altogether. The Emperor *Aurelian* was wont to say, That there was not a more pleasant, jolly, tractable People in the World, then the Romans, when their Bellies were full. The same is to be said of all other People. They can endure any thing but Hunger; and therefore rightly says *Plautus*, *Fames & mora Bilem in nasum concinnit.*

The Testimonies of a great Prince, and the Letter of one of the Chief Judges of the Sessions, are Proofs so strong against *James Aimar*, which none of those who gave Credit to the pretended Effects of the *magging Wand*, have dar'd to contradict. But that which demonstrates the Ridiculousness of those credulous Spirits is this, That there is hardly any one that will be convinc'd of his Folly. M. *Vallemont*, who has lately publish'd a Treatise, of the Occult Philosophy of the divining Wand, pretends to explain how the Dauphinate Curate might be deceiv'd by the Tryals which the Prince caus'd him to make, tho' really the *Wand* might be endu'd with Vertues, and Talents, which are

of

ſo vain-gloriouſly attributed to it. This ſort of Philoſophers, and your Unlockers of Prophecies, for they are People both of the ſame Stamp and Kidney, are a kind of Viſionaries, that will never be in the wrong, and who, altho' convinc'd of the Falſhood of the things which they publickly maintain, will be railing againſt Men of Senſe that will not vail Bonnet to their *Chimera's*, and giving them the Sardonick Title of High-flown Wits. M. *de Vallemont* is not aſham'd to ſhew his petty Animoſity in this Particular. *Let 'em have a Cure*, ſays he, *That while they aſpire to the Honour of being accounted High-flown Wits, they do not run the hazard of not being thought worthy the Appellation of* Rational. Now if in imitation of this Author, who ſtrives to drive the Nail of his Wit home in every Expreſſion, I were to return him a ſharp Reply, I would retort upon him, *That moſt commonly, they who would avoid the being accounted High-flown Wits, loſe themſelves among vulgar Notions and old Womens Fables, and get themſelves dignify'd with the Titles of groveling Dunces.*

They write from *Paris*, That the Treaſurer of the King's Houſehold is broke for Six Millions, and that the King has given him a Protection, to prevent his being Arreſted by his Creditors. Could he give the People a Protection from the Arreſts of Hunger and Famine, 'twould be an Act of far more Royal Charity. For to ſay Truth, Want, like the deſtroying Angel, ranges in all the Provinces of *France*.

Advice from *Spain*.

L. THE King and Queen of *Spain* have been ſomewhat ill diſpos'd, but they are now both in good Health. An extraordinary Council has lately been Aſſembl'd, upon ſome Diſpatches ſent from *Naples*, by reaſon of certain Differences between the Seats of the Nobility, and Cardinal *Cantelmi*. The Matter of Fact was this, *Giovanni di Magiſtres*, a Regiſter of Bank, and *Carlo Roſetti*, an Apothecary, being accus'd of ſeveral Capital Errors againſt the Catholick Faith, abjur'd 'em in the preſence of a numerous Aſſembly, and were Condemn'd to Ten years Impriſonment, and ſeveral Pennances. The Seats of the Nobility complain'd againſt this Proceeding, as being contrary to the Laws of the Kingdom; according to which, they who are convicted of Hereſies againſt Fundamental Articles, are to be deliver'd over to the Secular Power: and moreover they complain, that *C. Cantelmi*, who is Archbiſhop of *Naples*, has proceeded not in the Quality of an Ordinary, but as a Delegate from the Holy Office of *Rome*; which the Neapolitans never would acknowledge, building upon a Cuſtom, time out of mind, and upon the Letters of *Philip* II. and *Philip* IV. which have confirm'd it, and ordain'd, That the Inquiſition ſhall be exercis'd by Biſhops independant from that Tribunal. The Peoples

Advocate

Advocats drew up a Verbal of all the Articles upon which the Complaints of the Seats are grounded, but the Vice-Roy would not give it his Approbation. So that they are seeking after ways to terminate this Affair in a friendly manner. Seven hundred thousand Crowns have been remitted to the *Low-Countries*, and the last Courier from *Italy* carry'd Bills of Exchange to *Milan* for a Hundred thousand. A Hollander has covenanted with his Catholick Majesty to build him 40 Men of War in four Years, upon certain Conditions which are allow'd him. The Soldiers are every day marching for *Catalonia*; and 2000 Soldiers are embark'd at *Malaga*, to be landed in the same Province. *D. Juan Antoni d'Alvito*, and *D. Joseph de Haro*, have receiv'd their last Dispatches, in order to their going Envoys Extraordinary; the one to *Vienna*, the other to *Genoa*. There is a Report, That *D'Estrees* will sail toward *Roses* with his Squadron.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Spain*.

I. CArdinal *Cantelmi*, Archbishop of *Naples*, having acted in these Proceedings against the two Private Persons above-mention'd like a Deputy of the Holy Office, and not as Ordinary, 'tis an evident Demonstration that that same Prelate fain would introduce the Authority of the *Inquisition* into *Naples*. But the *Inquisition* is a Tribunal which the Neapolitans have all along abhorr'd. And if the King of *Spain* does but consider, that the Establishment of that Court which the Duke of *Alva* would have settl'd in the *Low-Countries*, was the real Cause of the Revolt of the fairest Provinces of that part of his Dominions from *Philip* II. he will bethink himself, more then once, of the Archbishop of *Naples*'s Design, before he gives way to it. Nevertheless, as I have observ'd in another place, 'tis said, that *Cantelmi* is a Person of great Prudence. However, who knows but that the wisest Men may be sway'd by their Passions and their Interests. The *Council of Trent* gives us an Account of a most terrible Sedition in *Naples*, upon *Don Ferdinand di Toledo*'s endeavouring to introduce the *Inquisition* into that Kingdom. The People ran about the Streets, crying out, *Long live the Emperor, and the Devil take the Inquisition*; and offer'd to put themselves under the Protection of the Emperour. This Sedition lasted from the End of *May* till the Middle of *July*, with the slaughter of above 300 Persons on both sides. And had the Emperor been ready to take the Advantage there had been an end of the Spanish Dominion in *Naples*. Which may serve as a Memorial to the King of *Spain*, That the introducing of the *Spanish Inquisition* into that Kingdom, is a *Noli me Tangere*, carefully to be avoided by the Spanish Monarchs.

Advice

Advice from *Poland* and the *North*.

I. HIs Majeſty of *Poland* has put an end to the Councils that were held for ſome Days upon different Affairs; but as yet we know not what Reſolutions were then taken. The Muſcovite Envoy has demanded, with repeated Importunities, that the Propoſals of the *Kan* of *Tartary*'s Embaſſador might be imparted to him, touching a ſeparate Peace with the Turks; but his Importunities have been little regarded. However, the *Kan*'s Embaſſadour does not ſeem to have loſt all his hopes of good Succeſs in his Negotiations; building upon this, That there appears no other way but a ſeparate Peace, to ſtop the Ravages which the Tartars commit upon the Frontiers of *Poland*. He threatens alſo, That they may repent of their not liſt'ning to him. In a word, The Report runs, That the Turks have a Deſign to beſiege the Fortreſs of *Heer Brant* with 20000 of the *Kan*'s Men, while Sultan *Noradin* makes a Diverſion in *Poland* with another numerous Army.

II. The Letters from *Copenhagen*, of the 9th. of this Month, tell us, That M. *Bonrepaux*, the French Embaſſador, is to make his publick Entry within 9 or 10 Days. The Prince of *Denmark* arriv'd in this City the 24th. of the laſt Month. 'Tis ſaid, That the Queen of *Denmark* having order'd the Prince to demand of the French King the Releaſe of all the Priſoners detain'd upon the ſcore of Religion, all the Solicitations of the Prince prov'd ineffectual; but that M. *Bonrepaux* has aſſur'd her Majeſty, that her Requeſts have ſince been granted.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Poland*, &c.

I. THE laſt Incurſion which the Tartars made into the Frontiers of *Poland*, prov'd ſo fatal to the People of that Commonwealth, that his Majeſty of *Poland* may well waver upon the Propoſals that are made him of a Separate Peace; and it will require a great Reſolution to ballance him between two tickliſh Extremes. 'Tis reckon'd, that in the laſt Invaſion the Enemy carry'd away above 50000 Perſons into Captivity. Nevertheleſs, when all things are ſeriouſly conſider'd, this Separate Peace can never be made. *Poland* by that means will ſecure her ſelf from one Enemy, and provoke another. The ſafeſt Courſe would be, to determine the Continuance of the War, and to ſend to the Frontiers an Army ſufficient to oppoſe the Incurſions of the Tartars. This the King would fain do, but the Grandees of *Poland* oppoſe it for the moſt part, and ſo the poor Frontiers ſuffer.

Helas! on voit que de tout tems
Les Petits en ſuffert des ſottiſes des Grands.

La Fontain. l. 2. fab. 25.

" ——————Thus, at all times we ſee
" The Little ſuffer, when the Great Ones diſagree.

Advice

Advice from *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

IT is plainly to be discern'd, That the Court of *France* does not believe the Report of Descent upon the French Coasts to be slighted: Otherwise there would be no need of mustering so many Forces together to guard 'em, which is a vast Charge to the Kingdom; nor of the Presence of the King's Brother, assisted by no less then three Marshals of *France*; which in a signal manner shews the Necessity of this Precaution, and the Certainty of the Enemies Fears.

Upon the 2d. of this Month the Parliament met, and was again prorogu'd by Commission till the 19th. of *September* next. Upon the 7th. of this Instant, the English Admirals with the great Ships came to an Anchor in St. *Helen's* Road, where they were soon after joyn'd by Lieutenant-Admiral *Allemond*, and the rest of the Fleet that lay at *Spithead*.

On the 19th. of this Month, in the Evening, His Majesty of *Great Britain* arriv'd at the Camp of *Dighem*, and took up his Head-Quarters in a House belonging to the Prince of *Taxis*, about Five Miles from *Brussels*, and One from *Vilvord*, where he found encamp'd about Twenty Battalians of Foot; most of the Cavalry and Dragoons being quarter'd in the Villages round about *Brussels*, by reason of the badness of the Weather. The Lord *Colchester* is made Major-General of His Majesty's Forces.

On the 2d. of this Month, one *Anderton*, a Printer, who kept a Private Press at *Hogsden*, in *May*, 1692. was Apprehended by the Messenger of the Press, in St. *James's-street*, with a Press and Letter, having liv'd there for above Three-quarters of a Year by the Name of *Williams*; and upon further Search, a great number of pernicious Pamphlets and Libels were found and seiz'd in the House of one *John Scudamore*, a Carpenter, and Roman-Catholick, near St. *James's*.

From *Scotland* we are given to understand, That the Parliament of that Nation being met upon the 25th. of the last Month, and taking into Consideration the Security of the Kingdom, Order'd, That a Fund should be rais'd sufficient for the Maintaining Four Regiments of Foot, and Two of Dragoons, for a Year and a half, over and above the present Standing Forces.

An Abstract of the Parliament of Scotland's *Answer to His Majesty's Gracious Letter.*

May it please Your Majesty,

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Lords and Commissioners of Shires and Burroughs, in Parliament Assembl'd, Acknowledge Your Majesty's Goodness, in Calling us together

the Third in the Parts about *Liege*. The King of *England* departed from *Breda*, the 22d. at Two a Clock in the Morning, in order to repair to the Army near *Bruſſels*: So that in few Days we may expect to underſtand ſomething that has been conceal'd from us all this while. The French go on with the Fortifications of *Furne*; but abandon *Courtray*. The 18th. the French paſs'd the *Rhine* above 50000 ſtrong, and threw themſelves before *Heidleberg*, and carry'd the Place, after an Attack of Three or Four Days; at what time their Malice was ſuch, that they put all to the Sword that appear'd in Arms. But the greateſt part of the Soldiers, with the Governour, retir'd to the Caſtle, where they had ſo much reſpit, as to Surrender upon a Capitulation. The Next Month will furniſh us with more Matter to enlarge upon this Subject.

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FINIS.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE,

OR, The HISTORICAL and POLITICAL

Monthly Mercury,

Giving an Account of all the Publick and Private

OCCURRENCES,

Civil, Eccleſiaſtical and Military, that are moſt Conſiderable in every COURT:

The Intereſts of Princes, their Pretentions, and Intrigues, &c.

For the Month of *June*, 1693.

With Political *Reflexions* upon every State.

VOL. IV.

To be continued Monthly from the Original publiſhed at the *HAGUE*, by the Authority of the States of *Holland*, and *West-Friesland*.

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Licenſed,

June 1ſt.
1693.

Char. Heron.

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THE

Hiſtorical and Political *MERCURY*:

For the Month of *June*, 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

THE Difficulties that have retarded the Accommodation of the Biſhops of *France*, are not yet remov'd; nor is there any other likelihood but that it will be ſtill a long time before they are determin'd. The 18th. of the laſt Month, a Private Conſiſtory was held, wherein ſeveral Churches were Propos'd and Preconiz'd; but there was not a Syllable concerning thoſe of *France*, whoſe Accommodation depends upon the Anſwer which is expected from *Paris*, concerning a new Project that has been drawn up at *Rome* by Father *Segneri*, the Jeſuite. This Project is the Preſident or Draught of a Letter which is to be written to the Pope by the Prelats that were preſent at the Aſſembly in 1682. and conſented to the Four Propoſitions, and to what was reſolv'd touching the *Regale*. 'Tis requir'd from 'em by this Draught or Preſident, that they declare and affirm, That their Intentions were always far remote from determining any thing to the Prejudice of the Apoſtolick See, and againſt the Right of the Churches; That nevertheleſs, they hold *Whatever may be cenſur'd to have been determin'd or reſolv'd on to the Contrary, as if it had never been done.* The Terms are ſo Eſſential upon this Matter, that it will be much better to ſet 'em down, ſuch as they are, in Latin, tho' what we have already ſaid be the real ſence. *Sanctitati Veſtræ*, &c. *Pro certo aſſerimus, alienum ſemper à mente noſtra fuiſſe, aliquid in præjudicium ſedis Apoſtolicæ decernere, vel quod Contra Eccleſiarum jura ſit deliberare. Quicquid tamen in iiſdem Comitiis in præjudicium ejuſdem Apoſtolica ſedis decretum cenſeri potuit, pro non decreto habemus: Et quicquid Contra jura earundem Eccleſiarum pro non deliberato pariter habemus, & habendum eſſe declaramus.*

Now in regard the Act of Submiſſion of the Biſhops of *France* appear'd of a ſuddain in Form according to the Project of this Draught, they were not over-ſatisfied with it at *Verſailles*. Some Letters tell us, That the Pope is reſolv'd not to come to any Accommodation but upon thoſe

Terms, and that *France* on the other ſide, is not willing to let that Clauſe paſs, *Whatever may be thought to have been determin'd to the Prejudice of the Apoſtolick See*; tho' they are willing to let it go thus: *If any thing were acted contrary to the Authority of the Holy See*: Which would leave the Right which they pretend to at *Rome*, and which his Holineſs is bound to uphold, in a very dubious uncertainty. But the laſt News from *Rome* imports, That the French Biſhops are willing to agree to the word *Quicquid*, *Whatever*; That they are reſolv'd to inſert it, and that they have accepted the firſt Clauſe of the Project, by which, under General Terms, it is demanded, That the Four Propoſitions which are contrary to the Authority of the Pope, be Condemn'd; but that they have not as yet accepted the Second, which concerns the Rights of the Churches not liable to the *Regale*. Nevertheleſs, 'tis believ'd they will paſs this Project in the ſame words as it is drawn up.

'Tis the general Diſcourſe, That Cardinal *d'Eſtrees* will retire from the Court of *Rome*, according to the Orders which he has receiv'd from that of *France*. He has alſo prepar'd all things ready for his Departure, and threatens every day to be gone. However it be, as hot and as earneſt as the French Cardinals were before for the Concluſion of this Affair, now they ſeem to be as cool in the Proſecution of it: Nevertheleſs, 'tis ſaid, That under-hand they are ſtill labouring to find out ſome Expedient.

II. The Poor receive every day new Favours from the Pope: He has beſtow'd upon 'em 10000 Crowns, accrewing from a Vacant Employment. And upon this Occaſion Signior *Giori* has order'd a Medal to be Coin'd in honour of his Holineſs, to ſhew the Care which he takes of the Neceſſitous. On the one ſide is repreſented the Palace of St. *John di Laterano*, and the Pope's Effigies on the other. The Pope has made a Donation of this Palace to the Hoſpital, which he has Erected, by a Deed in Writing, deſiring that it may be employ'd to no other Uſe. 'Tis reckon'd that this Hoſpital, the Bull for the Erection and Foundation of which has been already ſet up in all the Publick Places of the City, enjoys at preſent a Revenue of Five and twenty Thouſand Crowns a Year by the Liberality of the Holy Father. But all his Liberality is not ſufficient to Captivate the greateſt part of the poor People, who prefer Beggary before Confinement, inſomuch that Thirty run away in a Day. Which has forc'd the Pope to build Priſons in this Palace, for the reſtraint of thoſe that will not be ſubject to the Diſciplins of the Houſe.

III. Prince *Chriſtian Auguſtus* of *Saxon Zeits*, had his Audience, in order to take his leave of the Pope, who gave his Benediction to all of his Train, and ſent him a noble Preſent, with ſeveral *Bleſt Heads*, *Roſaries*, *Agnus Dei*'s, and ſuch-like Trinkets of Catholick Devotion. The next day he departed in order to his Return for *Germany*, taking the way of *Florence*; with a Deſign to return into *Italy*, ſo ſoon as he has ſettl'd his Affairs at Home.

IV. There has been a Review of the Soldiers that are to be Embark'd upon the Eccleſiaſtical Galleys, which are preparing here to put to Sea with

with all ſpeed, with Orders to joyn the Galleys of *Malthe* in *Sicily*, and ſo Sail away together for the *Levant*. The Men which they are to Tranſport, and who will be Embark'd at the beginning of this Month, are to be Commanded by Signior *Manaldi*, who has been declar'd General of the Forces on Board the Galleys. The Abbot *Stein*, an Iriſh-man, has been Conſecrated Biſhop of *Cork* in *Ireland*, by Cardinal *Janſon*, aſſiſted by two Engliſh Biſhops. This Ceremony was perform'd in the Church of St. *Iſidore*, which is the Church belonging to that Nation. They talk of a Bull juſt ready to ſee the Light, no leſs conſiderable then that of the Nipotiſm. They diſcourſe alſo of making a New Reformation of the Calender in imitation of that which was made in the Year 1582. under Pope *Gregory*. To which purpoſe, the Pope makes uſe of the Queen of *Sweden*'s Aſtrologer; tho' he intends alſo to have the Approbation of Divines and Profeſſors, whom he has order'd to be conſulted already upon this Affair.

V. The Minds of the People are ſtill very much incens'd at *Naples* againſt the Inquiſition, which had like to have caus'd very great Diſorder. The Viceroy, who has carry'd himſelf very Prudently all along in this Affair, has conſented to the Union of the Tribunals of the Nobility, touching the Differences between the Nobility; finding that the Deputies had ſeveral times Proteſted againſt the Violence that had been offer'd 'em in hindering 'em to deliberate, according to the uſual Form, upon an Affair wherein they had a Joint and Common Intereſt. After that, they Aſſembl'd, and there was a Reſolution taken, That two Ambaſſadors ſhould be ſent to *Rome* in the Name of the City, to repreſent the Reaſons which incited 'em to complain of a Deſign that has a long time been carrying on, to introduce the Authority of the Inquiſition, independently exercis'd by Ordinaries, to the Prejudice of the Privileges of the City and Kingdom.

The Pope, who would willingly find a way to bring this Affair to ſome Accommodation, has caus'd ſeveral particular Congregations to Aſſemble upon this Occaſion: but no Medium as yet can be found out. The Nobility and People demand the Removal of Cardinal *Cantelmi*, their Archbiſhop, and there is a certain Writing ſent from *Naples*, that flies about *Rome*; wherein it is pretended, That that ſame Prelate ought to be look'd upon as a ſuſpected Perſon in reſpect of the Crown of *Spain*, and conſequently in reference to the City, in regard he gives himſelf out to be ſome way nearly related to King *James*, who is devoted to the Intereſt of his Catholick Majeſty's Grand Enemy: And under this pretence, they inſiſt upon the Removal of the Cardinal. 'Twas given out, that his Eminency would be made Legate of *Bologna*, to diſengage him from the Neapolitan Combuſtions: But ſince we underſtand that he will not quit his Archbiſhoprick. We underſtand from that Country, that the Earthquake is ſtill felt in *Calabria* and *Sicily*, not without ſome Damage; but more eſpecially at *Catana*, ſo that the Inhabitants have been conſtrain'd to retire into the Country under Hutts and Tents. The Spaniſh Fleet is

provided

provided with all things neceſſary, and in a Condition to ſet Sail; but the Day for their putting to Sea was not fix'd upon the 27th. of the laſt Month.

VI. The 29th. of *April*, the Duke of *Venice* repair'd to the Ducal Church of St. *Mark*, accompany'd with the Nuncio, and other Miniſters, and a great Number of Senators. The next day he went on Board the *Bucentaure*, where he perform'd the uſual Ceremony of eſpouſing the Sea, according to the Annual Cuſtom. This magnificent Veſſel was attended by two Galleys, ſeveral Galliots, and a great number of other Barks, all magnificently adorn'd. Upon his Return, there was a great Banquet in the Duke's Palace. The 24th. of the laſt Month was reſolv'd upon in the Council of the *Pregradi*, for the Duke's departure. This Council is the Senate where all the Authority of the Senate reſides; and by the way, the Name of *Pregradi* is given to the Senate of *Venice*, by reaſon, that in regard it was never formerly aſſembl'd but upon Extraordinary Occaſions, the Principal Citizens were ſent to, and deſir'd to meet there, when any Important Affair deſerv'd their Extraordinary Conſultation. At the ſame time this Council order'd the Ceremonies of the Departure after a moſt Splendid and Pompous manner; and we ſhall endeavour to give a Relation of it the next Month. The Ceremony is already over; but the Departure is defer'd by reaſon of the bad Weather. There are two Galiots appointed for the Service of his Serenity, and two others for the Senators that will accompany him. Three Gallies that were expected from *Iſtria*, arriv'd here ſometime ſince, and are joyn'd with two others to the Admiral Galley, which the Duke went aboard on, the day that he Embark'd, and from whence he was afterwards carried aboard the *Bucentaure*, to receive the Complements of the Senate and Foreign Miniſters: The Senate alſo nam'd Four Noblemen who are appointed for the Army. His Serenity nam'd Signior *Franceſco Morcenigo* for his Lieutenant-General; the ſame who was formerly General of the *Levant Iſlands*. 'Tis thought that the Count of *Trautmandorff* will be General of the Forces that are to be put aſhore. A great number of the Nobility are alſo gone Voluntiers.

VII. The Marquis of *Leganez* has ſiez'd upon ſome of the Rents of the Genoeſes in *Milan*. The Vice-Roy of *Naples*, has alſo done the ſame; having declar'd, That he will detain the Value of the Summs which the Emperor's Commiſſioners demand for the Contributions which the Genoeſes would fain exempt themſelves from paying. The Vice-Roy of *Sicily*, has carry'd it alſo a little higher: For he has ſiez'd upon all the Effects of the Genoeſe Merchants, and other private Perſons, with Prohibitions to the Bankers, to pay the Summs which they owe 'em: or to diſcharge any Letters of Exchange upon their Accompt. Five Galleys of the Duke of *Turſis*'s Squadron, arriv'd at *Genoa* the 6th. of the laſt Month, with 500 Spaniſh Soldiers, which were taken a-board at *Naples*, and are deſign'd for *Milanois*. 'Tis thought, that the Accommodation for his Contributions, is concluded with the Duke of *Modena*.

VIII. The

VIII. The Duke of *Savoy* took the *Quinquina* sometime since; and after he had made use of this Remedy, had never any more Fits of his Ague. His Royal Highness now keeps his Court at *Quiers*. However, there is a Council erected at *Turin*, for the dispatch of part of the Affairs, during the absence of his Royal Highness, consisting of the Marquis of St. *Thomas*, the President *Provana*, Count *Benso*, and the General of the *Finances*. The Savoyards are Encamp'd at *Carignan*, where the Germans, and Spaniards, are forthwith to join 'em. Some French Troops are arriv'd in *Pragnela*, which are to Encamp all along the Valley of *Perosa*. The French threaten to attack the Vaudois, who are preparing to give 'em the best Welcome they can. In the mean time, *Catinat* labours to repair the Citadel of *Perosa*, and has caus'd *Fenestrella* to be Palisado'd. The Propositals which the Nuncio made at *Turin*, for a particular Truce, or a Suspension of Arms in *Italy*, have not had that Success, with which *France* flatter'd her self; in regard the Duke of *Savoy* continues firmly resolv'd not to separate himself from the Interests of the Confederates, notwithstanding the advantageous Propositals that have been made him: So that in all probability they will soon take the Field, and fall into Action in those Quarters. The Confederates are to have Three Bodies of an Army; the one Commanded by his Royal Highness, the Second by a German General, and the Third by Duke *Schomberg*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

THough the French Cardinals seem not to shew any great Eagerness to terminate the Differences still remaining between the Court of *Rome*, and that of *France*, certain it is however, that there is nothing which they more carefully desire, and that underhand, they make it their whole Business to find out Expedients that may satisfie both Courts. But, that's the Philosophers Stone that buries their Invention. If the Court of *Rome* would pursue her real Interests, which are to abate nothing of her Pretensions, in reference to the Authority of the Holy See, or the *Regale*, she is too Politick willingly to take for good Payment Words that signifie nothing, or such as speak not Home to the Purpose, and the Court of *France* is too Haughty to gratifie her with such a favour of too much Condescention, and Suit for Pardon, unless she sees her self, by Force constrain'd to it. Signor *Segneri*'s Formulary, is variously discoursed of. Some say, That nothing can be more precise, more exact, and less equivocal, or subject to the Admission of a double Sence: Others are of Opinion, That the Terms of it are so general, that in case of any Dispute hereafter, every body may apply it as he pleases, in favour of his own Interests. For which Reason it is, that most People believe the French will let it go as it is, out of a Design which the King of *France* has conceiv'd in his Mind, to procure from the Pope full

Power

Power to alienate the Sixth Part of the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues of his Kingdom, to alleviate the preſſing Neceſſities of this War. In a word, do but mind it never ſo little, and you will find, that in this ſame Draught, or Preſident, there is not any formal and particular Recantation of what was acted, either in part, or in the whole, againſt the Authority of the See of *Rome*; and that the Satisfaction which is given to his Holineſs, is no more then a Satisfaction in a ſpacious Garb of outward Appearance, and envelop'd in certain Terms, that any Man may turn it, and wind it, and make it ſignifie whatever he pleaſes himſelf.

VI. The moſt magnificent Ceremony that is to be ſeen at *Venice*, is the Solemnity of the Dukes Eſpouſing the Sea, upon Aſcenſion Day. The Nobility ſets forth, in great Pomp, out of the Palace, to go a-board the *Bucentaure*, which is brought for that purpoſe near the Columns of St. *Mark*. The *Bucentaure* is a moſt moſt ſumptuous, and ſtately Building, longer then a Galley, and as high as a Firſt Rate Ship, but without either Maſt, or Sail. The *Chiorme*, or thoſe that Row it, ſit under a Bridge, over which is rais'd an Arch of Joiners Work, all Carv'd and Gilded within-ſide, which runs along from one end to the other, and which is ſupported on all ſides with a great Number of Figures; the Third row of which, that ſuſtains the ſame Covering in the middle, forms a double Gallery gilded all over, and ſurrounded on every ſide with Benches, on which the Senators ſit that are preſent at the Solemnity. The farther end, next the Poop, is Semi-circular, with a little Encloſure rais'd about half a Foot, in the middle of which ſits the Duke, having about him the Pope's Nuncio, the Foreign Embaſſadors, and Miniſters, and the Counſellors of the Signiory.

This ſumptuous Pile is no leſs Magnificent without, then within-ſide. It is all gilt as low as the Water, and cover'd with Crimſon Damask, border'd with a Gold Fringe, and Curtains of the ſame on every ſide. So ſoon as it puts off from the Piazza of St. *Mark*, the Cannon are diſcharg'd, and their loud Peals of Thunder are accompany'd with the more merry Sounds of Trumpets and Hautboys, and other Inſtruments of Muſick, while the Stately *Bucentaure* moves ſlowly forward, attended by all the Gallies at that time in Port, ſeveral Galiots and Barks richly trimm'd, and four or five thouſand Gondola's. In this Poſture they Row out one or two Leagues into the Sea, according as the Weather ſerves. Then the Muſitians Sing certain *Motietts*, and the Patriarch who follows in a great Bark Bleſſes the Sea, at what time the *Bucentaure* preſenting him with her Poop, the Backſtay of the Duke's Seat is taken away, or rather let down; and then the Duke receiving from the Maſter of the Ceremonies a ſmooth Gold Ring, throws it over the Steerage into the Sea; after he has firſt pronounc'd theſe words; *We marry you our Sea, in token of the real and perpetual Dominion we have over you.* After which, they throw Flowers and ſweet-ſcented Herbs over-board into the Sea, as it were to Crown the Bride. The Ceremony being ended, they go to hear Maſs in the Church

Church of St. *Nicholas* upon the *Lido*, which is said by the Patriarch and so they return to the Palace, where the Duke treats the Senators, and other Grandees.

'Tis said, That Pope *Alexander* III. instituted this Ceremony, in testimony of his Acknowledgment to the Republick, for protecting him against the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, and this too, after a Victory gain'd at Sea over *Otho*, the Emperor's Son. The Pope, after this Victory, at what time *Otho* was taken Prisoner, went to embrace the Duke who Commanded in Person, and presenting him the Ring which he wore, told him withal, *That the Sea, upon which the Venetians were so Powerful, ought to be no less subject to 'em, then a Wife to a Husband.* Some there are, who look upon this to be a Fable, though it be attested by several Historians: But however it be, they who imagine that the Right of Sovereignty which the Venetians have acquir'd over the Adriatick Gulph, has no other Foundation then the pretended Donation of *Alexander* III. are, questionless, deceiv'd, and take that which is the only *Symbolum* for the Thing which they would have signify'd by it, as the Marquis of St. *Didier* has very well observ'd in his *City and Republic of* Venice.

VIII. How potent soever the Enemy may be, that has begun this War, it is easie to see, That the Union of the Confederates puts him to more Trouble, then he gives them Disturbance by the Force of his Arms, notwithstanding all his Industrious laying hold of all Opportunities to divide 'em, either by the Advantageous Offers which he makes 'em separately, or by performing some signal Exploit, to disconcert, and put out of Order, the Springs, and Hinges of the League. One would have thought this Winter, That all the whole Weight of the War, would have fallen upon the Duke of *Savoy*; and that he, seeing himself environ'd with so many Armies, and attack'd beside by Sickness, would have been constrain'd at length to have listen'd to Propositals of a Peace, or Truce. But as much weaken'd as he was by the Obstinacy of his Disease, and by so many frequent Relapses, his Courage never bow'd under the Threats, and his Prudence always surmounted the Policy, and Artifices of his Enemies. He knew how to dispell the Tempest, which at present threatens *Germany*, and the *Low-Countries*, where the most dangerous Thunder-showers of the War are like to fall. But how numerous soever the Enemies Force may be, they were there also constrain'd to Combat the Strength of the Union, and every Thing is sav'd by supporting it in the Course of a War, which exhausts the Enemy proportionably to his Efforts, and which in the main, is less ponderous, and burthensome to the Confederates, then the Yoak which he has endeavour'd to put upon their Necks. He has only hitherto suffer'd us to see the Lure of a false Peace, more dangerous then the War, because he has not renounc'd his Hopes of dividing the Confederates, to disarm, and vanquish 'em the more easily. So that there is no other way but by depriving him of that Hope, by a firm and constant Union, which hitherto his Royal Highness has inviolably observ'd, that we must

expect to obtain a true and real Peace. For not to flatter our ſelves, every particular Peace that *France* endeavours to make, would be the Ruine of thoſe that ſhould ſeparately embrace it; and particularly of the Duke of *Savoy*, whoſe Country lies within the reach of all the Attacks of *France*, when ever the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhould think it convenient to quarrel with him.

Advice from *Turky*, and *Germany*.

ALL the Letters from *Conſtantinople*, and *Adrianople*, confirm the depoſing of the Grand Viſir: So that it is a piece of News, of which there is no longer any Queſtion to be made. Three Days before the degrading this Miniſter, the Embaſſadors from *England*, and *Holland*, had had a Conference with him, and with the Mufti; but the Anſwer which they expected to their Propoſals, was delay'd by Reaſon of the Change that happen'd at the Port. Nor is it known, as yet, what ſort of Man this new Viſir is, more eſpecially, whither or no he be devoted to the Intereſts of *France*. However, there is no doubt but he will obſerve quite contrary Methods to his Predeceſſor, and that the Accident, which has ſo lately happen'd, may be a fair Inducement to him, to make him liſten to Peace, unleſs the Turks ſhould have ſome extraordinary Advantages this Campaign, of which there is but very ſlender probability. Their Army is nothing near ſo numerous as was reported. 'Tis true, it has been impoſſible hitherto, to know the real Condition of their Strength; but we are convinc'd, that their Number is not very great, and that the new Viſir, who endeavours all that lies in his Power to Muſter together Men enow to attempt ſome Enterprize, or to oppoſe the Deſigns of the Imperialiſts, meets with many Delays, and great Difficulties, hardly to be ſurmounted. In ſhort, as yet we hear of no Motion of the Ottoman Army, that threaten'd to Attack *Peter-Waradin*; and to make themſelves Maſters of *Titoul*. 'Tis true, That ſome Turks having croſs'd the *Teiſſe*, had pillag'd, and burnt ſome Villages, and had endeavour'd to put in Proviſions into ſome Places, which they were afraid of; but their Parties have been ſo often defeated, that now they make but very few Inroads. As for their ſeeming Preparations to ſit down before ſome conſiderable Town, we have found, that they had no deſire to attempt any Action of ſignal Moment: At leaſt, it is certain they have laid a-ſide all thoughts of *Peter-Waradin*, and that their Saiques are return'd to *Belgrade*. And that which compleats their Confuſion is this, that the Kan of *Tartary*, excuſes his Marching with his Men into *Hungary*, as being afraid of being invaded by the Muſcovites.

'Tis certain, that the Imperialiſts are in a better Condition to aſſail the Turks, then the Ottomans to attack the Imperialiſts: And had it not been for the continual Rains that fell in the Spring, which made the Roads almoſt impaſſable, the Army Commanded by *General Heuſler*, would

would have attacked both *Guila*, and *Jeno*. However, notwithstanding the difficulties of the Ways, and the Inundations of the Rivers, the Letters from *Vienna* of the 23d. of the last Month tell us, That he was already advanc'd very near the first of those places with a considerable Body: And others of the 30th. That he had invested *Jeno*. They likewise add, That he was already become Master of some of the Suburbs, and only stay'd for the Cannon and Bombs to lay formal Siege to the place. As for the Siege of *Bihats*, which was resolv'd upon, the Duke of *Croy* sent the Emperor word, That at the Conference which he had had with the States of *Stira*, it was thought requisite to deferr it; and the Resolution was approv'd at the Court of *Vienna*. But 'tis very probable, that so soon as the Duke of *Croy*, who has been very ill, shall have perfectly recover'd his Health he will proceed in his Design of making himself Master of that Town. There is also great likelyhood, that if General *Heusler* has good Success in the Sieges of *Guila* and *Jeno*, that he will march directly to *Temeswaer*, though the Infidels have supply'd it with good store of Ammunition and Provision, if we may give credit to the News that comes from *France*. That which may be assur'd, is this, That the Turks are less afraid for that place, then for the two other; and that the Hussars belonging to the Garrison of *Segeden*, have burnt the Bridge which the Turks had laid over the River of *Themes*, to make good a Communication between *Temeswaer* and *Belgrade*.

The Inundations of the Rivers have much retarded hitherto the March of the Imperial Forces; but since the Ways are become a little better then they were, the Emperor's grand Army draws together at *Mohats*, where the Brandenburghers and Brunswickers are expected every day. The Regiments of the States of the *Lower Austria*, that lay at *Vienna*, were embark'd for *Hungary* the 24th. of the last Month. The Recruits that are compleated, march forthwith the same way; whither also they are hastning all sorts of necessary Ammunition. The Admiral of the *Danaw* Fleet has receiv'd Orders to ply towards the *Drave*, for the Security of the Convoys; and the Vice-Admiral is every day expected with a Supply of Seamen from *Holland*, *Hamborough* and *Venice*. If the Duke of *Croy* continues indispos'd, the Command of the Army in *Hungary* will be conferr'd upon Prince *Eugenius* of *Savoy*, as some Letters say; and General *Chauvet* may be made Choice of to serve under him, by reason of some Scruples which the Elector of *Saxony* makes about the Command of the Army upon the *Rhine*. But this News comes from a suspected Place.

Count *Guy de Staremberg* has been recall'd out of *Germany*, to serve against the Infidels, and is already arriv'd at *Vienna*. They have built a Bridge of Boats upon the *Danaw*, near *Esseck*; and they are still at work upon the Fortifications of *Peter Waradin*. The 23d. of *May*, Mr. *Turci*, Counsellor of the Imperial Court, departed from *Vienna* for *Rome*, where he has Orders to negotiate some Affairs of great Importance. The Bishop of *Passaw* has desired to be excus'd, for not accepting the Embassie to his Holiness;

and Count *Mansfeild* is appointed in his Place. Mr. *Forſtner*, Comiſſary at War, lately concluded an Agreement with the Regency of the States of *Bavaria*, for 4000 Recruits which had been rais'd for his Electoral Highneſs; and the ſame States have granted the Subſidy which was demanded of 'em by their Prince. The 7th. of the laſt Month, the Prince Electoral ſet forth from *Vienna*, in order to his being conducted to *Munich*. And two days before, the Obſequies of Prince *Philip William* of *Newburgh* were ſolemniz'd in the Church of the Gray Friers, in the preſence of their Imperial Majeſty's, and the King of the *Romans*. The ſame Day in the Evening, the Emperor, with all the Court, ſet forward for *Laxemburgh*, where they ſtill remain to divertiſe themſelves, and to enjoy the Pleaſures of the Summer Seaſon.

The Menaces of the French, to paſs the *Rhine*, and attack *Heidelberg*, have been but too unfortunately put in Execution. Their Army which was drawn together in *Little Holland*, was compos'd of 44 Battalians, and 112 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons; and they took along with 'em a great Train of Artillery, Bombs and Carcaſſes, which were carry'd in 200 Boats, with Ammunition requiſite. Theſe Forces croſs'd the *Rhine* the 16th. and 17th. of *May*, over two Bridges built at *Philipſburgh*. So ſoon as the Imperialiſts had notice of this Motion, General *Thongen* was diſpatch'd away to the Garriſon, to exhort 'em to make a good Defence; and to advertize 'em at the ſame time, That all things were preparing for their Relief. He arriv'd in the Place the 16th. or 17th. at Night; and entring into the Town without being perceiv'd by the Centinel, he went to the Governor, to complain of the little Care that was taken of a Place that was threaten'd and ready to be attack'd by the French. The Officer that Commanded the Guard was lay'd by the heels, and General *Thongen* gave Order for a vigorous Defence; and aſſur'd both the Garriſon and Townſmen, That the Prince would ſend a Re-inforcement into the City: which reviv'd the Courage of the Inhabitants, who were not a little caſt down, to find themſelves in no capacity to make reſiſtance. The ſame day they receiv'd Advice, That the French had paſs'd the *Rhine*: And they that brought the Intelligence, added, That they were about 50000 ſtrong; and that they had a deſign to march directly for *Heilbron*, to fall upon the Prince of *Baden*, who, as they well knew, was not in a Condition to give 'em Battle: That after that, they reſolv'd to attack *Heidelbergh*, which they were in hopes to carry by Storm; and thence to march directly for *Mayence*, and Beſiege that City. But ſoon after, they were inform'd that this News was falſe; That they bent their March ſtreight forward for *Heidelbergh*, and that their Head-Quarters were at *Rorbach*. In ſhort, Upon the 18th. the French Army encamp'd at *Root*, whence they ſet forward, divided into two Bodies. *De Lorges* and *Choiſeul* croſs'd the firſt Mountains with 30000 Men, to oppoſe the Prince of *Baden*; the Marquis of *Chamilli*, with 20000, came before *Heidelbergh*, and inveſted the Palace. *M. de Melac* poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Hills on this ſide the *Neckar*, with 12 Batta-

Battalions, and 500 Dragoons; and being poſted above the Caſtle, took in a Redoubt, which gave them an opportunity to batter the back-part of the Works of the Town. Preſently they rais'd a Battery of ſix Pieces of Cannon on the other ſide of the *Neckar*, and the Marquis of *Chamilli* prepar'd to open the Trenches on that ſide next the Front of the Works of Earth belonging to the Suburbs of *Spire*, which the Brigade of *Picardy* was commanded to undertake. Upon the 18th. there was great Diſorder and Confuſion in the City. They who could make their Eſcapes, provided for themſelves; and that which happen'd more unluckily, at a time when Union was abſolutely neceſſary, the Soldiers and the Townſmen were at variance about the Money which was called in, and which they would have go current again. The ſame day they ſent an Expreſs for the Troop of *D'Armſtadt*, to advance and cover the Place; and the 19th. Colonel *Schonbeck* arriv'd, and ſent in word, That his Regiment was advanc'd as far as *Nekargen*. Upon which, Orders were given to let 'em in: but the Townſmen, who were incens'd againſt the Soldiers, oppos'd their Entrance. And they were ſtill in this Tumult and Confuſion, when *Melac* ſeiz'd upon the Redoubt before-mention'd, which was the 20th. Preſently he let fie ſome ſome Pieces of Cannon upon the Town; but finding no return of any Shot from thence, he began to believe that the Garriſon thought themſelves in no danger, and that the private Correſpondencies of the French in the City were diſcover'd. The 21ſt. the whole Army being advanc'd, the Governor was ſummon'd to Surrender; but the Beſiegers not having receiv'd any favourable Anſwer, they began to play ſmartly with their Cannon. Upon which the Beſieged finding themſelves preſs'd and ſurrounded with Batteries, quitted the reſt of the Suburbs, and the Enemy purſu'd 'em to the very Gates, which they ſhut: But the Granadiers of *Picardy* hew'd 'em down in a moment with their Axes, and drave the Beſieged to the very Gates of the Caſtle; which they ſhut with ſo much haſte, that they left above 600 of their own Soldiers to the Mercy of the Enemy, who were all put to the Sword. In all this Action the French loſt but 20 Men, among whom was one Captain. The Governor of the Caſtle fearing the ſame Deſtiny with that of the Town, ſent a Capuchin with Propoſitions to *de Lorges*, wherein he demanded to inform the Prince of *Baden* of his Condition: But the Capuchin could obtain no Favour of that kind. Then new Propoſals were made, which were as little hearken'd to: Nay, ſo far was *de Lorges* from that, that he began to prepare for an Aſſault; ſo that the Governor finding himſelf in danger to be taken by Storm, accepted the Capitulation, ſuch as the French had offer'd him; only, That he would not deliver one Gate till the next Morning. The Garriſon march'd out the 23d. to the number of 1300 Men, 2 Pieces of Cannon, and 12 Waggons laden with Baggage. The whole was convoy'd, according to the Capitulation, to *Wimpſel*, between four and five Leagues from *Hailbron*; and General *Heidſdorf*, Commander of the Place, went away to the Prince of *Baden*'s Army.

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The Garrison was no sooner gone out, but they began to demolish and burn both the Castle and City; and they compleated what they had begun in the last Invasion of the *Palatinate*; so that the City of *Heidelburgh* is no more then an Enclosure of Rubbish and Ruins. They drove out the greatest part of the Inhabitants also, after they had stript 'em naked, sparing neither Age nor Sex. They took out of the two great Magazines which they preserved, all the Meal, which they sent to *Philipsburgh*, and loaded 600 Waggons with the best Goods which they found in the Houses of the more wealthy sort of Burghers, and set fire to all the rest which they could not carry away. They found in the place 40000 Pound of Powder, great store of Grenado's and Bombs, 12 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 10 of Iron, a Bridge of Copper, 10000 pound weight of Lead, and good store of Wine. The Capuchins were in hopes that the Forces of the Most Christian King would have spar'd their Church and their Covent. But notwithstanding all the Prayers and Importunities of those good Fathers, their Church was no better us'd then the Churches of the Lutherans and Calvinists, or rather, then the whole City, which, excepting some few Houses, is utterly reduc'd to Ashes. 'Twould be a difficult thing to enumerate or describe all the Barbarities and Cruelties which the French committed in that place. So far from sparing the Palace where the Dutchess of *Orleans* was born, and the Churches of the Catholicks, that they had no Respect, nor Veneration for the Tombs of the Electors, whose Bones they flung about, and carry'd away the Lead of the Coffins where they lay embalm'd; violating that same last Sanctuary which Death has render'd Sacred among all Nations, and for which the preceding Wars had all along had an awful regard.

We understand from *Hailbron*, that some Officers have been seiz'd, whose Conduct is suspected to have been guilty of Treachery. In a word, All Men were surpriz'd at the sudden Surrender of the Place, which seems to have been rather deliver'd up then defended, as being taken in less then 20 Hours after the Trenches were open'd. The same Letters add, That General *Heidesdorf* is not exempted from Suspicion of foul Play, and that he has been already Examin'd by a Council of War. Every body is convinced that the French held private Correspondencies in this City, as well as at *D'Armstat*, which was discover'd by a Spy who was taken and hang'd.

After the Taking, if it may be so call'd, of this Town, and the terrible Prosecution of their good Success, the French have made no other Attempts, though the Report ran, That they were upon their March to attack *Mayence* and *Frankfort*; which so dreadfully allarum'd those two Cities, that whole Families forsook their Habitations. There was also another Report, That they were resolv'd to march to *Hailbron*, and force the Prince of *Baden* in his Trenches. But they only linger'd in the Parts adjoyning to *Heidelberg* till the 3d. of this Month; and then decamping, arriv'd at *Wisselock*. So that *Mayence* and *Frankfort* are now deliver'd from the Fears of being Besieg'd; so much the rather, because they

they have ſent back all their Baggage to *Philipſburgh*, together with all the Great Guns which they carry'd to *Heidlobergh*. They left 3 or 400 Men in the Caſtle which is not yet quite burnt down; but they are undermining it, on purpoſe to blow it up when they ſhall think it convenient to quit it. Beſides all this, the French have drawn out a Detachment of ſix Battalians which are to march for *Mont-Royal*; and becauſe the Magazines of *Philipſburgh* are ſo full that they are not able to contain the Proviſions and Ammunition which was brought out of the *Palatinate*, they have ſent for 300 Waggons out of the Villages of *Alſatia* to carry theſe Proviſions to *Landau* and *Neuſtadt*. The Ammunition is to remain in the Boats till further Order.

The Extract of a Letter from a Citizen of Heidelbergh, *June* 7th. 1693.

'THE 17th. of *May*, we received Advice, That the French had paſt the *Rhine* to beſiege us, upon which the whole City was in an Alarum. The next day the French not appearing, the Tumult was appeas'd. But upon the 19th. they ſhew'd themſelves at *Wiblingen* and *Rhorbach*, and in the Evening poſted themſelves before *Spire*-Gate, behind the Vineyards, out of Cannon reach. They alſo built a Bridge of Boats over the *Nekre*, which was finiſh'd in a day. Upon the 19th. *Melac* poſted himſelf upon the Hill behind the Caſtle, call'd *Konigſtuhl*, ſo that we were inveſted on every ſide. Theſe two days they were very quiet, without ſo much as breaking Earth, or raiſing Batteries. The 21ſt. about Five in the Afternoon, the Enemy drew out of their Trenches, and put themſelves into Order of Battel before *Spire*-Gate; which made ſome believe that the Prince of *Baden* was advancing to our Succor; but others were of opinion that they were preparing for an Aſſault. But neither the one nor the other was true; nor was there any need of any Aſſault; for that the Governor had caus'd the great Guns upon the Ramparts, to the number of Twenty to be nail'd, to prevent, as he ſaid, the Enemy from ever having any benefit of 'em. He gave order alſo to deſtroy the Elector of *Saxony*'s Magazines of Proviſions, and call'd off all the Soldiers that guarded the Poſts. So that the Enemies advancing after this, it was an eaſie matter to make themſelves Maſters of the Ramparts, not meeting with any reſiſtance. After that, they drove all the Militia and Townſmen out of the Suburbs into the City; and finding the Gate in the Middle open, they enter'd into the City; while our Soldiers and Townſmen, together with the Women and Children retir'd *Pel-mel* to the Caſtle, whither the Governour got before with ſome Officers; but the preſs was ſo great, that many were crowded, many trod to death, and many ſlain by the Enemy, who ſpar'd not thoſe who eſcap'd to the Churches, and Cloiſters, which they Plunder'd as well as other Places, and ſtript to the Skin thoſe whom they would not take

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'the pains to Maſſacre. They vitiated the Women in the Churches, took away the Sacred Veſſels, open'd the Electors Tombs, and robb'd their Embalm'd Bodies of all their Ornaments, threw their Bones about, and took away the Lead of their Coffins. 'Tis ſaid, That they cut off the Head of the Elector *Charles Lewis*, the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*'s Father, and dragg'd it about, before they brake the Skull to pieces. In ſhort, 'tis impoſſible without a deluge of Tears to recount, or without amazing Horror to hear, the Relation of all the Cruelties they committed. I was preſerv'd with ſome others by the particular Mercy of God, and the Favour of an Officer that knew us formerly; who, when all the Corners of the Town were on Fire, caus'd us to be carry'd to the Caſtle. Where, upon the Governor's refuſal of the French Capitulations, we were in danger of being bomb'd in a Court-yard, where we lay almoſt heap'd up one upon another: But upon the 23d. the Garriſon march'd out with their Arms, but not with Beat of Drum. The Garriſon was Conducted to *Sintzheim*, and the Inhabitants were convoy'd to *Nekre Els*, and *Eberbach*. But in regard 'twas in the Night, this Multitude of People, to the number of 15000 Souls, marching in Mud and Dirt by the Banks of the *Nekre*; ſome dy'd by the Way, others were left behind Sick in the Towns and Villages, where they periſh'd for want. For it was impoſſible for any body to ſave the leaſt bit of a Rag. But the moſt doleful Spectacle of all was, to ſee Women with Child fall in Labour by the way, and their dead Infants left in the Road to be devour'd by the Dogs.

The Prince of *Baden*'s Army, which is already Eight and twenty thouſand ſtrong, is to be re-inforc'd with 10000 Saxons, which are already arriv'd at *Wirtemberg*, and 6000 Heſſians. One part of the Train of Artillery is arriv'd at the Camp under *Heilbrune*, and the reſt is expected every day. The French Army arriv'd the 5th. within view of the Confederates Camp, beyond the *Nekre*; preſently the French began to raiſe ſome Batteries on a Hill near the *Nekre*, and on the 6th. to Cannonade the Imperial Camp on the other ſide of the River. On the Seventh, *de Lorge* detach'd 15 Squadrons. and 10 Battalions, toward *Klingenberg*, where they endeavoured to paſs the River, by laying two Bridges over it: but they were ſo warmly welcom'd by the Germans, that they were forc'd to quit their Deſign, and retreat with conſiderable Loſs. On the 9th. inſtant, 6 or 700 French came as far as the Imperialiſts Bridge, and ſet fire to ſeveral Houſes: but being charg'd by a Party of Huſſars and Dragoons, they were put to the Rout, and the greateſt part of 'em cut off. Several other Attempts they made to paſs the *Nekre*, but unſucceſsfully; their laſt being upon the 10th. near *Wimpſen*, where they were again repuls'd, and many of their Men kill'd and drown'd; ſo that their whole Loſs is reckon'd to be a Thouſand or Twelve hundred Men: after which, they drew off their Cannon from their Batteries, and march'd back toward *Philipsburgh*.

III. M. *de Cordier*, a Gentleman Refugee, who formerly invented in *France* the Burning Bomb, and the way how to make use of it at Sea, and who is now in the Service of his Electoral Highness of *Brandenburgh*, presented to him, some time since, divers Models of Cannons of a new Invention; and among others, a Mortar-Piece that will discharge Sixty Bombs in the time that the ordinary Mortars will discharge Fifteen. He presented also a sort of Bullet which he calls a *Shaver*, which is proper to cut a Ships Tackling, and he is at work upon several other Inventions that will greatly signalize his Genius and Capacity. He pretends also to make use of brittle Iron, by means of a Secret that he has found out to stiffen the most crumbling Iron that is, and to make it as serviceable as any other, which is the most malleable.

IV. The Switzers have return'd for Answer to the Emperor's Minister, that they will observe the Neutrality with all the exactness that is possible. In the mean time, the Canton of *Zurich*, upon the 25th. of the last Month agreed to the Levies for *Holland*. Of 4000. that are to be rais'd, 2200. are already arriv'd at *Nimighen*, and there is no doubt but the greatest part of the Cantons will follow the Example of *Zurich*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Turky*, and *Germany*.

II. THere is no Question to be made but the French Ambassador residing at the Port, and who has hitherto broken the Measures of the Ministers of his Britannick Majesty, and the States-General, makes a loud noise about the taking of *Heidelberg*, and extols it to the Skies for a great Exploit. However, there is no doubt but the *Sultan* will abominate the Effects of that bloody Expedition, when once he comes to hear a particular Relation of it, and to have it made out clearly to him, that after he had taken that place, he was Master of nothing but a Ruinous Heap of Stones and Rubbish; besides, that the Place was of no Strength in it self. Posterity will hardly believe that a Christian Prince should give such Cruel Orders as those which have been Executed in that City. For it is not to be thought that the Soldiers acted upon that occasion, according to their own proper Inclinations, as his Flatterers would insinuate into the Belief of the World. Military Discipline is too severe in *France*, for any Officer or Soldier to dare of his own head to set fire to a Conquer'd Town, and to treat the Inhabitants with all the Rigour of utmost Inhumanity. I know very well, that between Barbarian and Barbarian, and according to the highest severity of the Laws of War, it is allow'd to ruin, burn and carry away whatever belongs to the Enemy, even the most Sacred Things. *When the Inhabitants of Arcuzata, says* Tacitus, *open'd their Gates of their own accords, and surrender'd themselves and all that they had to the* Romans, *it sav'd their Lives, however their City was burnt.* The Lawyers also say, *That when Towns are taken by the Enemy, whatever is accounted Sacred*

ceaſes to be ſo. But theſe are all the Cuſtoms, and Maxims of Pagans, which Chriſtianity has aboliſh'd. Nevertheleſs, ſuppoſing it ſhould be law'ful to burn Temples, Altars, and Religious Houſes, and rob the *Mauſoleums* of Princes of their Lead, and Braſs, this Law does not extend to the abuſing the Bodies of the dead, becauſe it is contrary to a ſacred Law, which has been introduc'd by the Law of Nations. What a great grief muſt it be to the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, when ſhe comes to hear, that they dragg'd about, and tore in pieces the Body of her Father! But ſhe is a Perſon that has been accuſtom'd, for a long time, to theſe ſevere Mortifications.

No body queſtion'd, but that the French held Correſpondencies in *Heidleberg*. It is become ſo natural to the French, to make uſe of Fraud and Treachery, that their Valour has had the leaſt ſhare in their late Conqueſts. *Burgundos Fraude perivit*, was a *Sarcaſm* fix'd long ago, upon the Moſt Chriſtian King. But the Frayror that help'd him ſo eaſily to *Heidleberg*, was convicted, and puniſhment, though leſs than he deſerv'd, inflicted on him, ſince the concluſion of this *Mercury*. We ſhall refer the Relation, and our Reflexions upon it till the Next.

Advice from *France*.

L. THey are labouring to ſettle the new Duty of Controul and Enregiſtring the Acts which are mention'd in our Laſt. This Duty is Tax'd according the nature of the Acts which are ſubject to Controul; nevertheleſs it is not to exceed the Summ of Twenty Livres for every Act. This Duty is to be Eſtabliſhed over all the Kingdom. Orders are alſo given to put in Execution a Declaration of the 28th. of *April*, concerning Admiſſion into Religious Houſes, and the Gifts of ſuch Perſons as take upon em a Religious Profeſſion, wherein the Court will be very ſevere, as reſolving no longer to endure that Monaſteries, and Nunneries ſhould enrich themſelves with the Wealth of private Families, ſo neceſſary for the ſupport of the vaſt Expences of the State. By this Declaration, all Superiors, and Abbeſſes, are forbid to exact any Thing for Admiſſion, aſſuming the Habit, or Profeſſion, except the Carmelites, the Nuns of St. *Mary*, *Urſulines*, and others that have no Foundation, which are permitted to receive Penſions for Life, or Annuities, provided they exceed not Five hundred Livres in Cities where there is a Parliament, and Three hundred for others.

The Fifteenth of the laſt Month, an Edict was publiſh'd, importing, That from the 1ſt. of *June*, the *Lewis d'Or* ſhall be no longer Currant then at the rate of Eleven *Livres*, Ten *Sols*; and the *Crowns* at Sixty and two *Sols*. This Decree was publiſh'd ſooner then ordinary, to oblige thoſe who had Money, to put it away before the end of the Month, to avoid the Loſs, and to remedy, by this means, the Difficulty

culty of Payments, caus'd by the extraordinary scarcity of Pieces in Trade.

The scarcity of Corn, and the Murmurings of the People, have occasion'd another Decree, forbidding all Private Persons to heap up Magazines of Corn, or Flower; or to keep any more Corn, or Flower by 'em, then is absolutely necessary for the driving of their Trade; and farther enjoining all Traders in Corn, that have any Stores, to send every Week to the next Market Towns, such Quantities of Corn, and Flower, that the Markets may be sufficiently furnish'd; as also forbidding all Persons to buy or sell any Corn upon the Ground, before the Harvest is reap'd; and lastly, no less strictly, prohibiting all Persons to gather together tumultuously in the Markets, or upon the High ways, to stop the Buying, or Carriage of Corn, particularly of that which was bought up to be sent to the City of *Paris*, &c.

Now some think, That the aim of this Edict, is chiefly to be rightly inform'd, by knowing how particular Men are provided, what the true Condition is of the scarcity of the Kingdom.

There is also a Decree of Parliament, whereby the Sheriffs, and Magistrates of the City, are order'd to proceed severely, and put the Laws in Execution against all manner of Vagabonds, Gloux, Idle Persons, People wearing Swords that have neither Employment, Office, nor Profession; and in a word, against all manner of Persons, that cannot produce good Certificates from Persons of Probity, and known Reputation, of their manner of living, and good Behaviour.

There is also another Decree of Parliament, importing, That whereas the Merchants, and Sheriffs of *Paris* are about to put up several Work-Houses, for the setting Poor People at work for the Publick Benefit, that therefore it is Ordain'd by the Court, that the King's Declaration of the 13th. of *April*, 1685. concerning the Ordering of Publick Work-Houses, and the Punishment of Sturdy Beggars, be duly put in Execution. Commanding, that all sturdy Beggars, as well Women, as Men, and all Children above Twelve Years of Age, in Strength, and Health requisite for Labour, whether they be of any Trade or not, that shall be found loitering in the Streets of *Paris*, shall be bound to work in the Work-Houses that shall be open'd in the City, or Suburbs, by the Provost of Merchants, and Sheriffs. To which purpose their Names shall be enroll'd in the Town-House, by a Register appointed by the Provost; and if any such Persons so Enroll'd, shall be seen wandring about the Street, at such Hours as are appointed for Work, without express leave of their Officer, that then they shall lye, for so long time, ty'd Neck and Heels together in the Work-House, or be otherwise chastiz'd according to the Orders of the said Provost, &c.

The 30th. of *May* was publish'd another Edict, which surprizes all People. For whereas an Abatement was expected, according to the Decree of the 16th. of *May*, which gave the Title of *Ill affected* to those that said, *that the Abatement should not take place, but that the Pieces*

should be rais'd; And upon this Account, every body made haſt to put away his Money, and carry it to the Receipts. Now comes out an Edict quite contrary, which prolongs the going Currant of the Pieces; by reaſon, ſays the Decree, that his Majeſty *is willing to ſpare his Subjects, particularly thoſe who were engag'd in his Service in the Army, the Loſs which they would ſuſtain by the Pieces which they carried along with 'em for their Subſiſtance, during the Campaign.* Thus the Diſaffected were not ſo much too blame in queſtioning the Abatement of Value; and that made 'em believe they might gain their Cauſe by the riſing. This Edict confirms the Confiſcation of the old Pieces not reform'd; but with this Clauſe, That his Majeſty, *to afford his Subjects the means to avoid it, is willing that ſuch as were carried freely, and without conſtraint of the Magiſtrate, by private Perſons, to the Mints, and Offices of Receipt, ſhould go currant there till the laſt of* July; *the* Louis d'Or *at* 11 Livres, 10 Sols, *and the* Crowns *at* 62 Sols. All this encreaſes their Suſpicion, and Diſtruſt; and the Council ſees the Inconvenience of theſe Contradictions; but what Remedy? Theſe are the Fruits of War, and they muſt find out Funds to maintain it. Several other Ways to raiſe Money are propos'd to the Council, and among others, a Tax upon every Family, and an Impoſition of Five *Sols* upon every pair of Shoes. There are about Twenty five, or Thirty Decrees, or Declarations, tending all to the raiſing of Money; but they would take up too much Time and Paper to enumerate 'em: Only this is to be added, That all that live at *Paris* are bound to buy the Freedom of the City.

II. The Famine, and ſcarcity of Proviſions, encreaſes daily in *France*. There are ſome Provinces where the People are reduc'd to utmoſt Miſery, by Dearth, Taxes, and the VVar: VVhich makes the Poor cry out, and cauſes ſeveral Diſturbances, and Commotions. You may readily judge of it by what was written from *Lion*, the 20th. of the laſt Month, of which, that which follows is an exact Copy.

An Extract of a Letter, written from Lion, *the 20th. of* May, *1693. upon a Tumult that happened in that City.*

'CORN is ſo ſcarce, and the Magiſtracy ſo negligent, that the Bakers, to make their Bread weigh more heavy, mix a great quantity of Bran with their Flower. This Bread is extreamly dear, and beſides it is ſo bad, and has caus'd ſo many Diſtempers, that upon *Sunday* the 17th. the People made a very great Uproar. The Women, to the Number of 400, ran to our Intendant, M. *de Bureſle's* Houſe, to demand Juſtice. There were ſome ſo enrag'd, that they threaten'd to kill him, and burn his Houſe, if he did not cauſe the Bakers to make good Bread, and Cheap; and, in their Fury, tore off his Perriwig. The Intendant, to diſengage himſelf out of their clutches, gave 'em good VVords,

and...

and promis'd 'em what he would do the next Day. But he not being so good as his Word, the People got together again, in greater number, and plunder'd the Bread out of the Bakers Houſes. *M. de Bernlle* having timely notice of it, ſent for the Mareſchals Men, and the Soldiers of the Watch; who fell pell-mell upon the People, wounded ſome, and took ſome Priſoners. The Streets were full of armed Men, and this Diſorder continu'd for 3 Days together. The 4th. the Archbiſhop being return'd from his Country-Houſe, by his Preſence reſtor'd all things to their former Tranquility. The Preſidial has refus'd to Condemn the Priſoners to Death. However, *M. de Bernlle* has ſent away an Expreſs to the Court, with a full Relation of what paſt, and impatiently expects the Order of the Council.

All the Biſhops in the Kingdom are order'd to ſupply the Neceſſities of the Poor in their Dioceſſes, to the utmoſt of their Ability, for Prevention of the like Accidents.

The Archbiſhop of *Paris* ſet forth the following Command, the 18th. of the laſt Month.

A Mandate of the Archbiſhop of Paris, *concerning Prayers of Forty Hours, appointed during the Campaign, for the Preſervation of the King's Sacred Perſon, the Dauphin, and all the Royal Family.*

FRancis, by the Grace of God and the Holy Apoſtolick Sea, Archbiſhop of *Paris*, Duke and Peer of *France*, Commander of the King's Orders, Proviſor of the Houſe of the *Sorbonne*, and Superior of that of *Navarr*; To the Arch-Prieſts of St. *Mary Magdalen* and St. *Severin*, and to the Rural Deans of our Dioceſs, Health and Benediction. The Fear of God, and Relyance on his Mercy, are the ſolid Foundations of Chriſtian Hope. *Let all the Earth fear the Lord*, (ſays the Royal Pſalmiſt.) Let all Men that inhabit the World tremble before him; for he but ſpake, and all was made; he but gave the Command, and all was created. How happy then is that Nation who has the Lord for their God! and how happy are the People whom he has made choice of to be his Inheritance! Kings are not ſav'd by the Number of their Armies, but the Lord fixes his Eyes attentively upon Great and Small that fear him; and he never is far diſtant from thoſe that implore his Mercy. The Angels of God encamp about thoſe that truſt in his Protection; and they that ſeek his Succor in Adverſity, ſhall not fail of any thing. Upon theſe Chriſtian Maxims it is that we have reſolv'd in this preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, to order Publick Prayers, and that they be put up to Heaven with all the Zeal and Fervency imaginable. Where can we chuſe a Seaſon more agreeable to the Subject then this, that ſo clearly diſcovers to us the Miſchiefs that threaten us, and the Remedies which we have need of for

our

'our Preſervation. The King expoſes himſelf [and his Miſtreſſes] to a 'thouſand Dangers for the Safety of the People, and ſhews himſelf be- 'times at the Head of his numerous Armies; and this is that which 'cauſes our Fears, and re-doubles our Terrors. The Inconſtancy of the 'Weather preſents it ſelf every moment before our Eyes, threatning 'Dammage to the Fruits of the Earth; and the Inequality of the Seaſon 'renders our Hopes Uncertain. Laſtly, The multitude of our Sins com- 'pleats their full meaſure, and incenſes againſt us the Wrath and Ven- 'geance of Heaven. It is but juſt then, to appeaſe Celeſtial Indignation, 'by Works of our Repentance, to repleniſh the Kingdom with Plenty; 'and to eſtabliſh the Welfare of the State, by obtaining through our 'Prayers the Preſervation of the Sacred Perſon of our Monarch, and the 'Proſperity of his [Bloody] Deſigns. For theſe Reaſons, after we had 'conferr'd with our Reverend Brethren, the Dean, Canons and Chapter 'of our Metropolitan Church, we have reſolv'd to begin upon *Sunday* 'the 24th. of this preſent Month, the Prayers of Forty Hours, with an 'Expoſal of the Thrice Holy Sacrament, by a Pontifical Maſs in our ſaid 'Church; where ſhall be continu'd the Saying, every day during this 'Campaign, the Collect entitul'd in the *Miſſal*, *Pro Rege & ejus Exerci- 'tibus*, for the King and his Armies, in all the Maſſes; and when Pro- 'ceſſions ſhall be made after Veſpers, upon *Sundays* and *Holy-days*. 'Which we will have to be obſerv'd in all Churches of our Diocels, and 'chiefly of this City, where the Prayers of Forty Hours ſhall be ſaid, 'and the Sacrament expos'd according to the Method which we pre- 'ſcribe. And where they ſhall begin the Prayers above-mention'd 'upon the aforeſaid *Sunday*, upon which day, and the two next enſu- 'ing, the Sacrament of the Altar ſhall be expos'd in all the Churches of 'the City and Suburbs of *Paris*, as alſo in all others of our Diocels, 'the next day after they ſhall receive our Mandate. To which pur- 'poſe we command you to give notice of theſe Preſents to all Deans, 'Priors, Curates, and Superiors of Societies Secular and Regu- 'lar, to the end they may begin and continue the ſaid Prayers upon 'the Days appointed; and that they who are under 'em, and frequent 'their Churches, may have notice and be exhorted in their Publica- 'tions and Sermons to Pray as they ought to do on ſuch emergent and 'preſſing Occaſions, more-eſpecially for Preſervation of the *King*, the '*Dauphin*, and all the *Royal Family*, [whether Legitimate or Illegitimate.] 'And that no body may be ignorant of our Intentions, we Ordain, That 'this our preſent Command be read by the Preachers in their Pulpits 'upon the *Thurſday* next after *Corpus Chriſti* Day, and fix'd up in all 'Veſtries, and where-ever elſe it ſhall be needful.

Given at our Palace, &c. *May* 18. 1693.

This Mandate was ſoon after attended by a Letter under the King's Privy-Signet, to the ſame Archbiſhop, to ſing *Te Deum*, for the Taking of *Heidelberg*. The Copy of which follows.

The

The King's Letter to the Archbiſhop of Paris.

COUSIN,

'AT the ſame time that I ſet forward to Head my Armies in *Flanders*, I order'd my Couſin the Mareſchal Duke *de L'Orges*, who Commands my Forces in *Germany*, to make himſelf Maſter of *Heidelberg*. He has executed my Orders: The Trenches were Open'd the 21ſt. of this Month: The City was Forc'd the 22d. And the Caſtle Surrender'd the 23d. This Conqueſt, which begins the Campaign ſo glorioufly, affords me Time, and a freer Entrance into the Heart of the Empire, and an almoſt certain Preſage of Succeſs yet more happy for the future. This it is which obliges me to return Thanks to God for his Protection which he affords me, and which he further cauſes me to hope for; and to beg of him, as a further Accumulation of his Favours, to grant my People a ſolid Peace, which I look upon as the moſt glorious Reward of all my painful Enterprizes. I write you this, to let you know that my Intentions are, That you cauſe *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Cathedral Church of my good City of *Paris*, upon the Day and Hour that the Grand Maſter, or Maſter of the Ceremonies, ſhall inform you of in my Name. And I order the Courts to be preſent after the uſual manner. Upon which, *Couſin*, I beſeech God to have you in his Protection.

Written from Queſnoi, *the* 27*th. of* May, 1693.

Sign'd, *LEWIS.*

And a little lower,—— *Phelypeaux.*

Superſcrib'd, *To my Couſin, the Archbiſhop of* Paris, *Duke and Peer of* France, *Commander of my Orders.*

An Extract *of the* News *Printed every Month at* Paris, *of the Laſt of* May, 1693.

III. THE Squadron of *Rochefort*, Commanded by *M. de Gabaret*, arriv'd in the Road of *Breſt* the 15th. of this Month, in all Five and twenty Sail. Of thoſe Ships, there are 16 of the Line; the reſt Frigats and Fire-ſhips. The *Eolus* of *Havre*, and the *Prompt* of *Dunkirk*, arriv'd there two Days before; as alſo Captain *John Bart* with the *Halcyon*. The Fleet gave their Salutes of Departure, and put out the uſual Signals to make ready; but the Wind ſlack'ning, and veering of a ſudden, they were forced to ſtay.

M. de Chateutenaux Commands the Vantguard. He caraies a White and Blue Flag, and has for his Seconds M. *d'Amblimont*, and the Count *de la Galiſſonere*. The Marquis of *Neſmond* is Vice-Admiral of the ſame Diviſion; and M. *Relingue* in the *Admirable*, is Rear-Admiral.

M. *de Tour-*

M. *de Tourville* Commands the Main Body. He is Admiral-General, as before, or if you please, White Admiral. The Chevalier *Coetlogon* and *du Maignion* are his Seconds. The laſt, in the *Ambitious*, built at *Rochefort*; M. *de Villette* is his Vice-Admiral; and his Seconds, M. *de Lartilbir*, and M. *Beliſle-Erard*. *Langeron* is Rear-Admiral; and M. *de Combes*, and *du Chalard*, his Seconds.

The Rear-Guard is Commanded by M. *de Gabaret*, in the *Victorious*. He is the Blue Admiral. His Seconds are M. *de Machant*, and M. *de Beaujeu*. M. *Pannetier* is Vice-Admiral of the Blue; and the Chevalier *d'Infreville*, Rear-Admiral.

The whole Fleet is compos'd of Three Diviſions, which each Admiral Commands; and every Diviſion conſiſts of Three Squadrons, Commanded by the Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals, every Squadron conſiſting of Eight Ships; which make in all 72 Men of War. Every Squadron has 3 that are to keep within Cannon-reach, to obſerve the Signal of Running a-board. There are beſides 20 Hoſpital and Proviſion Ships. The 24th. the Fleet ſet ſail.

Some Letters aſſert, That it was not till the 26th. and that M. *Tourville* had not above 69 Ships of Line, in regard that one ſtruck at her going out. This Fleet doubl'd the Point of *Belle Iſle*; ſince which, we have heard no certain News of it.

The French Galleys lay the 27th. of the laſt Month at the Caſtle of *If*, near *Marſeilles*, not being able to joyn the Count *d'Eſtrees*, by reaſon of contrary Winds. However, he ſet ſail from *Toulon* the 14th. of the laſt Month, with 22 Ships of Line; and as they ſay, blocks up *Roſes* by Sea, while *Noailles* beſieges it by Land with an Army of 22000 Men. 'Tis reported, That the Count *d'Eſtrees* has landed ſeveral times near *Barcelona*, to get freſh Victuals for his Men; and that he has Orders to joyn the Ocean Fleet.

IV. The King of *France* departed from *Verſailles* the 15th. of the laſt Month, and lay at *Chantilli*, where he ſtay'd all the next day. The 20th. he arriv'd at *Compiegne*, where he ſtay'd alſo. The 22d. he lay at *Roye*; the next Day at *Peronne*. The 24th. at *Cambray*; and the 25th. at *Queſnoi*, where he was forc'd to ſtay ſome Days, by reaſon of ſome Indiſpoſition of Body, for which he was twice let Blood. The 2d. of this Month he arriv'd at *Obſoure*, where he took a Review of the Army.

The 5th. he encamp'd at *Harlemont Capelle*, near the little River of *Pieton*. The 7th. he arriv'd at *Gembloux*. His Deſign is not yet known; but the Report is, That he is returning to *Verſailles*. At *Queſnoi* he receiv'd the News of the Taking of *Heidelberg*, by an Officer diſpatch'd from M. *de Lorge*. Upon which a Courier was diſpatch'd to *Marſeilles*; from whence he was forthwith to haſten by Sea for *Adrianople*, to inform the Sultan of his Victory, as if it had been the Conqueſt of all the *Rhine*.

V. The Duke of *Orleans* departed the 28th. of *May* for *Vitri* in *Champaign*, that he may be within call, to give out his Orders for the Security

of

of the Coasts; where the French are under great Terrours, tho' they give out that they are so safe, that they wish they might be attack'd. The D. of *Chaulnes*, Governor of *Bretaign* went to receive the Generalissimo upon the Frontiers of the Province; but notwithstanding all their Artifices to make the People believe it impossible for the English to Land, they could not allay their Fears. The Inhabitants near the Coasts are Incredulous, and remove from the most expos'd Places as far off as they can, with the best of their Goods. However for fear of surprize, they have sunk several Barks laden with Stones in the Havens of *Dieppe* and St. *Valery*, to prevent the Entrance of the English. They have also rais'd several Batteries upon the Shore, and the Militia have receiv'd Orders to March. And because great Numbers of Ships have appear'd upon the Coasts of *Normandy*, they have stopp'd all the Horses of private People for the more convenient Transportation of the Militia from place to place, in case of Necessity: Moreover, they have cast up several Forts and Redoubts at the *Hogue*. All which, tho' nothing come of it, has put the French to vast trouble and expences.

VI. *Thursday* the 14th. of *May*, the French Academy made choice of the Abbot *Bignon*, and M. *de la Bruyere*, to supply the Vacancies of the Count *de Bussy*, and the Abbot *de la Chambre*; and after the King had testified that he was pleas'd with their Choice, the Society proceeded to a second Scrutiny, the 23d. at what time they were admitted by the Suffrages of all the Members. M. *de la Bruyere* is the Author of the Translation of *Theophrastus*'s Characters; to which he has added, of his own, the *Characters* or *Manners* of *this Age*. Which last is an Incomparable Piece.

VII. There is lately dead in *France*, Messire *Camille de Neufville*, Commander of the King's Orders, and Archbishop of *Lion*. He is much lamented by the People of his Diocess, who had experienc'd his Mildness and Protection for many Years, even in the most troublesome times. The King, who had a great Value for him, sent him an Obliging Letter after he had made the Duke of *Villeroy*, his Nephew, Marshal of *France*. He had before that dispatch'd a Courier to him, to carry him the News, and 'tis reported the King should say, *That he did it, to make that Prelate live some Years longer*. The Bishop of St. *Floure* is also dead, after a continual Residence in his Bishoprick for Twenty nine Years together.

VIII. The 20th. of the last Month, the King nam'd the *Grand Croix*, Commanders, and Knights of the New Military Order of St. *Lewis*.

The *Grand Croix*, taken out of the Officers of the Land Army, are the Marquisses of *Rabliere*, and *Rivarol*, the Count of *Montchevreuil*, M. *de Vauban*, M. *de Roses*, the Marquis *de la Feuillee*, and M. *de Palastron*. The Commanders, who have a yearly Pension of 4000 Livres, are the Marquisses of *Varteville*, and St. *Silvester*, the Count *d'Avejan*, and Monsieurs, *Masson*, *de la Grange*, *Landanie* and *Chanlais*.

There are Sixteen other Commanders, who have a Yearly Pension of 3000 *Livres*; 24 Knights with a Yearly Pension of 3000 *Livres*; 24.

with a Yearly Penſion of 1500 *Livres*; and 32 with a Yearly Penſion of 800 *Livres*.

Several Sea-Officers, and Commanders of the Galleys, are comprehended in this Preferment. The Count of *Chaſteau Renaud*, is made a Grand Croix, with a Yearly Penſion of 6000 *Livres*. M. *Pannetier*, a Commander, with a Penſion of 4000 *Livres*. M. *d'Amblimont*, the Count of *Lue*, Captain of a Galley, Commander, with 3000 *Livres* Penſion. Three Knights with 2000 *Livres* Penſion, the Marquis *de la Porte*, Mounſieurs, *Cogolin*, and *Maignon*. Three with 1500 *Livres* Penſion, Mounſieurs *de Pointes*, and *Mothenx*, and the Chevalier *Sanjon*, Captains of Ships. Six with a 1000 *Livres* Penſion, Mounſieurs *de Septimes*, *d'Augiers*, *de la Treille*, *Beauſſier Felix*, Captains of Ships, M. *de Siccard*, Captain of a Frigate, and M. *de Paruſſi*, Lieutenant of a Man of War. Four other Knights, with 800 *Livres* Penſion, Monſieurs *de Grandfontain*, *de Peandiere*, *de Liſle*, *de Ericambault*.

The King conferr'd the Office of Treaſurer of the Order upon M. *du Treſnoy*, who ſold it to M. *de Touane*, Treaſurer at War Extraordinary, for a Hundred Thouſand *Livres*. That of Regiſter he gave to M. *le Fevre*, Controller of the King's Buildings; and that of Provoſt to M. *de la Prè*.

The King when he admitted the Grand-Croix, Commanders, and and Knights, made 'em a Preſent of Croſſes: The Knights Croſſes being ſomewhat leſs, then thoſe worn by the Grand Croix, and Commanders. Theſe Croſſes are of Gold, enamel'd with White, canton'd with *Flower-de-Luces*, having on one ſide a St. *Lewis*, in a Cuirace of Gold, cover'd with his Royal Mantle, holding in his Right-hand, a Crown of Lawrel, and in his Left, a Crown of Thorns, and the Nails in a Field *Gules*, encompaſs'd with a Border of Azure, with theſe words in Gold, *Ludovicus Magnus inſtituit*, 1693. On the other ſide, for a Device, a naked Flaming-Sword, the Point paſs'd through a Crown of Lawrel, ty'd in a white Scarf, in a Field *Gules*, and Border'd with Azure, with theſe words in Gold, *Belgicæ Virtutis Præmium*.

IX. The laſt Letters from *France* import, That *de Lorge* has utterly rais'd, and burnt the City of *Heidleberg*, and has left Two Battalions in in the Caſtle, to compleat the Deſtruction of that too, and to blow up the Rock upon which it was built, which will be a VVork of Six VVeeks. The ſame Letters add, That *de Lorge* lies within an Hours March of the Prince of *Baden*, and that the Dauphin is marching toward *Treves*, with an Army of 30000 Men, having under him *Boufflers*, and the Duke of *Main*. 'Tis ſaid moreover, that there are Two Chiaux's in the French Army, that acts in *Germany*, to obſerve the Motions and Progreſſes of their Maſter's Confederate.

X. M. *du Pin*, having ſpoken a little too freely in his New Library of of *Eccleſiaſtical Authors*, what he thought to be the Truth, the Book was condemn'd by the Archbiſhop of *Paris*. In purſuance of which, the Parliament of the ſame City ſet forth a Decree, to ſecond the Archbiſhops

biſhops Condemnation, wherein, though they have nothing to ſay againſt *M. Du Pin* himſelf as having, it ſeems, recanted ſome of his Opinions, and corrected others; yet becauſe the Book is condemn'd by the Archbiſhop, they forbid all Bookſellers to ſell or keep any Copies of the ſaid Book by 'em, but that that Book it ſelf be brought to the Regiſters Office of the ſaid Court to be there ſuppreſs'd; and expreſly forbidding all Bookſellers and others, for the future to Re-print it in any manner whatſoever, without the Advice and Conſent of the ſaid Archbiſhop.

There is nothing conſiderable from *Spain*, but that *Roſes* is Beſieg'd. This Place was inveſted the 28th. of the laſt Month, by the Marquis of St. *Sylveſter*, and the Marquis of *Gentes*; but the great Rains hindering the coming up of the Canon, the Trenches were not open'd till the Firſt or Second of this Month at Night. 'Tis ſaid the Garriſon conſiſts of 2000 Foot, and 400 Horſe; and that the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, was advancing to relieve it with 10000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe. But ſince we hear, That *Roſes* ſurrender'd the 9th. of this Month, and that the Garriſon march'd out the next Day, being the Tenth. We alſo farther underſtand, that the Fort *de la Trinité* in the Golph of *Roſes*, ſurrender'd the 15th.

Reflections upon the Advice from *France*.

1. THo' we have made ſeveral Reflections upon the Decrees, Edicts, and Declarations that are iſſu'd out one upon the Neck of another in *France*, to relieve the Neceſſities wherein that Crown is engag'd for the maintenance of a War, which ſhe her ſelf firſt kindl'd, and afterwards enflam'd, we ſhall, in a few words make two more that ſeem to be Eſſential.

The Firſt is, That all People are ſubject to the ſame Inconveniences as the People of *France*; in a word, the Subjects of the Confederates are not exempt from Subſidies, and Taxes. But there is this difference between 'em, that beſides that they are not ſo terribly over-burthen'd as the Subjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, in regard they fight in their own defence, they are thereby enclin'd more patiently to bear the Inconveniencies of the War, then they who are forc'd to undergoe Fleecing, and Polling, for no other Reaſon, but becauſe their ambitious Sovereign has a Fancy to extend his Dominions, but are themſelves never a jot the more happy for exhauſting their Purſes to enlarge the Empire of their Prince. Quite the contrary we find, that the Conqueſts of *France* have ſerv'd to no other end, but to load the Kingdom with a great Number of Impoſts; and ſtill this is ſo much the more Grievous, becauſe they have augmented the Revenue, and Power of the French Monarch, yet find that all has tended to no other purpoſe in the main, but to multiply Edicts.

The Second is, That the Court of *France*, which has endeavour'd till now to conceal the Extremities to which the People are reduc'd, and which to that effect made uſe of ſeveral Pretences when they ſet forth any Declarations, begins to hide 'em no longer. And this appears in almoſt all the Expreſſions made uſe of by the Archbiſhop of *Paris* in his Mandate touching the Prayers of Forty Hours. But this is ſtill more evident by the Commiſſion for gathering the Taxes within the Juriſdiction of *Paris*: Hear how it runs; *Tho' there be nothing more conformable to the Inclination and Goodneſs of the King then to leſſen the Charges impos'd upon his People, and that he ſhould take more Pleaſure to eaſe 'em of their Burthens then in all his Conqueſts; nevertheleſs, through the Number of his Enemies, and the continual Efforts of all* Europe, *which he is forc'd to make Head againſt, he finds himſelf depriv'd of the Comfort of lightning the Burthens of his Subjects at preſent. And his Majeſty, who by the Alienations which he has made of it, rather chooſes to lay the weight of ſuch an extraordinary War upon his own Revenue, then to Charge 'em upon his People, has been ſo gracious as to leave the Taxes of the next Year unalter'd from the Rate of Aſſeſſment for this preſent Year* 1693.

This is as much as to ſay, That by a particular and ſpecial Favour, the Summs that are to be impos'd upon the Circuit of the Subſidy-Gatherer of *Paris* only, do not amount to more then Fourteen hundred thouſand, five hunder'd, fourſcore and twelve Livres. If M. *Guy Patin* could but return into the World agen, he would have much more reaſon then in the Year 1661. to ſay, *That if the King's Jeſuit Confeſſor were an honeſt Man, and as good a Chriſtian as he ought to be, that he would ſhew his Zeal, and very much oblige all Mankind. But the Good man never minds that, for fear of being expell'd and diſown'd, in regard the Society never look after any but themſelves. Nevertheleſs, we very much want ſome Perſon of Reputation that would ſpeak home to the King.* And in another place, *God ſend us his Peace, and Bread, which is very dear here, and which cauſes the Poor People to make heavy Complaints.* But there is no care taken of poor *Hippoclides*.

II. 'Tis not the firſt time that the French have Rhodomontado'd of their King; as if he were little leſs then a Deity. Becauſe this Monarch ſaid in his Letter to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, *I order'd my Couſin, the Marſhal* de Lorge, *to make himſelf Maſter of* Heidelberg, *and he has executed my Orders*; Some of his Flatterers have made a profane Alluſion of theſe words to thoſe of the Scripture mention'd in the ſame *Archbiſhop's* Mandate, *He ſpoke, and it was done; he commanded, and the whole was created.* Which has given occaſion to that Anſwer, which to ſpeak more juſtly, with Reference to the Sack of that City, was well turn'd thus. *He Commanded, and it was Deſtroy'd.* If Blind Obedience which is given to a Prince, be that which conferrs upon him the Character of Divinity, I confeſs, that never Monarch better deſerv'd the Flatteries of his Subjects then *Lewis* XIV. who deifie him at every turn, and paint him out, *Os humeroſq; Deo ſimilis*. Theſe were the Expreſſions of a Panegyrick pronounced

nounc'd at St. *Germains en Laye*, the 15th. of the last Month, by M. *le Maire*, Professor in Humanity. But if we consider things as really they are, this Obedience is no more then the Obedience of a Slave.

The Officers that Commanded at the Siege of *Heidelberg* were afraid of being banish'd to *Fort Lewis*, as it befel M. *de Monclas*, for sparing the same City, in the last Invasion of the Palatinate. So that a Fear, purely servile, quite stupify'd their Senses, as to the Duties of Humanity. The French Writers, who themselves tremble at these Acts of Barbarism, say, That *Chamilly* had put several Soldiers, Women and Children into the Great Church for their better Security, and that the Soldiers set fire to the Steeples, which spread it self from thence over all parts of the City: but it has been very well observ'd, that they could find a way to preserve the Magazines of Powder and Provisions, and that it was not very probable that Prisoners would set fire to their own Sanctuary. If *Heidelberg* were fir'd by Accident, How came it to pass, that they compleated the Burning of it afterwards, and that they design to blow up the Castle, one of the most lovely Palaces that were in *Germany*?

As to the Prayers commanded by the Archbishop to be said for the King's Preservation, it may be said, That Heaven has in some measure been very speedy in hearkning to 'em; seeing that Heaven has so suddainly put it into the King's heart to return out of Harms way, to *Versailles*; the safest Courts that he could take for his own Preservation. And indeed, all the Prayers which the Archbishop can order for the King's Preservation, may well be thought to be no more then Acts of Flattery and Complements to Heaven, in the King's behalf; seeing there is no man Breathing can take more care of his own Preservation then himself does.

Advice from *Poland*.

THE Affairs of *Poland* are very near in the same Condition as they were last Month. The King persists still in his good Intentions of observing the League made with the Emperor against the Turks, tho' there are some *Nuncio*'s in the particular Dyets, that wish for a separate Peace. The Tartar Envoy is preparing to depart. Some Senators were of Opinion that an Envoy should be sent along with him, the better to understand the Kan's meaning touching some Points that have been propos'd on his behalf. But the King would not consent till he had consulted with the Emperor. The Letters from *France* tell us, That they write from *Leopold*, how that Twenty thousand Turks and Walachians, and 50000 Tartars are upon their March; part of which are to sit down before *Siroko*, and attack the *Fort of the Trinity*; and that the rest are to make Incursions. They who have a Mind to hear Prodigies, let 'em read the following Letter.

A

A Letter written from Poland, *upon a very Strange Subject.*

'YOu have, perhaps, heard talk of a very extraordinary Thing that 'was discover'd in this Country. There are certain dead Bodies, 'which in Latin are call'd *Striges*, or Women Witches, and in our Lan-'guage *Upiers*. These Bodies have a certain Moisture which you would 'take to be Blood. And 'tis said, that the Devil sucks this Blood out of 'the Body of some Living Person, or some Beasts, and conveys it into the 'dead Body in such abundance, that it runs out at the Mouth, the Nose, 'but more especially the Ears of the dead Body, so that the Body swims 'in the Coffin. This is not all: These Bodies become so hungry, that 'they eat the very Linnen wherein they are Buried. Moreover, the Devil 'who issues out of this Body, in the Night-time, goes and haunts all those 'with whom the Party deceas'd was most familiar. He embraces 'em in 'their Sleep, hugs 'em very close, in the shape of their Friend or Rela-'tion, and weakens 'em in such a manner by sucking their Blood, that 'they become Thin and Meagre; nor does the Devil leave 'em till all the 'Family dye one after another. The Remedy against this Havock, is to eate 'Bread kneaded with the Blood which is taken from some of these Car-'casses, which are found in their Coffins soft, bending, swell'd and ruddy, 'let it be never so long since they were inter'd. When they find any 'such, and that are shap'd like those that appear'd to 'em in their Dreams, 'they cut off their Heads and open their Hearts; at what time there 'issues forth a great quantity of Blood, they make use of it to knead with 'the Dough of which the Bread is made that Cures 'em of this same 'dreadful Vexation. Within this little while a young Virgin made tryal 'of this Experiment. She saw the shape of her Mother, who had been 'dead a long time; and after they had digg'd up the Body, and prepar'd 'the Remedy above-mention'd, she was deliver'd from her Trouble. 'Several credible Priests attest the Truth of this; and that it is common 'in *Russia*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Poland*.

WEre there no more Truth in the News of the Turks and Tartars design upon *Siroko* and *Trinity-Fort*, then there is in the Letter which we have inserted, the Polanders might sleep securely, and assemble their Dyets during the whole Campaign, without coming to any Conclusion. But I am afraid that the one will be found as true, as the other is false; and that the Enemies of *Poland* will do their Business, while they lye Squabling and Wrangling at *Warsaw*, without coming to any Determination. As to the Letter, there are some things which all Men of sense ought to be very cautious how they believe upon the Attestations of certain Persons. And indeed *M. Naudé* had reason to say, That these Tales were *Loyolitick* or Jesuitical Fables. The Devil is a Being made use of by *Magicians*

Magicians to frighten the World, as has been obſerv'd a long time ago. And now this ſame new-ſtarted Story of the *Striges*, is only Paganiſm reviv'd. *Petronius Arbiter* tells ye a Story of a Woman that loſt her Child, becauſe, ſays he, *Jam Striges puerum involaverant*; The Witches had devour'd the Boy. Then agen, *Praterea ſi forte premit ſtrix atra puellos*, ſays *Serenus*. And you may find much more mention'd by *Plautus* and *Apuleius* concerning *Striges*, to which the more Curious may have recourſe. So that all that is to be farther ſaid of the Matter at preſent is this, that *Poliſh* and *Muſcovitick* Superſtition is about to make ſome Additions to the Ignorance of the Heathen; believing it but reaſon, ſince the Witches make uſe of the Devil in their life-time, that the Devil ſhould make uſe of them after they are dead.

Advice from *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

I. THE Adherents to the late King *James* have caus'd ſeveral Copies of a *Declaration* to be diſpers'd, to juſtifie his good Intentions toward the Proteſtant Religion and the State, and making large Offers and Promiſes for the future. About 6000 of theſe *Declarations* were taken in one place; and the Perſons ſeiz'd on, in whoſe Cuſtody they were found, will in due time be brought to their Tryals.

Upon the 14th. of *May*, the Engliſh and Dutch Fleet ſet ſail out of the *Downs*, for St. *Helen*'s, and the *Spithead*. It conſiſts of Three Squadrons, the *Blue*, which leads the Van; the *Red*, a-board of which the three Admirals are, and which makes the Main Body of the Fleet; and the *White*, or Dutch Squadron, which brings up the Rear. The *Blue* Squadron is compos'd of 3 Diviſions; the firſt, Commanded by Vice-Admiral L. *Berkley*; the ſecond, by Sir *John Aſhby*, Admiral, ſince deceas'd; and the third, by Rear-Admiral *Mitchel*. The *Red* Squadron conſiſts of 3 Diviſions: The firſt, under Sir *George Rook*, deſign'd for the *Streights*; the ſecond, under the Admirals *Hen. Killigrew*, Eſq; Sir *Ralph Delaval*, and Sir *Clouſly Shouel*; and the third, under Rear-Admiral *Aylmer*. The whole Fleet, *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, conſiſts of 75 Men of War, 33566 Men, and 5575 Guns. The Fleet, which is to remain in the Ocean to guard the Coaſts, conſiſts of 24 Men of War, Ships of Line; and that which is deſign'd for the Mediterranean, of 21; beſides Fire-Ships and Frigats. The 1ſt. of this Month arriv'd at St. *Helens* 112 Ships, laden with all manner of Proviſions. By Letters from the Admirals, dated on board the *Britannia*, the 8th. of this Inſtant, we find, that the Fleet had been about 50 Leagues W. S. W. off of *Uſhant*; where they parted, the 6th. of this Month, with Sir *George Rook*, and the Men of War under his Command, and then returned 10 Leagues N. W. of *Uſhant*, having neither ſeen nor heard of the Enemies Fleet. At the ſame time alſo, the reſt of the Outward-bound Merchant Ships proceeded with their Convoys on their ſeveral Voyages. On the 13th. of this Month was launched

launched at *Portſmouth* a New Ship, call'd the *Southampton*, being a Fourth-Rate, carrying 50 Guns, and 230 Men.

By Intelligence brought by a Brandenburgher, which put into *Kinſale*, in *Ireland*, the 13th, Inſtant, we underſtand, That before he ſet ſail Homeward-bound from St. *Thomas's Iſland* in *America*, the Engliſh had landed upon the Iſland of *Martinico*, and deſtroy'd all before em: That the French Governor refus'd the Inhabitants entrance into the Caſtle; which put 'em into great Confuſion; inſomuch that they were forc'd to make uſe of all the Sloops and ſmall Veſſels they could meet with, to make their Perſonal Eſcapes, and carry off their Families and Goods. Moreover, That the French had but 3 Men of War in all thoſe Parts.

The News of this Month gives an Account of above 20 Prizes taken from the French ſince the 16th. of the laſt, of which one was a Veſſel of 650 Tuns, 26 Guns, and 140 Men, richly laden, to the value of above 50000 Pound Sterling: and another, a Privateer of 30 Guns, and 185 Men.

On the 21ſt. of this Month, the Engliſh and Dutch Fleets came in the Evening to *Torbay*, to take in a Supply of Proviſions, and ſo to put to Sea immediately again. Certain Ships alſo homeward-bound from the *Tercera* Iſlands, and putting into *Plimouth* on the 14th Inſtant, aſſure us, That upon *Sunday* the 11th. of this Month, they left Sir *George Rook's* Squadron, with the Merchant Ships under his Convoy, about 90 Leagues from the Lands-End.

From *Edenborough* we are inform'd, That on *Tueſday* the 6th. inſtant, Their Majeſties High Commiſſioners, and the Privy Council having conſider'd of a Petition preſented to 'em by the Magiſtrates, and Town Council of that City, elected at *Michaelmas* laſt, with the Anſwers of the ſeveral Citizens that oppos'd their Election, their Lordſhips not only confirm'd the Order of Council of the 14th. of *February* laſt, by which the ſaid Magiſtrates were order'd to re-aſſume the Adminiſtration, and Exetciſe of the Government, but farther declar'd, That they ſhould be reſtor'd to the Right of the ſaid Magiſtracy, and that the former Sentence given againſt 'em, ſhould be declar'd void. About the middle of this Month alſo, the Lord High Commiſſioner gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts, 1. For the regulating the Judicatories. 2. For explaining a former Law, for Correſponding with the Rebels. 3. For allowing time for the Clergy to take the Oaths, till the 10th. of *July*. 4. For Commiſſions of Juſticiary in the *Highlands*, &c. A Letter alſo to his Majeſty was read, and approv'd, and then the Parliament was adjourn'd till the 12th. of *September* next.

On the 13th. and 14th. inſtant, *Nevil Payne* appear'd before the Parliament; but in regard the Seſſions was to end the next Day, his Tryal was referr'd to the Juſticiaries. This Month affords nothing conſiderable from *Ireland*, only, That upon the 19th. of the laſt Month, the Parliament of that Kingdom was prorogu'd by Proclamation from the Sixth of this Inſtant, till the 5th. of *September* next.

Reflections

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*, &c.

THe late King *James* is resolv'd not to sit still as yet. The Soveraignity of the *Holy Land*, then which he can expect no other Let when once a Peace comes to be made, seems too Chimerical for him to be contented with it; he would fain be still a King in Reality. But his Adherents, the Framers and Divulgers of his late pretended Declaration, have impolitickly done his Pretensions more disservice then Kindness in that particular; and thrust him still further off from his Mark then ever. For they have made him publickly to acknowledge and declare himself guilty of a whole Bedrell of enormous Miscarriages in his Government. As if they thought that the Generality of the Nation, having got quit of a Prince that was guilty of so many Ranversments of the Constitutions of the Nation, would admit him again upon his crying *Peccavi*: or that they were so mad, when the Wounds and Gashes, which he had given the State, are now in so fair a way to be heal'd up by a more Skilful Hand, to put their Welfare and Tranquillity to a second Venture. Certainly, that Prince who has once, in a long Train of Government, deceiv'd a Nation, is never to be entrusted again. *Pollicitis dives quilibet esse potest*: But that which gains the Veneration of all Men, is to be Rich in Deeds. He therefore, who in Prosperity had the fair Opportunity to be wealthy in Promises, and fail'd, must never expect that all the Protestations of his Adversity will ever gain Credit among Men of Sence. 'Tis a kind of *Decrese* which Princes will readily Plead, when once restor'd to that Power which they lost by Breach of Faith. But the more venemous and destructive serpent that lurks under the Covert of these Gaudy Promises, is the Revenge of a Prince *Exilio sive Infortunio Effœrati*.

——— Regnabit sanguine Multo
Ad Regnum Quisquis Venit ab Exilio.

There being nothing more certain then that of *Ellen*, τὸ ἀνέκθυμον ἀεὶ τῶν δυστυχούντων, that the Unfortunate are always enrag'd by their Misfortunes: Let 'em Promise *Alps* and *Apennines*, there is that *Manet Alta mente repostum* in Princes, who believe themselves injur'd by their Subjects, which is never to be rooted out of their Breasts.

'Tis true, the vain hopes of carrying all before 'em, should he come to be restor'd by their Sedulities, are the Baits that allure the Favourers of K. *James* to cry *Hosanna* to their Idol: but if there be any Truth in History, if all the Experience of the World be not mistaken, let 'em be assur'd, that K. *James* will no more forget their Activity, nay, not so much as their bare Compliance with those that were the Occasion of his quitting the Throne, then King *David* forgave *Abiathar*, *Joab* and *Shimei*. If *David* a Man after God's own Heart, could not forbear, not only retaining and fostering his Revenge to the very last Minutes of his Life, but left it as

a Legacy to his Son; is it to be thought that K. *James*, who can never aſpire to ſuch a Character, ſhould be more Sanctify'd, more Piously dispos'd, or more forgetful of Injuries then the declaredly belov'd of God.

How ever we find that this Unfortunate Prince leaves no Stone unturn'd to reaſcend his loſt Throne. But we may be bold to ſay, That he is diſmounted for his Life-time, and that all the buſtle and ſtir he makes is but in vain. Tho' he ſhould mean ſincerely in his Pretended Declarations diſpers'd abroad; and that the Prince and Princeſs now reigning ſhould happen to ſuccomb to Common Fate, the Engliſh would have renounc'd all Policy, and divorc'd themſelves from Common Sence, ſhould they ever think of recalling him agen. *The Injuries done to Princes are Irreparable*, ſays a Commentator upon *Tacitus*, *not ſo much becauſe the Remembrance of 'em is never eras'd out of their Minds, but becauſe they attribute all Reparations to fear alone.* This was the Error which the *Egyptians* committed, when they call'd in *Nicoſtris* to the Monarchy, after they they had put her Brother to Death. That Princeſs reveng'd her ſelf with a Witneſs, not at all regarding the favour that was done her in ſetting her up to be Queen. *Aymon*, the Monk, juſtly blames the ancient *Franks* for calling in *Gillon*, after they had depos'd *Childerick*, the Son of *Merovens*. For in ſhort, What could they expect from a Man, againſt whom they had made ſuch cruel Wars? After Kings were Expell'd out of *Rome*, it was enough to bear the Name of *Tarquin*, to be excluded from all Employments.

For the Pretended Declaration therefore, all that can be farther ſaid of it is this, That K. *James*'s Adherents, finding they can do nothing elſe, are reſolv'd to continue a Paper-War with the Nation, and therefore thought it moſt proper to open their Campaigns with Declarations: and you would have ſeen their whole Army of Pamphlets and Paſquils raking the Field 'ere now, had not the Meſſenger of the Preſs luckily ſurpriz'd 'em at their General Rendevouze at *Anderton*'s Printing-Houſe.

Advice from *Cologn*, the *Low-Countries*, and *Holland*.

THE Magiſtrates of *Cologn* having receiv'd Advice by a Courrier from his Electoral Highneſs of *Bavaria*, that the French held great Correſpondencies in their City, drew up their Garriſon together in Arms, and ſecur'd ſeveral ſuſpected Perſons. And for fear that any Houſe-Burners ſhould be got in among 'em, they would not ſuffer the Deſerters from the French Army to ſtay but a very little while; and to avoid all Surprize, they take all the Meaſures that Prudence can inſpire. The Brandenburghers that were quarter'd in the Arbiſhoprick of *Cologn* are march'd toward the *Meuſe*; and the Archbiſhop has Compounded with the French for their Contributions.

The 7th. of this Month, both the French Armies, the one Commanded by *Bouffiers*, and the other by *Luxemburgh*, encamp'd at *Gemblours*. The French King was there, and took a Review of both Armies. The

next

next day he Din'd at *Namur*, and return'd the ſame day to the Camp: from whence, upon the 10th. he drew out a Detatchment of 30 Battalions, and 50 Squadrons, of which the King's Troops make a part, to march for *Germany*, under the Command of the Dauphin, who was already ſet forward. From the ſame Camp they write, That the King return'd to *Namur*, and ſo to *Verſailles*; where he will be the 26th. of this Month, leaving *Luxemburgh* to Command the Remainer of his Forces, that make up no more then a juſt Army. So that the great Preparations of this Monarch, that threaten'd *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, *Bruxelles*, *Charleroy*, *Huy*, and other places, or at leaſt promis'd a Battel with an Army of 120000 Men, are all terminated in a Detachment for *Germany*. Every body is ſearching for the Reaſons of this ſudden Change, and every body vents his Conjectures. But that which ſeems moſt probable, is this, That the King came too late to the Quarters adjoyning to *Liege*, and finding the Place too well provided of every thing neceſſary to hold out a Siege, nor any Traytors to take his Money, thought it more prudence to retire without any Noiſe, then to be conſtrain'd to it. *Luxemburgh* is advanc'd with his Army nearer to *Louvain* then before, and is gone to encamp at *Tourine les Ordam*. The Confederates are encamp'd from *Louvain* to *Ham*, and the Abbey of *Park*. His Britannick Majeſty, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, viſit their Army every Day; which is become more numerous ſince the 14th. by the arrival of the Brandenburghers and others. Both Armies were very much incommoded the 24th. by a Tempeſt, the moſt furious that has been known for a long time: many were drown'd, and much Baggage ſwept away. General *Tertau* reſides at *Maeſtricht*, to Command the Garriſon, which conſiſts of 12000 Men; and there have been ſent from that place to *Liege* ſeveral Great Guns, within this little while. The Neighbourhood of the two Armies has facilitated the Deſertion of a great number of Swiſſes, that have quitted the French Service. There are reckon'd to be above 1100 at *Bruſſels*. We are told, That a Party of the Garriſon of *Charleroy* have taken 10 Mules, laden with the Baggage of the French Court Ladies.

III. M. *Fagel* is made a Major-General, and Colonel *Heukelom* a Brigadier in his Place.

Reflections upon the Advice from the *Low-Countries*, &c.

II. THE Meaſures which the King of *Great Britain* has tak'n joyntly with his Electoral Highneſs of *Bavaria*, have been quick enough to prevent the King of *France*'s Deſigns, and ſtrong enough to ſend off the Blow that he was preparing for a home Stroke. This is the reaſon of his haſty Return. A Mortifying Reaſon, and very Ominous to him that makes his Retreat after he had promis'd himſelf ſo many Bleſſings from Heaven, upon his Taking of *Heidelberg*.

ADDITION.

ADDITION.

WE have just now received the News of the Surrender of *Roses*. It was taken in Eight Days after the opening of the Trenches. The Garrison march'd out with Three Pieces of Cannon, one Mortar, and all their Baggage, and was conducted to *Gironna*. The Governour's being wounded, hasten'd the Loss of this Place. We shall give a more full Relation of the Whole, the next Month. 'Tis said, the French are sail'd away for *Cadiz* with their Fleet, no body being able to conceive the meaning of their Design. General *Heidesdorf*, late Governour of *Heidelberg*, and Knight of the Teutonick Order, was Degraded by Order of the Grand-Master; had the Collar of his Order taken from him, and was put out of the Assembly of the Knights in a most disgraceful manner. After which, he was deliver'd to the Common Hangman, who carried him, with his Hands bound, in a Cart to the Imperial Camp, and all along the Line of the Army drawn up on purpose: After which, the Hangman broke his Sword over his Head, threw the Point in his Face, carry'd him beyond the *Nookre*, and there left him.

FINIS.

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The Interests of Princes, their Pretentions, and Intrigues, *&c.*

For the Month of *July*, 1693.

With Political *Reflexions* upon every State.

VOL. IV.

To be continued Monthly from the Original published at the *HAGUE*, by the Authority of the States of *Holland*, and *VVest-Friesland*.

LONDON,

Printed for Henry Rhodes at the Star, the corner of *Bride-lane*, *Fleet-street*; and John Harris at the Harrow in the *Poultry*. 1693

Where are to be had the First, Second, and Third Volumes, beginning *Novemb.* 1688. (Or Single Ones, from *July*, 1690. to this Time.)

Licensed,

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THE

Hiſtorical and Political *MERCURY*:

For the Month of *July* 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

1. THIS now ſome time ſince, that the Pope granted a long Audience to the Cardinal *de Fourbin*, who, with all the Application imaginable, labours the Accommodation of the Differences with *France*, which, as yet can be brought to no Concluſion to the Satisfaction of the Two Courts. They who uphold the Intereſts of the Holy See, are continually urging it to the Pope, That it behoves him not to relinquiſh the leaſt Title of his Right, and that now is the true time to bring *France* to Reaſon. There have appear'd in publick, Two Pamphlets upon this Subject: One to ſhew, That the Prelates in the Aſſembly of 82. cannot be admitted to vacant Biſhopricks, till after a formal Recantation. The other in Defence of the General of the Jeſuits, in his Treatiſe of Probable Opinions, which has ſpoken ſomething concerning this Affair. Cardinal *D'Eſtree* had taken his Leave of His Holineſs; but we underſtand by Letters from *Rome*, dated *June* 13th. That the Pope has detain'd his Excellency, and at the ſame time, commanded Cardinal *Lauria* to write what he thought in Conſcience might be done to facilitate the Accommodation between the Two Courts. The 8th. of the ſame Month, His Holineſs held a private Conſiſtory, wherein ſeveral vacant Churches were propos'd; but not a word of thoſe of *France*. However, Cardinal *D'Eſtree* who was to have departed the 9th. and had already ſold his Horſes, but not deliver'd 'em, put off his Journey, which is the Reaſon, that all People are of Opinion, That there will be an Accomodation for all this. 'Tis reported alſo, That the Pope told the Cardinal poſitively, That this Affair was come to the Point of Maturity: That he could wiſh his Eminency would be preſent at the final Concluſion; and that he would, after that, himſelf propoſe the vacant Biſhopricks. 'Tis likewiſe added, That the Vacancy of the Archbiſhoprick of *Lion*, has not a little contributed to retard his Departure: and indeed, there are few People but believe it will fall to the Cardinal's ſhare. Till then, he has re-

ceiv'd from His Holineſs an Abbey in Commendum within the Biſhoprick of *Arras*.

II. Not long ſince, Four Heydukes belonging to the Emperor's Embaſſador, meeting in the Jews Piazza Four of the Sbirri, the Heydukes fell upon 'em, and treated 'em ſo rudely with their Iron Maces, and their Scymitars, that one of 'em dy'd in ſome Days after, and the other Three are in great danger of their Lives. The Quarrel aroſe from hence, for that ſome Days before, a Lackey M. of *Chaſſinet*, who reſides at *Rome* as the Emperor's Secretary, returning from Hunting with a Fowling-Piece, had his Gun taken from him, and was put in Priſon by the Sbirri. Of this Cardinal *Goez* complain'd, as of an Attempt upon the Dignity of the Emperor his Maſter. The Lackey was releas'd, and ſome few Days after the Heydukes appear'd, as they were wont to do in the Embaſſador's Train. But in regard this Affair could not chooſe but make a noiſe, the Pope diſpatch'd a Courier to *Vienna*, with Complaints on his ſide to his Imperial Majeſty; and the Emperor's Embaſſador ſent away another. On the other hand, the Governour of *Rome* ſet forth a Monitory, or Sentence againſt the Heydukes, and the Uſher who had given 'em Orders to fall upon the Sbirri. Both ſides have drawn up verbal Reports of what paſs'd on either ſide; and this Affair has already taken up the Debates of a Congregation held in the Preſence of the Pope. His Imperial Majeſty ſeems to be very ill ſatisfy'd with the Governour of *Rome*'s Proceedings. But in regard the Sbirri did the firſt Injury, there is no queſtion but all things will be fairly determin'd to the Satisfaction of the Embaſſador. However it be, the Embaſſador forbears going to his uſual Audience. He has alſo left *Rome*, and has ſent away his Heydukes, and his Uſher to *Naples*, by reaſon of the Sentence that was publiſh'd againſt 'em, to the end they may be out of the way till the Affair be Accommodated. Nor have the Sbirri been thus rude to the Emperor's Servants only: They have commited other Inſolencies, for which Two have been ſent to Jayle, for entring the Palace of Cardinal *Fourbin*, and another for Arreſting the Courier of *Venice*.

III. The Conſtable *Colonna*, has receiv'd a Brevete from the King of *Spain*, by which he is declar'd that Monarch's perpetual Embaſſador, for the Ceremony of preſenting the Nag; and when he cannot be in the way, then the Embaſſador for the time being, is to perform the Duty. The Pope has order'd a Conſiſtory conſiſting of the Cardinals *Altieri*, *Acciaijoli*, *Carpegna*, *Mareſcotti*, *Petrucci*, and *Panciatici*, to conſider of ſeveral Articles in order to the Reformation of the Benedictins of the Congregation of Mount *Caſſin*, who held their Chapter not long ſince at *Padua*. The Intention of His Holineſs is to re-eſtabliſh the Monaſtick Diſcipline in that Order, particularly in the Monaſtery of St. *Paul* at *Rome*, to reduce the Power of Abbots, and Proctors General within their ancient Bounds, and to reſtore the regular Obſervance where-ever it ſhall be needful. At another Congregation of the Holy

Holy Office, which was held in the Preſence of his Holineſs, there was a Reſolution taken to condemn the Opinions of ſome Doctors of *Louvain*, which reliſh a little too much of *Janſeniſm*. The Party of the Diſciples of St. *Auguſtin* has always been very numerous in the *Low-Countries*; and the Jeſuits have always us'd their utmoſt Endeavours at *Rome* to render 'em odious to the People. Which is the reaſon that the Pope, who liſtens to the Society, cauſes all thoſe Books that are written in *Flanders*, to be examin'd with extraordinary Rigour. And there are very few that eſcape Cenſure, unleſs they be of the ſame nature with the *Theſis's* of M. *Sparlongue*, one of the Profeſſors of *Douay*; wherein he has maintain'd, though formerly a great *Janſeniſt*, That *Janſenius* has reviv'd the Sentiments of *Luther* and *Calvin*.

IV. The Commiſſioners from *Naples* are arriv'd at *Rome*. But the Prudence of Cardinal *Caraffa* has prevented the Evil Conſequences of which many were extremely afraid, and 'tis thought that Cardinal *Cantelmi* will be recall'd, which is the reaſon that the Neapolitans are quiet at preſent. Beſides that, upon the Remonſtrances of the Spaniſh Embaſſador, the Pope has conſented to admit their Commiſſioners: and though there be nothing as yet certainly known touching this Affair, yet there is great probability that all things will be concluded to the Satisfaction of the Nobility and the People, who will by no means hear talk of the *Inquiſition*.

V. Upon the 5th. of the laſt Month, at an extraordinary Audience, the Embaſſador of *Venice* imparted to his Holineſs the Advice he had receiv'd; That the Differences ariſen concerning the Confines of *Ferrara*, between the Court of *Rome* and the Senate of *Venice*, were abſolutely regulated: upon which the Pope forthwith ſent Orders to the Galleys of the Church to put to Sea. Since that time, we underſtand that thoſe Galleys ſet ſail from *Civita Vecchia*, the 14th. of the laſt Month; and that they departed the next day from *Niſita*, to joyn the *Malteſes*. The Letters of the 20th. of the laſt Month, aſſure us, That the Spaniſh Fleet were juſt ready to ſet ſail from *Naples*; That the Earthquakes continue in *Sicily* and *Maltha*; and, That there has been a great Tumult at *Naples*, by reaſon of a Quarrel that happen'd between the Lackqueys and the Sea-men; but that the Sedition was ſoon appeas'd by the Care of the Viceroy, the Regents, and the two Admirals *Papachin* and *Corbet*.

VI. We ſhall now give ye an Account of the Duke of *Venice's* going on Shipboard; which was done with great Pomp and State, as follows.

The 23d. of *May*, the Day before he took Shipping, he went to pay his Devotions in the Church of *Salvation*, and in the Evening receiv'd the Complements of all the Magiſtrates, the Canons of St. *Mark*, the Prince *D'Eſte*, General of the Horſe, who came from *Modena*, and all the Nobility. The ſame Evening, the Piazza of St. *Mark* was adorn'd with Hangings, Looking-glaſſes and Pictures; the greateſt part of which repreſented

repreſented the Atchievements, Enterprizes and Conqueſts of the Duke. There were two Triumphal Arches erected, one near the Ducal Gate of St. *Mark*, and the other over-againſt it; at the Entrance of the Bridge that lead to the *Bucentaure*, and from one End to the other, both ſides were garniſh'd with a double Row of Marble Columns, that form'd a Cover'd Street. The Arms of the Duke and his Family were ſet up and down among the reſt of the Ornaments: and over the Gate of St. *Mark*, and at St. *Geminin* were plac'd two Portraitures of the Duke, the one a Horſe-back, the other a Foot, to ſignifie his Prudence in Counſel, and his Valour in Execution. The 24th. in the Morning, the Senate, the Foreign Miniſters, and all the Noble-men of the Family of the *Moroſini*, went to receive him at the Palace, and conducted him to the Ducal Church, where he was receiv'd by one of the Canons. Maſs was ſung by the Patriarch, who afterwards bleſs'd the Standard. After *Te Deum*, the Proceſſion began about the Piazza of St. *Mark*, which look'd like a Magnificent Theater. The Duke was in his Habit of General, with his Ducal Bonnet upon his Head, and his Battoon in his Hand. The Trumpets and Fifes went firſt of all, in Crimſon Velvet Liveries, Edg'd about with a Gold Galoon. Several Senators follow'd; together with the Patriarch, his own Canons, and thoſe of St. *Mark*; 2 Diviſions, of 30 Muſketeers a-piece, 24 Halberts, and 12 Lackeys in the ſame Liveries; a great number of Officers and Commanders with Colours; the Bleſs'd Standard; the Battoon and Bonnet given by *Alexander* VIII. All theſe follow'd by the Nuncio, the French Embaſſador, the Senate, the Duke's Relations, and the two Counſellors that are to attend him into the *Levant*. And in this manner he was introduc'd into the Palace. He was to have gone a-board after Dinner; but in regard it fell a Raining, that Ceremony was put off till the next Morning. The next day, being the 25th. the Duke went in the ſame State from the Palace to the *Bucentaure*; where he embark'd with part of the Company, and was row'd to the *Lydo*, ſeveral Gallies, and a Bark richly trimm'd, leading the way; and follow'd by ſeven Galleys, and an infinite number of Peotes, Gondola's, and other ſmall Boats. The *Lydo* was adorn'd after the ſame manner as the Piazza of St. *Mark*. After Prayers, which were ſaid in the Church of St. *Nicholas*, the Duke went a-board his own Galley, before he enter'd, receiving the Complements and good Wiſhes of the Publick Miniſters, the Senate, and all the reſt that accompany'd him. The *Bucentaure* then putting off, in order to return, the Duke went a-board his Galley, and ſet up his Flag. But the Weather not ſerving to ſet ſail, he only ſtay'd for a fair Wind. This Solemnity was perform'd after a moſt Splendid and Pompous manner, with an infinite concourſe of People, and the Great Guns continually thund'ring from the Galleys, and other Veſſels. The bad Weather laſted till the 2d. of the next Month. But then the whole Fleet ſet ſail the ſame Day and the ſame Hour that he made his laſt Expedition that prov'd ſo glorious to him. The Republick is preparing a New Convoy for the Army; on

on which it is expected that there will be a Thousand Soldiers more put a-board. We hear nothing of Moment from *Dalmatia*; at least it is certain that the Turks are very quiet. The 18th. of the last Month the Senate made Choice of Signior *Justiniani* for their Embassador to *Rome*, who is to relieve Signior *Contarini*.

VII. The Army of the Confederates in *Piemont* is compos'd of 20000 Milaneses, or Spaniards, who are all clad after the same manner; 12000 of his Royal Highness's Men; and 16000 Imperialists. They have been review'd at a General Muster, and are found to be all Healthy, and in good Case. 'Tis true, the continual Tempests, and extraordinary Rains, have much retarded their March, but they are now all in Motion; and the last Letters of the 17th. of the last Month, assure us, That the Imperialists were almost all arriv'd about *Buriasque* and *Villa Franca*, except the Body design'd to block up *Casal*, consisting of about 5000 Men, who are posted round the place. There is another Body that is to block up *Pignerol*, while the main Army acts according to the Resolutions agreed on between the Duke and the Generals. The Letters of the 24th. tell us, That the Forces are upon their March toward *Montferrat*; That they have sent away 45 Miners from *Verceil*; and that there is no question but they have a Design to attack the Castle of St. *George*, which is over-against the Citadel of *Casal*, as also the Fort which lyes at the Head of the Bridge. And the last Letters inform us, That they are already Masters of those two Forts, and some other Posts. Great quantities of Provisions are carry'd to *Coni*, which makes People believe the Army will march that way.

The Motions of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army in *Piemont*, cause a great Consternation in the Dauphinate; more-especially at *Grenoble*, where they are all hands at work in compleating their Out-works. They have planted their Great Guns upon the Ramparts of the City; and the Militia have Orders to March upon the first Summons. *Catinat*, on the the other side, re-inforces the Passes of Mount *Genevre*; and the Duke of *Vendosme* has drawn together the Gentry and Militia of *Provence* to strengthen the Garrisons of *Brianson*, *Cisteron*, *Senez*, and *Colmar*. *Noüailles* is to send a Detatchment of 4000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, into those Parts.

Upon Advice which the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd, That the French, to the number of 4 or 5000 Men, under the Command of Colonel *Julian*, formerly a Commander in the Duke's Service, were advancing toward the Valley of *Barcellonetta*; his Highness sent to the Colonel who Commands on that side, to quit the Plain, and retire to the Barricado's of *Meironne*, a Pass so call'd; which he did accordingly. Upon which the French endeavour'd to force that Pass, but were always repuls'd with the loss of several Officers, and a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Flanders* mortally wounded. They have likewise been repuls'd from the Valley of *Lucern*, where they went to get Forage, and where the Vaudois behav'd themselves with extraordinary Bravery. 'Tis reported,

That

That ſome Days after the Savoyards were retir'd to the Barricado's, *M. de Larray* made himſelf Maſter of the Poſts of *Tournon*, *Chatellar*, and *Biſſole*. Prince *Eugenius*, and the Prince of *Commerci*, are arriv'd at *Turin*: at what time the Duke of *Savoy* took a ſmall Journey to *Noſtre-dame de l'Europe*, to pay a certain Vow which he had made in the time of his Sickneſs. The Duke of *Vendoſme* joyn'd *M. de Larory* the 25th. of the laſt Month.

M. *de Montmorenci Foſſeuſe*, and 4 French Captains and Engineers, diſguis'd in the Habits of Peaſants, were ſeiz'd upon as they were going to get into *Caſal*, and are ſent to the Caſtle of *Milan*. And 'tis ſaid there above 60 more Officers at *Genoa*, who only wait an Opportunity to make the ſame Attempt, which cauſes our Men to keep a ſtricter Watch upon all the Paſſes.

VIII. The Duke of St. *Peter*, who was about to have purchas'd *Caſal Maggiore*, but could not accompliſh his Market, has agreed with the King of *Spain* for the Principality of *Sabionera*; and the Marquis of *Leganez* has receiv'd Orders from *Madrid* to conclude the Bargain. The Duke is to pay down 200000 Crowns, and to be put in Poſſeſſion by way of Engagement. He is to ſatisfie the Prince of *Boſſolo* upon his Pretenſions, which will coſt him at leaſt 60000 Crowns. He is to ſollicit the Inveſtiture at his own Charges; and when he has obtain'd it, he is to pay 150000 Crowns more; beſides what he is to allow for the Cannon and Ammunition, according as they ſhall be rated. The Garriſon is to conſiſt of 300 Spaniards; the Officers to be firſt nominated by his Catholick Majeſty, and then by the Duke of St. *Peter*, who is to pay 'em till the full Payment of the Summ is out, and then to be allow'd 6000 Crowns a Year out of the Revenues of *Molfetta*. Moreover, he has leave granted him, for the Summ of 10000 Crowns more, to reſign his Spaniſh Regiment to *Don Luca Spinola*, Knight of *Maltha*, his Second Son.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

I. ALL the great Politicians who have hitherto examin'd the ſteps that *Innocent* XII. has trod, never yet queſtion'd but that his Holineſs would grant the King of *France* whatever that Monarch ſhould deſire. And if it has not yet been done, 'tis becauſe it has been a difficult thing, as cunning as the Court of *Rome* may be thought to be, to find out a *Medium* that may in any meaſure ſecure his Holineſs from the Affront and Diminution put upon both him and all his Succeſſors, and the Authority of the Holy See, by the Prelates in the Aſſembly of 1682. For they decided, That the Pope had no Right over the Temporals of Kings; That Councils were above the Pope; That the Pope's Power was to be limited by the Canons. And laſtly, That the Pope is not Infallible, unleſs he Preſide at the Head of an Oecumenick Council, which authoriſes

authorises his Infallibility. Four Propositions, which considering how they stand affected to the Roman Religion, are as Heretical as they are Injurious to the Roman See.

But in opposition to these Politicians, there are many People who think themselves as good Politicians as they, that believe this same Quarrel will not be so soon at an end; it being impossible that the Pope should be such a Craven to be huff'd out of his Celestial Prerogative of Infallibility, by Half-a-Dozen Flattering French Bishops. But in regard the Pope has declar'd himself, That this Accommodation, for the obtaining of which they have been so long toiling and moiling, is at the Point of Maturity, and that he has detain'd the Cardinal *D'Estre*, to the end he may have the proposing of the vacant Bishopricks himself, it may be not improbable, that this same long sought-for Philosopher's Stone of an Expedient, is at length found out: or else, Who knows but that the Pope may be ingenuously convinc'd in his own Conscience, that he is not Infallible? However it be, 'tis a hard Matter to grub up, out of an old Man's Breast, an Obstinate Inclination to which he is most prone. He has a Kindness for *France*, and he is resolv'd to conclude all his Quarrels with *France*, to the Advantage of that Monarch, and his own Confusion. For this he may be certain of, that when future History shall read him so poorly Condescending to suffer the Infallibility of Christ's Vicar, and the Authority of the Holy See, which are as it were the *Ancilia* of the Roman Religion, to be ravish'd from him by the Equivocal *Jargony* of a Counterfeit, and Hypocritical Submission, and that Men shall see the Roman Religion once laid upon her Back, the scoffing Hugonots will be sure to say, and that truly too, *That* Innocent *the* XII. *and* Lewis XIV. *were the first that trips up the Heels of the Whore of* Babylon.

Advice from *Turkey* and *Germany*.

I Shall begin this Advice with a Letter, wherein you will find, in the Original, some part of those things which we hinted in our Last *Mercury*.

A LETTER from Adrianople, *written by a French Officer.* March *the* 29*th.* 1693.

'THE Grand Signor's Audience which was promis'd the Lord *Paget*, was put off till the 16th. of this Month. The Lord *Paget* unfolded to him the Commission which he had to labour the procuring 'a Peace between this Empire, the Germans, and the Confederates, 'and then read the particular Account of the Conditions demanded. 'The Grand-Signor answer'd, *We are Friends to Friends*: and

when the Lord *Paget* went, he bid him *Pray to God for his Prosperity.*

Upon the 21st. the Lord *Paget*, at a particular Audience, given him by the Grand Visir, in presence of the Mufti, explained himself upon the Proposals of the Peace, which the Emperor, and the Confederates had entrusted him to negotiate. They may be reduc'd to this, That all Parties shall keep what they have got, only that *Kaminiec* shall be restor'd to the *Polanders*. So soon as the Lord *Paget* was retir'd, the Two Cadileskers, and the Aga of the Janisaries repair'd to the Grand Visir's House, where they conferr'd together upon the Lord *Paget*'s Proposals, and agreed, That the Grand Visir should hold a general Council, at what time he should send for the Three Embassadors of *England*, and *Holland*, and in the Presence of all the Grandees of the Empire, desire 'em to expound themselves; which was done three Days after. But there was no immediate Answer return'd 'em, tho' the Embassadors earnestly press'd for one. And now, that will, perhaps, be delay'd for some time, by reason of the Deposal of the Grand Visir, which befell him for having too openly withstood the Grand Signor's Design to put the Tefterdar, or High Treasurer of the Empire to death, by reason of his Extortions. The Grand Signor's Caimacan, or Comrade Grand Visir. He is Brother-in-Law to his Highness, from whom he has obtain'd the Favour, in behalf of his depos'd Predecessor, that His Highness will not put him to death. And this is all the Fruit which that unfortunate Minister will reap from the Alliance which he had but a little before contracted with his Successor. The manner of the Caimacan's displacing the Grand Visir, is very particular. They went both together out of the Grand Visir's Palace, as if there had been nothing at all in the Matter; and they not only Supp'd together, but lay together in the same House, which belong'd to the depos'd Grand Visir; and this Day they Din'd together, while the Goods, and Houshold-Stuff of the old Visir, were remov'd to the New Visir's House. This Man is marry'd to the Grand Signor's Sister. Yet, for all this Alliance, the Sultan did not forbear to make him a Complement somewhat extraordinary, when he begg'd his Predecessor's Pardon. *Who is there* (said he) *will beg Pardon for thee, if I should resolve to put thee to death for not doing it?* Only *?*

The Grand Visir has been *Selictar* to Sultan *Mahomet*, and pass'd through all the Grand Employments. He was Captain Basha, at what time *Queseine* Bomb'd *Scio*, and had, from that time forward, the Title Kiaia, as he has now.

In the Propositions which the Emperor makes to the Port, he omits nothing of the Exorbitant Pretensions of the Polanders, and Venetians; doubtless with a Design to make the Turks put a higher Value upon his Resolution to abandon his Confederates, so he may obtain from the Port what he desires, which is to keep what he has

has got; and if the worst come to the worst, as far as I can pentrate, to leave *Transilvania*, as it was before the War, that is to say, dependant upon the Two Empires, and tributary to the Turks.

Since this Letter, they write from all Parts, That the Affairs of *Turky* are in a very bad Condition, the People every Day transgressing, and relaxing in their Obedience and Respect toward the Government. A Prince of *Arabia*, nam'd *Emir*, who gives himself out to be nearly related to the false Prophet *Mahomet*, has taken Arms at the Head of a considerable Army, to shake off the Ottoman Yoak, and make himself Master of the adjacent Provinces. The Basha of *Mesopotamia*, believing he had incurr'd the Penalty of Death, for having refus'd to send his Men into *Hungary*, and a Capigi being sent to take off his Head, he put the Capigi to Death, and is revolted from the Grand Signor. Some think also, That he holds a Correspondency with the King of *Persia*. The Militia of *Asia*, refuse absolutely to serve in *Hungary*, and the Aga of the Janisaries is turn'd out of his Employment. The Janisaries, and Saphies are all in Mutiny, and Uproar, because the Basha would fain force the Militia to serve this Campaign, though he has exacted considerable Summs of Money to exempt 'em from Duty. They add, That the Adherents of the depos'd Sultan deceas'd, resume fresh Courage in favour of his Son, and that the Grand Visir is accus'd of fomenting the Continuation of the War, which the People can no longer support; and that 'tis to be fear'd he must be sacrific'd to their Fury. And if we may give Credit to the News from *Vienna*, Dated the 1st. of this Month, and the Letters which come from all Parts affirm, That the Grand Signor is depos'd, and *Mustapha*, the Son of the deceased Sultan is set up in his room. However it be, most certain it is, That there are Divisions in *Turkey*, and that's the Reason the Ottoman Army lies Idle, these Troubles having hinder'd the Grand Visir from drawing necessary Forces together.

There is no question to be made but that the Emperor will make the best of these Disorders; and all Letters confirm the Preparations of the Imperial Army to attack the Infidels. The Imperial Regiments were Quarter'd for some time all along the *Drave*, yet so as that they might be able to join in Twenty four Hours. The 24th. of the last Month, Twenty five Imperial Regiments join'd within an Hours March of *Mohats*, that is to say, Twelve of Foot, Thirteen of Horse, and one of Dragoons, together with Six thousand Luneburghers; the rest of the Auxillaries were expected toward the beginning of this Month, togewith the Militia, with which the Army is to be re-inforc'd. The Brandenburghers arriv'd at *Comorra* the 27th. of *June*, and *Heusler's* Men that were upon their March under *Herbeville*, and *Archinto*, arriv'd at *Mohats* since the 25th.

II. Upon the 6th. of the last Month, General *Heusler's* Brother carry'd the first News of the taking of *Jeno* with these Particulars, That

the Governour of the Place having withstood an Assault wherein Four hundred Turks were slain, and perceiving that the Besiegers were preparing for a Second Attack, Capitulated the 28th. of *May*. He was conducted to *Temiswaer*, with the remainder of the Garrison consisting of 800 Men. Neither Renagades, nor Deserters, nor the Children of Christians were comprehended in this Capitulation. There were found in the Place Thirty Great Guns, good store of Ammunition, and a reasonable Quantity of Provisions. Prince *Charles Thomas* of *Lorrain*, receiv'd a slight Wound in the Head, Commanding the Assault in the absence of General *Heusler* who was indispos'd in his Health. The Castle of *Pilaskowar*, which was well Fortify'd, was afterwards taken by a Detachment from the Garrison of *Lippa*, who likewise conducted the Turks to *Temiswaer*. 'Twas thought that the Forces employ'd in this Expedition, would have taken *Guila* also, before the opening of this Campaign; but withal, it is believ'd, That there is some greater Design on Foot. A Party of the Garrison of *Temiswaer* sallying out upon the Hussars that came to view the Place, were repuls'd with the Loss of several Soldiers, and the Basha that Commanded 'em. And indeed the Turks are so afraid of *Temiswaer*, that the Commander has sent for Succour from *Belgrade*.

The Imperial Chamber that was held at *Spire*, is remov'd to *Wetflaer* in the Landtgraviate of *Hussia*. The Emperor has made *Veterani*, *Palfi*, and Prince *Eugenius* of *Savoy*, Marshals of Camp; and has Commissionated Prince *Montecuculi*, General of the Horse. The 9th. of *June*, the Emperor made a great Feast at *Luxemberg*, it being the Day upon which he enter'd into the 54th. Year of his Age: but the publick Rejoicings were much moderated by the sad News which was brought from the *Palatinate*.

III. The greatest part of that Electorate is now laid Waste, and 'tis to be fear'd the French will utterly Ruin all the Flat Country, after they have once demolish'd the Castle of *Heidleberg*. Monsieur *d'Arci*, who commands the Castle, has receiv'd Orders from the Court of *France* to take the Body of the Electrix *Palatin*, Mother of the Dutchess of *Orleans*, which the Fury of the French had spar'd no more then any of the rest, and see it decently re-plac'd in the Burying-Place of the Electors.

As for *de Lorges*, he has not met with that small Resistance which he expected after the taking of *Heidleberg*. The 9th. of *June* he sent out a Detachment of between 6 and 700 Men to view the Bridge of *Heilbrun*, the greatest part whereof were Volunteers, who were repuls'd with great Loss by the Dragoons, and Hussars of the Prince of *Baden*'s Army. The same Day the French Cannonado'd the Confederates Camp, and attempted to pass the *Necker* near *Wimpfen*, but they were repuls'd with the same Vigour, and forc'd to retire Five Leagues toward *Eppinghen*. 'Tis reckon'd that they lost about 14 or 1500 Men in that Skirmish, besides the Wounded that were carried in Waggons to *Philipsburg*,

Philipsbuegh and *Landau*. The Prince of *Baden* miss'd not above 500. Besides that, *De Lorges* lost some part of his Baggage, several Mules, and several fine Horses, which he sought in vain to redeem. He also sent a Trumpeter about the Redemption of several Prisoners; but the Hussars had cut in pieces the greatest part of those that fell into ther Hands. After that, the French march'd toward *Wittenberg*, and have put the Countrey under Contribution as far as within three Leagues of *Stugard*.

IV. To say no more of the Taking and utter Destruction of *Heidelberg*, it is too true, That General *Heidesdorf*, who Commanded it, was not seiz'd in vain. For his Charge being drawn up, and he convicted upon it, it was apparent that he deserv'd the Sentence that was pronounc'd against him; which was put in Execution after this manner. He was carry'd to the House of the Teutonick Order which is in *Heilbrunne*, where he was clad in the Robes of one of the Knights; and then having both his Collar and his Cross taken from him, they struck him twice upon the Face. Which done, the Youngest Knight taking him by the Arm, thrust him out of the House, and gave him two Kicks at the Door that leads into the Street. Nor was this all. Upon the 20th. of the last Month, he was carry'd in a Tumbrel by the Common Hangman to the Prince of *Baden*'s Camp; and after he had been a Spectacle to all the Army drawn up in Battalia on purpose, he was lead up to a Scaffold, where he was to have lost his Head, as the Sentence imported. But as the Executioner was preparing to do his Duty, there came a Reprieve which gave him his Life, at the Intercession of the Teutonick Order. But still more Disgrace: for after the Hang-man had girt his Sword about him, he took it from him again immediately, broke it in two, and gave him three slaps with the Blade upon his Face. At the end of this Ignominious Execution, he was banish'd out of the Circles of *Suabia*, *Franconia*, the *Upper Rhine*, and *Austria*. To which purpose, the Hangman carry'd him in his Tumbrell beyond the *Necker*, and there left him: where, as some Letters say, the Country-people, much more his Friends then they who begg'd his Life, in a few Days after knock'd him o'the Head.

V. The Dauphin arriv'd at *Montroyal* the 30th. of the last Month, with an Army consisting of 58 Squadrons, and 28 Battalions, according to the following List.

A List of the General Officers, Troops and Regiments of the Dauphin's Army.

Marshal *Bousflers*, General under the Dauphin.

Lieutenant-Generals.

The Duke of *Maine*, M. *de Bertillac*, the Counts of *Tallard*, *Gassé*, and *Montrevel*.

Camp Marshals.

Monsieurs *de Lanion*, *La Mothe*, *Vaudevil*, *Mailli*.

FOOT.

FOOT.

	Battalions.		Battalions.
Champaign	3	Bouflers	2
Dauphin	3	Perigord	1
Queen's	3	The Crown	2
Maine	2	Charolois	1
Poitou	2	Cavois	1
Languedoc	2	Lignieres	1
La Chaſtre	2	Fontenai	1
	Fuzeliers 1		

HORSE.

	Squadrons.		Squadrons.
Guards of the Body	2	Ballivieres	4
Musketeers	2	Courtebonne	4
Gend'armerie	8	Molac	4
Anjou	2	Roſel	4
Maine	2	Carabines	4
Langallerie	4	Dragoons-Royal	4
Courcelles	2	Dauphin	4
Bouflers	4	Gramont	4

This Army encamp'd in the Plain of *Witlich*; and before they decamp'd from thence again, which was the next Day, a numerous Detatchment was ſent away to re-inforce *Harcourt's* Flying-Camp. Which done, the Dauphin croſs'd the *Moſelle* with the reſt of his Army, except two Regiments which he left at *Montroyal*, and continu'd his March toward *Manheim*, where 'tis ſaid he has joyn'd *De Lorges*.

De Lorges decamp'd from *Bruchſal* toward the Beginning of this Month, and advanc'd through *Obſtat* and *Wiſſeloch*, as far as the *Neckar*, while the French paſs'd over three Bridges at *Ladenberg*, intending to fall into *Bergſtraet*. They have alſo built another Bridge at *Manheim*; where they have a Deſign, in all likelihood, ſo ſoon as they have done what they come for in thoſe Parts, to croſs the *Rhine*, and march directly for *Mayence*. And that which confirms us in the belief of it, is this, That they have laden ſeveral Barges at *Philipsburgh* with ſeveral Great-Guns, good ſtore of Ammunition, and Inſtruments for breaking up the Ground; together with 5 or 600 Carpenters, Bricklayers, and other Labouring-men of *Alſatia*, which are all fallen down the *Rhine*. In regard therefore the Enemies March threatens either that Place, *Coblentz*, or *Rhinefeild*, thoſe Garriſons are re-inforc'd, and ſeveral Regiments are poſted round about, to be at hand as Occaſion ſhall require. The Prince of *Baden* is preparing to march toward *Mayence*, that he may be ready to relieve that place, if the French lay Siege to it. Beſides this Army, there will be another Body to ſecure *Bon*, compos'd of Brandenburghers, Neuburghers,

bourghers, Colognars, and Munsterians. This Body lies at *Cocheim*, where fresh Men joyn 'em every day: but as for the Saxons, they advance toward *Mayence*. *De Lorges*, some time since, sent a Command to the City of *Darmstadt*, to dismantle their Fortifications. He also sent the same Orders to all the Petty Towns in the Neighbourhood of *Bergstrasser*, and demanded large Contributions. At the same time, he order'd some Battalions to possess themselves of the Pass of *Swingelberg*: which, after a rude Entertainment, they were forced to quit to the Saxons; though since 'tis reported, That they have driven the Confederates from it.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Turky*, &c.

I. THo' the inserted Letter from *Adrianople* came from a suspected Quarter, yet it discovers certain important Truths, which the French have hitherto dissembl'd. In the first place, we find by that Letter that the Grand Signor has not yet rejected the Proposals of Peace which were made him by the Lord *Paget*. Secondly, That if the Grand Visir be depos'd, 'twas not for his siding with those that wish'd for Peace: two things nevertheless that have gone current in all the Pieces of Intelligence that have come from *France*. As for the Proposals which have been made to the Sultan in the Emperors Name, I believe 'em to be Secrets not disclos'd to any but those that are of the Council, and that the French Officer might have forg'd 'em in his own Brain. And I observe this moreover, that considering the manner of the French Officer's expressing himself, he seems to be very sorry for the Grand Visirs Fall. In a word, *France* has receiv'd a terrible Blow in this Affair: this Change, together with the Disorders in the Empire, and the taking of *Jeno*, are but ill Prognosticks to the French Crown. Nor do I know how she would get quit of her Incumbrances in *Germany*, were once a Peace concluded between the Emperor and the Port.

II. It has been a wonder to many People why General *Heusler*, after he had taken *Jeno*, did not march directly for *Guila*: but considering there is a Design to besiege *Temeswaer*, that Enterprize would have signify'd little. For if they take the more considerable Place, *Guila* will drop into their Hands, and by the reducing of that Town it is, that the Emperor becomes Master of all *Hungary*.

III. All *Europe* stands amaz'd at the barbarous Hostilities committed at *Heidelberg*. *Ferdinand* II. had much more reason to lay in Ashes the Cities of the Palatinate then *Lewis* the XIV. For *Frederick* V. Elector Palatine, had usurp'd from him the Crown of *Bohemia*; nevertheless when that Emperor had made himself Master of all *Frederick*'s Territories, together with his Capital City, he thought it a sufficient Punishment to despoil him of his Dignity and his Dominions, and to out-law him quite through the Empire; and all the Mischief that *Heidlebergh* suffer'd, was

that

that her Famous Library was taken from her, and ſent part to the Vatican and part to *Vienna*. As for the Caſtle it was ſpar'd, nor did any body ſo much as dream of violating the Repoſe and Tombs of the Dead. But *France* is accuſtom'd to theſe Acts of Swiniſh Fury; witneſs the Sepulchres of the Dukes of *deux Ponts*.

That which is ſingular in it, and which Poſterity will never believe, is this, That *France* makes War againſt the Duke of *Newburgh* only to maintain the Rights of the Dutcheſs of *Orleance*: What Defenders of that Princeſs and her Rights are theſe! They tear from their *Mauſoleums* the Bodies of two Electors, the one her Fathers, and the other her Brother's, and a third the Corps of the Elect'reſs her Mother, cut 'em to pieces, drag 'em about the ſtreets, and treat 'em with the higheſt Indignities that could be offer'd to the Dead. Was ever ſuch a Protection heard of in ſtory? therefore ſays *Eſchylus* the Tragedian, tho a Heathen,

Vita functos, ſi libet, beneficiis proſequere;
Nam injuriam illis inferre facile factu eſt:
Verum Nemeſis Superior nobis eſt,
Et ipſa juſtitia mortuum vindicat.

IV. If *Heideſdorf* be dead, the Peaſants were his beſt Friends. For he muſt have liv'd a Vagabond abhorr'd by all Mankind: and it was better to be knock'd o' the Head a Villain, then to live a Monſter of Perfidiouſneſs.

Advice from *Spain*.

I. THere will ſuddenly appear, they ſay, an Exact Relation of the Siege of *Roſes*. In the mean time we muſt be content with the following Account.

A Relation of the Siege of Roſes.

COunt *D'Eſtrees*, Vice-Admiral of *France*, being arriv'd before *Roſes*, the 29th. of *May*, with the Men of War under his Command, the Duke of *Nouailles* began to inveſt it; and to that purpoſe, the day before, ſent away M. *de St. Silveſter*, and the Marquis of *Genlis*, with 2000 Horſe, and 3000 Foot. The 29th. he came before it with his whole Army, and took a near View of the Place by the favour of certain Ravelines that facilitated his Approaches. Though the Governor, Don *Pedro de Robles*, let fly ſeveral Pieces of Cannon that ſignify'd little. The Duke of *Nouailles* encamp'd his Men, and took up his Head Quarter on the Left-hand of the Mountain, within Cannon-ſhot of the place. The 1ſt. and 2d. of the next Month, at Night, the Trenches were open'd within Musket-ſhot of the Town, by Four Battalions. Two Battalions were order'd on the Left-hand, which was the principal Attack on that ſide next the Sea, with 1300 Pioneers. The Marquis of *Chaceron*, and M. *de Manclar*, Commanded on that ſide. The Marquis of *Longueval* Commanded

Commanded the Attack on the Right Hand, where were two other Battalions, and a 1000 Workmen, and that Night they made a Conſiderable Progreſs. Now tho' the two Attacks encompaſs'd almoſt the half of the Place, the Beſiegers had alſo rais'd a falſe Attack, to find the Beſieged more work, and to make a Diverſion of their Strength; but they perceiv'd not the Works that were rais'd on the other ſide, till toward Midnight. The ſecond of this Month, they flung their Bombs into the Town. The ſame day in the Evening, *Silveſtre* and *Fuigne* Reliev'd the Trenches on the Left Hand, with a Thouſand Workmen and two Battalions, and *Genlis* Reliev'd thoſe on the Right, with two Battalions and ſeven hundred Workmen. All this while the great Rains that fell, hinder'd the coming up of ſome Heavy Guns, that were to be brought from *Perpignan*; but for all that, the Works were carry'd on conſiderably. The 3*d*. the Trenches on the Left Hand were Reliev'd by the Count of *Quinſon*, and Brigadier *Wacop*, with ſix Battalions; and thoſe on the Right, by Camp-Marſhal *Prechac*, with two Battalions; and 2000 Workmen were appointed for the Night and the Day. The Communication of the Attacks being thus finiſh'd, they began to carry on two Mines toward the Angle of the Counterſcarp. And by this means, they did as much in three days, as they could have expected to have done in ſix; tho' the weather was ſo very bad, that the Trenches were full of Water, and all the Ground adjoyning to 'em a meer Marſh. All this while, the Beſieged ply'd the Enemy with their ſmall Shot; ſo that the Beſieged loſt a conſiderable Number of Men, and the Chevalier *des Adrets*, the Duke's Camp-Aſſiſtant, was ſlain outright. The 4*th*. the Count of *Coigny*, and Brigadier *Baudaman*, Reliev'd the Trenches with two Battalions, and five hundred Workmen, and Camp-Marſhal *Reignac*, Reliev'd the Trenches on the other ſide, with 2 Battalions and 400 Workmen; and they extended their Works to the Sea-ſide, where they lodg'd themſelves under the Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Counter-guard. The 6*th*. the Galleys Commanded by the Bayliff of *Nouailles*, arriv'd, being detain'd till then by bad weather. But then, they landed 2500 Men, of the Seamen that belong'd to the Ships and Galleys; and their Officers being at the Head of them, they mounted the Trenches together with the Land-Soldiers. The Attacks were alſo carry'd on till the 8*th*. with the ſame Vigour. There were 18. pieces of Battering Cannon, and among the reſt, Five of 24. pound Ball, that were every day diſcharg'd between a hunder'd, and a hunder'd and fifty times, and beſides, the Bombs quite ruin'd the beſieged. The ſame day *Nouailles* ſent a Smmmons to the Governour, who anſwer'd, That he was in a Condition to defend himſelf. But being Wounded by a Sherd of a Bomb to that degree, that they were forced to cut off his Arm, of which he dy'd ſome few days after, He demanded to Capitulate, and D. *Gabriel Quignones*, the Deputy-Governour, propounded the Articles to the Duke, upon which, the following Capitulation was agreed to.

I. THat the Garriſon ſhould march out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, and two Pieces of Cannon.

II. That they ſhould be furniſh'd with Neceſſaries, Carriages for their ſick and wounded, to carry them to *Palamos*.

III. That the Garriſon ſhould be Convoy'd to *Gironne*, and that the Governour ſhould give Hoſtages for the ſafe Return of the Convoy.

IV. That the Inhabitants and others, that should be found in the Place, might abide, or retire with their Goods, as they saw Convenient.

V. That the same day, one of the Gates should be surrender'd into the hands of the Besiegers; and that all the Ammunition and Provision should be deliver'd to the French Commissaries.

In pursuance of this Capitulation, the Spaniards march'd out, to the Number of 2000 Men, the Governour being at the Head of 'em, carry'd in a Litter, by reason of his Wound. The besieged had about four hunder'd Men kill'd and wounded, among whom, three Officers, and two Commissaries of the Artillery. But the French lost many more: For upon the 16th. they had two hunder'd and thirty Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded, by their own Confession. People discourse variously of the taking of this Place: and all men are amaz'd that it held out no longer, in regard, the Besiegers were fain to stand in the Trenches up to their Wastes in Water.

After the Taking of this Place, *Nouailles* gave Order for the Attacking the Castle of *Ampurias*; and the 12th. he made himself Master of the Place.

M. *de la Para*, who perform'd the Principal Duty of Chief Engineer, arriv'd at *Paris* the 17th. of the last Month, with the News of the Surrender of the Town, and a Courrier being dispatch'd to *Recroy*, where the King of *France* then lay, the Archbishop of *Paris* receiv'd a Letter under the King's Signet, some days after to cause *Te Deum* to be sung for this new Conquest.

A Letter from the King of France, *written to the Archbishop of* Paris.

Cousin,

'THE number of my Enemies, which has enforced me to divide my Armies, furnishes me with new Opportunities to Conquer, wherever I send 'em. The taking of *Heidelberg*, is now attended with the Surrender of *Roses*. My Cousin Marshal Duke of *Nouailles* besieg'd it by Land, and the Count *d'Estrees*, Vice-Admiral of *France* block'd it up by Sea; and the Place submitted to my Obedience the 9th. of this Month, in eight days after the Trenches were open'd. I was Master of it at the beginning of my Reign, and I was willing to restore it, to conclude the Pyrenean Treaty. The same desire of my People's Tranquillity, engag'd me to re-take it; being perswaded, that Peace depends solely upon my Conquests. 'Tis only upon that score that I rejoyce for my Victories; and that it is, which obliges me to a more lively Acknowledgment of his Favours, to whom alone I am beholding for 'em. I desire therefore, that you will cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Cathedral of my good City of *Paris*, on the Day and Hour of which you shall have notice by the Grand Master, or Master of the Ceremonies, in my Name. And I have given him Orders, to invite to this Solemnity, my Courts, and all those who are usually wont to be then present. Cousin, I desire God to have you in his Holy and Safe Keeping. Written from *Recroy*, this 16th. of *June*, 1693. Sign'd, *Lewis*, and underneath, *Phelepeaux*.

Superscrib'd, To my Cousin, Archbishop of Paris, *Duke and Peer of* France, *Commander of my Orders.*

II. *Nouailles*

II. *Nouailles* advances toward *Pallamos*, and the Galleys follow him all along by the Shoar: *De la Pera* alſo takes care for the providing of Inſtruments proper for the forming a Siege. But ſince the taking of *Roſes*, the Spaniards begin to awake a little out of their Dreams. All the Nobility are aſſeſs'd toward the raiſing of Men to re-inforce the Catalonian Army. The Counſellors of State, and the Gentlemen of the Chamber give a 1000 Piſtoles. The Counſellors of *Arragon*, *Italy*, and the *Indies* 300; and thoſe of the other Councills, and their Secretaries, a 100. The Queen has given 27000. and the Queen-Mother as much. The Governor of *Cadiz* has given the King to underſtand, That upon his demanding a Gratuity of that City according to his Orders, they rais'd 200000 Crowns in 24 Hours. *Saragoſſa* finds 1000 Men for *Catalonia*; and *Valencia* 800. They have already ſent 100000 * *Peſos* to *Arragon*, and 50000 to *Valencia*. The Duke of *Medina Sidonia* has put in 5000 Men into *Gironne*, and lies Encamp'd about that Place, expecting a Re-inforcement; for he is not above 8, or 9000 Strong. The Fleet is to ſail to the Coaſts of *Catalonia*; and the Militia of *Andaluſia* have Orders to be in a Readineſs. His Majeſty has conferr'd upon *Don Emanuel de Belmonte*, his Reſident in *Holland*, the Title of Baron for him, and his Heirs.

* *Pieces of Silver, worth* 13 *Reals a-piece.*

Reflections upon the Advice from *Italy*.

THO' *Roſes* be no very great Town, yet the winning of it is very conſiderable to the French, in regard it is one of the largeſt and ſafeſt Harbours upon the Coaſt of *Catalonia*.

This Place was taken by the French in 1645. at what time it was Beſieg'd by M. *du Pleſſis Praſlin* the 2d. of *Auguſt*, and was ſurrender'd to him the 28th. of the next Month, which got him a Marſhal of *France*'s Battoon. Don *Diego Cavallero de Illeſcas*, who was Governour of it, made ſeveral Sallies ſo Vigorous, that the French loſt near 6000 Men during the Siege: and the French were very near being conſtrain'd to raiſe the Siege; but it was the Governour's Fault. M. *de Faber*, afterwards Marſhal of *France*, and a Companion of the Blew Ribbond, tho' but a Bookſeller's Son of *Metz*, was taken Priſoner this Campaign by the Spaniards. Now 'tis ſaid, That Don *Diego* had a great mind to ſee him: And in regard it was already given out, that the French had a Deſign to attack *Roſes*, 'tis added, That Don *Diego* ask'd him how he would defend the Place if he were Governour, and whither he would not let in the Sea Water into the Moats that were cut out of the Rock. M. *de Faber* told him ſincerely, That he would not do it. I know not whether he gave him his Reaſon withal; which, doubtleſs, was becauſe that the Moats being dry, he could prevent the Beſiegers, by continual Sallies, from ſetting their Miners to the Walls. However it were, Don *Diego* took the quite contrary Courſe; ſo that the Part of the Moat where the Enemy intended to ſet his Miners to work, being fill'd up with Bavins, and Sand bags, the Governour was forc'd to Capitulate, afraid of the Effects of the Mine. He had Four Days to prepare for the ſurrender of the Town; after which, he yielded it up with all the Artillery, and Ammunition that were within it. This happen'd under the Miniſtry of Cardinal *Mazarini*, and the Regency of *Ann* of *Auſtria*, which gave *Menardiere* an occaſion to preſent that Princeſs

with a Copy of Verſes upon the taking of *Roſes*; wherein, after much playing, and punning upon the Equivocals *Roſes*, and *Roſes*, ſays he,

Dear ſoft theſe Roſes, *call'd* Marine,
But yet their Vertues are Divine;
She that theſe Roſes *can Command*,
Is Lady of the Sea and Land:

And at laſt,

Since, Madam, then you have theſe Roſes *ta'en*,
You ſoon will crop the Jeſſamines *of* Spain.

But the French did not puſh forward their Conqueſts ſo far as *Menardiere*, promis'd the Queen-Regent. However, the taking of *Roſes* was attended by a ſignal Victory. For the Spaniards were routed near the Streights of *Lirens*, by Count *Harcourt*, who, after that Battel having paſs'd the River *Segre*, ſate down before the City of *Balaguier*, and carry'd it. I am afraid of ſome Exploit very like this will be perform'd in thoſe Parts by the French; and that the Caſtle of *Ampurias* will not be the Bounds of their Victories after ſo much unreſiſted Succeſs.

I could here make ſeveral Reflections upon the Kings Letter to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, about the taking of *Roſes*. 'Tis pleaſant to ſee how free he is of his *Te Deums* to God Almighty, at the ſame time that he tramples all things Sacred under Foot. Nay many times when he has got a Town by Bribery, and Treachery, and been beholding to the Devil for it, away he ſends to *Paris* to ſing *Te Deum* laudamus, for the taking of it. However, at preſent, I ſhall content my ſelf with reciting only an Extract of a Letter, written by a private Hand from *Paris*.

People are ſo aſtoniſh'd at the King's quick Return from the *Low-Countries*, without doing any thing, that their Wonder is not at all leſſen'd by reading the King's Letter, under his Signet, upon the taking of *Roſes*; wherein he tells the World, *That the number of his Enemies which obliges him to divide his Armies, furniſhes him, at the ſame time, with new opportunities to be Victorious, where-ever he ſends 'em.* Every body knows, That *Heidleberg*, and *Roſes* lie a vaſt way aſunder, and that thoſe Two Towns ſignifie not a Straw to the *Low-Countries*, where it behov'd the King, while he was there *in Perſon*, at the Head of his Armies, to have given the ſparring Blow. But 'tis juſtly to be thought, that the Preamble of this Letter was written before-hand, out of a preſumptuous Aſſurance that the *Mine* would have been Infallible, and that afterwards being in haſt, they never took care to alter it. There were alſo Manifeſto's ready cut and dry'd, which were to have been diſpers'd all over *Brabant*, *Barbant*, and *Liege*, had it taken Effect. But all this hangs upon the Tenter-Hooks, till there be another occaſion. Nevertheleſs 'tis ſaid, That they will not be ſo coy of their Manifeſto's which are cut out for *Germany*; for they aſſure us, That the King is going to publiſh 'em, on purpoſe to ſow his Tares of Diviſion, by declaring for the ſupport of the Princes oppoſing the Erection of the Ninth Electorateſhip, and of thoſe who pretend to the Succeſſion of *Saxen-Lawenburg*, and of thoſe others who are not ſatisfy'd with the Election of the King of the Romans. In the mean time 'tis well known, That their playing

playing the Devils with Two Sticks at *Heidleberg*, has open'd the Eyes of ſome that they were moſt aſſur'd of dividing from the Confederate's Party. So that there is little likelyhood that the Dauphin's appearing among 'em will work any Effect on that ſide. As to what remains, the Letter under the King's Privy Signet, clearly ſhews upon what Conditions the King would fain have a Peace; and that he is ſo far from deſiring it upon the ſame Account as he ſought the Pyrenæan Accommodation, by Reſtitution; for he declares, *That then he was willing to reſtore* Roſes *for the more eaſie Concluſion of the Treaty*; but now, *That the ſame Deſire that engag'd him to re-take that Place, convinc'd him that Peace depended upon his Victories*, the King would now make Peace upon the getting Hand; to the end that if he were forc'd to ſurrender back, it might be no more then what he took, that he might be able to ſpare it.

Advice from *France*.

SEveral Edicts have been lately ſet forth in Favour of thoſe who have purchaſed, or ſhall purchaſe for the future any Offices of the new Creation, by which they have ſeveral Privileges granted 'em, and are exempted from ſundry publick Duties: Nevertheleſs, we do not find that People are e'er a whit the more forward to lay out their Money upon that bad Commodity, which ſtill lies upon the Seller's Hands.

There is alſo a Decree of the Council of State, which revokes the Privilege for the Sale of Coffee, Tea, Sherbet, Chocolate, *&c.* ſettl'd by an Edict of *January* 1692. and regulates the Duties that ſhall be pay'd for the future upon their coming into the Kingdom, for every Pound weight of thoſe Goods; and forbids the Importation of Coffee into any other Port but that of *Marſeilles*.

There is alſo another Decree of the Council of State, which ordains, That all private Perſons, all Eccleſiaſticks, and Corporations, who claim any Right of enjoying any Quit-Rents, Rent-Services, Fines for Alienation, or Landlords Eſtates within the Cities, Suburbs, or Boroughs of this Kingdom ſhall ſet forth their Titles, and give in ſummary Declarations of their Conſiſtencies before the Superintendants of the Provinces.

But that which will be more pleaſant and acceptable to the Reader, then all theſe, is the Regulation of the Fees due to Curates and Eccleſiaſticks, within the City, and Suburbs of *Paris*.

FRANCIS, by the Grace of God, and the Apoſtolick See, Archbiſhop of Paris, *Duke, and Peer of* France, *Commander of the King's Orders, &c. To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come; Salvation in our Lord. It were to be wiſh'd, That we could ſee, in theſe our Days, that Contempt of the Things of this World; which was the Glory of the Chriſtians, and the Aſtoniſhment of the Heathen in the Primitive Church. The Faithful deſpoiling themſelves of the Eſtates which they poſſeſs'd, lay'd 'em all at the Apoſtle's Feet; nor did the Apoſtles, by any claim of Superiority, appropriate any thing to themſelves, ſeeking only the Edification, and Salvation of the Faithful. There was among them a Spirit of Self-denyal; which inſpiring the one with a Deſire to give all away, engag'd the other to receive nothing. But Coveteouſneſs, which is the Root of all Evil, being crept into the Hearts of Men,*

ſome

some of the Faithful were so unjust; as to refuse the Priests of the New Law, that honest Subsistance which the Jews never deny'd to the Priests of the Ancient Law. And some Priests have been so far concern'd, that they have been forc'd to rebuke the Covetousness of several, for exercising, for the sake of sordid Gain, the Ecclesiastical Dignities which they had purchas'd by trafficking in Darkness *(as St.* Bernard *expresses it) We cannot blame enough the Avarice of the People upon these Occasions; for is it not just, that they who serve at the Altar, should live by the Altar (as St.* Paul *observes) Are not the People oblig'd to give a small share of their Temporal Goods to the Ministers of Jesus Christ, that labour incessantly their Eternal Blessings. Can they refuse their Pastors necessary Nourishments for the Support of Life, till they receive from God (as St.* Augustin *has it) the Reward of the Pains which they endure in the Functions of their Ministry. On the other side, the Avarice of the Ministers cannot be sufficiently found faults with, who preferring their own before the Interest of the People whom God has committed to their Care, never discharge their Duties but out of a Prospect of Retribution; and who, as it were selling to Sail the Gifts of the Holy Ghost, which Jesus Christ hath purchas'd for all the Faithful with the Price of his Blood, are troubl'd and look sourly when they are oblig'd to communicate 'em* gratis. *The Curates of this City are so jealous of standing to the Piety and Charity of the People, that understanding there would be some Contests, by reason of their Fees, and that they would address themselves to Us, according to the Holy Canons of the General Councils, the Statutes of the Diocese, the Decrees of the Court of Parliament, and particularly those of the* 28th. *of* April, 1673. *and* January *the* 16th. *of this present Year, for a Regulation of the Fees for Marriages and Burials; Therefore, in regard it belongs to our Pastoral Vigilance to prevent all Contests that would but scandalize the People, and give 'em occasion to lessen that Esteem and Respect which they owe to the Ministry of the Holy Altars. WE have by these Presents regulated the said Fees which the Curates, and other Ecclesiasticks of the same City, may lawfully take; according to the Table hereafter following; nevertheless, no way restraining the Liberality of the Rich, to whose Discretion, and the Good-will of their Heirs, the Curates shall referr themselves; nor any way enforcing the Indigence of the Poor, which we desire may be always charitably us'd by the Priests and Curates.*

A Table of Fees to be taken by the Curates and Ecclesiasticks for the City of *Paris*.

MARRIAGES.

For Publishing the Bans, Thirty Sous, 1 10

Publick Betrothing, forty sous, 2 0

Solemnizing the Wedding, six livres, 6 0

Certificate of publishing the Bans, and Permission for the Man to marry in the Parish where the Maid lives, five livres, 5 0

Fee for the Marriage Mass, thirty sous, 1 10

For the Vicar, thirty sous, 1 10

For the Clerk of the Sacrament, twenty sols 1 0

Benediction of the Bed, as well for him that Officiates as for the Clerks, thirty sols, 1 10

BURIALS.

Carriage of little Children where the Clergy go not in a Body.

For the Curate, thirty sols, 1 10

For every Priest, ten sols, 10

When the Clergy go along.

For the Curial Right, four livres 4 0

For the Presence of the Curate, forty sols, 2 0

For

For every Prieſt, ten ſols 10
For the Vicar, 20 ſols, 1 0
For every Singing-Boy, when they bear the Body, 8 ſols, 8
And when they do not bear the Body, five ſols, 5
For Bodies above Seven Years of Age till Twelve, the like Fees ſhall be paid as for Children of the Age above-mention'd, when the Clergy accompanies the Corps.

For Carriage and Burial of Bodies above the Age above-mention'd.

For the Curial Right, ſix livres, 6 0
For the Curate's Aſſiſtance, four livres, 4 0
For the Vicar, forty ſols, 2 0
For every Prieſt, twenty ſols, 1 0
For every Singing-Boy, ten ſols, 10
For the Prieſts that watch with the Body in the Night, to every one three livres, 3 0
For thoſe that watch in the Day-time, forty ſols, 2 0
For the ſaying of Maſs, twenty ſols, 1 0
For the Vigils, and the two Maſſes of the Holy Ghoſt and the Holy Virgin, four livres, ten ſols, 4 10
For the Prieſts that carry the Body, twenty ſols each, 1 0
For Carriage of the High Croſs, ten ſols, 0 10
For the Holy Water-Pot Carrier, five ſols, 5
For the Carriage of the Little Croſs, five ſols, 5
For the Clerk of the Attendances, twenty ſols, 1
For the tranſporting of the Body from one Church to another, with the Singing-Boys and the Clergy, ſhall be pay'd Half as much as the Duties above-mention'd.

For the Reception of the Tranſported Bodies.

To the Curate, ſix livres, 6 0
To the Vicar, thirty ſols, 1 10
To every Prieſt, fifteen ſols, 0 15
For Opening the Ground in the Churches where the Curates have a ſhare, the Cuſtom of the place ſhall be follow'd, or the Regulations by us made, approv'd and authoriz'd.

We Will, That the Preſent Regulation be, at the Requeſt of our Promoter, Enregiſter'd according to the Form and Tenor thereof.

Given at Paris, *in our Archiepiſcopal Palace,* May 30. 1693.

Signed —— *FRANCIS,* Archbiſhop of *Paris.*

And underneath —— *M. Wilbault.*

Read, Publiſh'd, and Regiſter'd in the Regiſtry, after being Examin'd in Chancery, at the Requeſt of the Promooter, June 6. 1693, *according to the Ordinance of the Day.*

The 16th. were publiſh'd two Decrees: The one importing, That during the Month of *July*, the Reform'd *Louidor's*, and the Spaniſh *Piſtoles*, full weight, ſhall go current for no more then 11 Livres, 15 Sols. And the new Crowns and Reals, full weight, for no more then 3 Livres, 3 Sols: And the Old and New Pieces of 5 Sols, for 5 Sols, 3 Deniers. The other Decree gives leave to all Merchants and Artificers within the City and Suburbs of *Paris*, to keep Weights in their Shops, paying certain Duties in the Book of Rates; wherein the meaner ſort,

ſort, as Fruiterers, Paſtboard-makers, and Nailers, are taxed at Two Livres; and the Higheſt at Ten, as Cooks, Butchers, and Kettle-makers.

II. Upon the 23. of the laſt Month, upon St. *John Baptiſt*'s Eve, there was a Bonfire made before the Town-Houſe of *Paris*, according to Cuſtom. Now in regard the French never fail to magnifie the Actions of their Monarch, let 'em be good or bad, there was repreſented in this Bonfire, in a moſt magnificent manner, the Taking of *Heidelberg* and *Roſes*, the Promotion of the Marſhals of *France*, and the Inſtitution of the Order of St. *Lewis*; and the King himſelf was repreſented under the Figure of a Pagan God, as you ſhall find by the Deſcription.

The Deſcription of a Bonfire made the Night before St. John Baptiſt's-Day, 1693. *before the Town-Houſe of* Paris, *by Order of the Proveſt of Merchants and Sheriffs.*

PROWESS is the moſt Brilliant Vertue of a Hero: but if it be not accompany'd with Piety, Juſtice, Prudence and Goodneſs, it only ſerves to render People Miſerable, and Sovereigns Odious. 'Twas the meeting of ſo many rare Qualities in one Perſon, which enclin'd the Ancients to deifie *Janus*, and particularly to reverence him in time of War, all which time his Temple ſtood open.

This Hero, who was one of the moſt ancient Kings of *Italy*, by his Courage, preſerv'd to the People who ſubmitted to him, in the Glory which they enjoy'd under his Reign, maugre the Jealouſies of their Neighbours. He was the firſt who dedicated Temples in Honour of the Gods, and inſtituted Sacrifices: and for that reaſon he was deify'd himſelf; and the Romans never ſacrific'd to any other, until they had firſt invok'd him. His love of Juſtice, oblig'd him to afford *Saturn* an honourable Sanctuary, when he was Dethron'd by his Son *Saturn*. His ſingular Prudence gave him a Proſpect into future Events, and enabl'd him to make the beſt of what was paſt; which was the reaſon the Ancients painted him with two Faces. Laſtly, His Goodneſs was ſuch that the Poets could not better expreſs the Felicity of the People, then by fixing the Age of Gold under his Reign.

Under theſe Characters may be eaſily perceiv'd the Portraiture of *Lewis le Grand*. There is in him an Aſſemblage of all thoſe Vertues that can render a Prince accompliſh'd. And for this Reaſon it is, that *Janus* has been made choice of upon this occaſion, when it would have been difficult to pitch upon any other more adapted Repreſentation.

Of the Two Faces which the Poets give to *Janus*, there is one of an Old, the other of a Young Man. To ſignifie, That an accompliſh'd Prince ought to joyn the Vigour and Activity of Youth to the Circumſpection of Old Age.

'Tis not neceſſary to run back to the preceding Years of *Lewis the Great*, to find thoſe two Qualities united. For what Activity can equal that, wherewith the King renders his Power formidable to his Enemies in places ſo far diſtant? The Taking of *Heidelberg* and *Roſes* breaks the Meaſures of two the moſt formidable Princes of the League. And theſe two Conqueſts, which ought to open the Eyes of the Confederates, and to inſpire 'em with Sentiments of Peace, are no leſs the Fruits of the King's Wiſdom, then of his extraordinary Valour, with which his Soldiers are enliven'd by his Example.

But

But it is not in the Choice of his Military Expeditions wherein his Consummate Prudence appears. 'Tis more particularly in his deep Judgment, able to discern what Persons are most fit to be entrusted with the principal Employments of the State. When he casts his Eyes upon his Ministers, his Captains, his Generals, his intended Counsellors, you will find, that never Prince knew better how to make Choice of Persons cut out for their Employment, nor better how to dispose of Offices and Preferments to the Deserving.

The City is too sufficiently sensible of the Advantage which redounds to it, from the Choice his Majesty has made of the Provost of Merchants, not to seek out other Proofs of his Majesty's Wisdom in the Choice of his Magistrates. For which reason it was, that in the Front which fac'd the Town-Hall, the Provost of Merchants was represented, taking his Oath given him by his Majesty.

The Recompences of Honour which he has bestow'd upon the most worthy Chieftains of his Army, are also recent Proofs of his Justice and his Sagacity in the Distribution of his Favours. And for that reason it is, that in another Front, his Majesty was represented delivering the Marshals Battoon, and the Order of St. *Lewis*, to the most deserving Chieftains of his Armies.

The Frize of every Front contained Ornaments suitable to the Subject; and upon every side of the Pedestal there was an Inscription which explain'd the Reason of the Workmanship. That side next the Town-House was adorn'd with his Arms, *Caduceus's*, and Mirrors, which are Symbols of Prudence, with this Inscription,

TO LEWIS *THE GREAT*;
Because that He, Pious and Wise himself, has adorn'd the City With a Wise and Pious Magistracy.

The Front that look'd toward *Mutton-street*, and which contain'd the Taking of *Heidelberg*, was adorn'd with Trophies of Arms; and upon the Pedestal was this Inscription,

Because that Heidelberg *being Taken, open'd a Passage for his Army in* Germany.

That side which look'd toward the River, and which contain'd the Taking of *Roses*, was adorn'd with Maritime Trophies, and other Ornaments suitable to a Sea-Post, with this Inscription,

For that Roses *being subdu'd, has struck a just Terror into the Spaniards*

The 4th. Front facing the Street *de la Vannerie*, and which contain'd the Promotion of the Marshals of *France*, and the Knights of St. *Lewis*, was accompany'd with Ornaments proper for the Subject, with this Inscription upon the Pedestal.

For that he has excited most strenuous Captains, by most ample Rewards, to Greater Undertakings.

III. The strange Surprize occasion'd by the King's so sudden Return, without e're a Town Bought or Taken, was such, that many would not believe the News at first. And the second Report was thought to have been a feigned Story. But at length, by Letters of the 29th. of the last Month, all *Paris* was convinc'd that the King arriv'd at *Versailles* upon the 26th. Every one sought for the Reasons of such an unexpected Recoyle. But certain it is, That the

King of *England*, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, having prevented his Designs, he could meet with no *Heidesdorf's* fit for his turn, and consequently could do no other wise then he did. For what should He and his Mistresses do in *Flanders*; where there were nothing but dry Blows to be got, when all his Measures were broken? So that his going back was a forc'd Put. However, if you'll believe the French, there were good and solid Reasons of State which oblig'd the King to quit the *Low-Countreys*, and renounce those Conquests which no body had the knack of winning there, but himself. They say, That upon the News which he receiv'd at *Quesnoy*, of the Taking of *Heidelberg*, he was ready to send away the Dauphin for *Germany* with a considerable Army; where, in Conjunction with *Le Lorges*, he was to have perform'd such Wonders, that the Princes of *Germany* and the Emperor would have been glad to have made an Accommodation with him, and to have saluted him *King of the Romans*. That as for his Majesty, he had such infallible Hopes of doing Great Things, beyond Humane Expectation, in *Flanders*, answerable to the vast Forces and prodigious Preparations which he had muster'd together in those Parts, that he would not give ear to the pressing Importunities of his Council, who laid before him the necessity of his quitting the Countrey, and that he departed full of magnanimous Resolutions to pursue his first Designs. But that, I know not how, at length the Weight fell down, because the Jack-line broke; his Courage cool'd, and the Imaginary Conqueror suffer'd himself to be vanquish'd by urgent and repeated Remonstrances, and certain second Thoughts of his own, which are always the best. So that he rather chose to sacrifice his Satisfaction, and all his flattering Hopes, to the Good of the State; being now fully perswaded, that this last Resolution of his, was the wisest Course he could take, in hopes that his Example would encline the Confederates to Peace, seeing him so well reconcil'd to himself.

'The present War, (said a French Writer,) upon this Subject is to be look'd 'upon after another manner then many others: For in regard the most 'Christian King makes War to no other end, then to settle the Repose of *Europe*, he minds no other Conquests, then such as may hasten a Peace, not 'such by which he might acquire more Glory, and enlarge his Dominions; 'so he has thought it more to his Advantage, to turn his main Force upon 'the *Rhine*; by that means, he prevents the Emperour from Aiding the 'Duke of *Savoy*. He will disable several Princes of *Germany*, from Assisting 'the King of *Spain* in *Flanders*. He will force the Circles and Cities of '*Germany*, that supply the Emperour, to a Neutrality; and by that means, 'the King will open new Passages into the Empire; and by his Conquests, 'quite *Barricado* the Germans out of *France*. This must produce a Peace; for 'that the Confederates will never be able to ward off the Blow, when the Dauphin begins once to strike. Now to prepare all things for so great a Design, there is requir'd all the Management that the King has taken upon 'himself in *Flanders*; for that should it have been discover'd, two things 'would have happen'd, that would have broken all his Measures: The Emperour would have march'd less Forces into *Hungary*, and the Confederates 'would have sent for fewer into the *Low-Countries*. So that the King has 'what he desir'd, and has pav'd a sure way for a speedy Peace. For tho' he 'had declar'd, that the Dauphin should march that way, yet his March was a 'long time put off.

These

These are the pleasing Pretences, with which they endeavour to vail the Motives of his hasty Return to *Versailles*. However, this Reason do's not seem sufficient to convince the World. 'Tis easily seen what that means, that the King of *France* found it more necessary, to attempt something in *Germany*, rather then in the *Low-Countries*. For he might perhaps be in hopes to surprize the Prince of *Baden*, a Courageous, Fortunate and Formidable Enemy, before he could be ready for him. And it may be, he sent his Son thither, believing the Germans would not fight, for fear of hurting the Heir Apparent of *France*. But that which puzzles most People is, why that Monarch alter'd his Resolutions, of putting himself at the Head of his Armies, into a Whimm of returning before he had made any Attempt; or rather, of running away before he had struck Stroak. So much the rather, because he had not declar'd, whether he would act in *Germany* or *Flandors*, and that he was uncertain which way to go; never giving out his Orders till the Evening, for the next Morning, and very unwilling that people should know the Place which he design'd for his Personal Presence. Men would never have wonder'd to have seen him go into *Germany*, finding so many Obstacles in the *Low-Countries*; but they were amaz'd at his sudden Flight home again.

But they write since from *Paris*, that some days before the King arriv'd at *Versailles*, a certain Person of the Highest Quality, shew'd a Letter written from the Court, wherein his Acquaintance sent him word, *That the King return'd to* Versailles *with the Triumph of Wisdom, beyond comparison much greater then all the Conquests of his other Campaigns* could have merited. And thus you see the Riddle of his unexpected Return unfolded.

IV. The 15*th*. of the last Month, the Abbot *Bignon*, and M. *de le Bruyere*, were admitted into the French Academy. The Abbot *Bignon*, who spoke first, made a very Elegant Speech, wherein he told 'em first of all, that he made no question, but that the Respect which they had for his Family, was a great Motive to induce 'em to make Choice of him, and that they were willing to favour his Person, in favour of his Name. Then he fell upon the Praises of the Count of *Bussi*, whose room he supply'd. But the Elogy which he gave him, was a little thorny. For you must understand, that he had wrote a Piece, which had drawn upon him the King's Indignation, so that he let him lie several Years in the Bastile, and had not releas'd him, but to make him work for his Living, by the Testimony of M. *Patin*. However, the Abbot clear'd himself like a Man of Wit, and came off with Applause. But M. *de la Bruyere* had not the same good Luck, if we may believe the Author of the *Mercure Galant*. For he says, that 'twas the Judgment of the Assembly, *That he had better have said nothing*. Tho' few will believe that Author. For will any Man believe, that he who compos'd the Characters of this Age, could not make at least a tolerable Speech? But M. *de Visé* had a mind to be even with M. *de la Bruyere*, for speaking as contemptibly of his Mercury.

M. *de Coubert*, was elected the 19*th*. of the same Month, into the same Company, to supply the Place of the Abbot *Tallemant*. However, the Choice was not unanimous; for of one and twenty Academicks, there were Eight for Excluding him. So that whatever Respect they might have for his Person, or for the Recommendation of M. *Ponchartrain*, he carry'd it but by One Voice according to the Statutes of the University. *For* (says the Author of the French Academy,) *The Elections are made by White and Black Balots, and for the*

formation of the Election, 'tis requiſite, that the White ſhould four times Exceed the number of the Black.

V. We underſtand by Letters from *Cadiz*, of the fourth of this Month, which nevertheleſs give a very various Account, that upon the 26*th.* in the Height of *Lagos*, the French to the number of 120 Sail, had attack'd the Convoy of 150. Engliſh Sail, the Men of War being Comprehended therein: that the latter finding themſelves purſu'd, had endeavour'd to get into the firſt Ports of *Spain*: that according to the Liſt we have hitherto receiv'd, there got into the Bay of *Cadiz*, in four days, one after another, 40 Merchants Ships, comprehending three Men of War; 20 got into St. *Lucar*, 1. into St. *Aymour*, and 4. Richly Laden into the Bay of *Gibraltar*. When the Courrier came away, it was not known whither ſome of them were gone, but that ſome were unluckily taken or burnt by the French. They add, that thoſe Ships which got into *Cadiz*, have ſhelter'd themſelves in the Port behind the Caſtle of *Puntales*, where ſeveral Batteries are Rais'd, in caſe the French ſhould attempt to attack 'em.

Reflections upon the Advice from *France*.

2. THe taking of *Heidelberg* is ſo little to the Honour of *France*, by reaſon of the Barbarities and Inhumanities there committed, that 'tis a wonder they ſhould be ſo Exalted for a Conqueſt, as it was in the Bonfire, of which we have given you a Deſcription. But their King had given Thanks for it, in roaring *Te Deums*, and they poor Slaves, thought 'twas ſome extraordinary Thing, for which their Monarch gave Thanks to Heaven. Never was Conqueſt ſo abhorr'd by Mankind, never, never proſecuted ſo unacceptably to God. And yet this perfidious Purchaſer of Towns, muſt be lookt upon as a *Hero*, to be deify'd and Hellify'd after his Death. Certainly, no Prince in *Chriſtendom*, ought to have more frequently in his mouth, that Verſe of *Ulyſſes* to *Telemachus*,

Nullum ego ſum Numen, quid me mortalibus æquas?

Princes, ſays Commines, *are environ'd with People, who ſtudy nothing elſe in the World, but to pleaſe 'em, and to excel their Aſſigns*, let them be *good or bad*. Such was the deſign of this elaborate Bonfire; and ſuch is the general Idolatry of the French to their King. Here's the miſchief of it, that they who ſhould have more wit, are as willing to be Idoliz'd, as the other, to pay their vain Adorations to 'em. For,

——Nihil eſt, quod credere de ſe
Non poſſit, cum laudatur diis æqua Poteſtas.

However, herein the French are in the Right; for 'tis but fit, that their Monarch, who is ſuch a Burner of Cities, and ſuch a Bomber of Towns, ſhould have his Elogies read in Flames, and his Monuments rear'd in Bonfires.

III. There is nothing ſo ordinary in War, as to make uſe of Stratagems. 'Tis no wonder then, that the King of *France*'s Return home, ſhould be reckon'd into the number. Tho' that which makes us believe, that this Return was never any premeditated Act of cunning Policy, is this, that his Subjects

jects take such great Care, to bestow such magnificent Elogies upon it, and are forc'd to strain their Wits, to make a Pyramid of a Bulrush, and impose upon the World, as if it were out of the depth of Intreague and matchiavillian Art, *That the King of* France, *with Forty thousand Men, went up the Hill, and so came down again.* 'Tis a long while ago, that *France* spread abroad a Report, that the King would make some considerable Conquests in *Flanders.* 'Tis also well known, that before that Monarch's Departure, the People were flatter'd with some great Blow that was to be given: but that Blow failing, the people that expected it, must believe, that the Reasons of such an unexpected Return, were either good or bad. Now in regard, that Applauses and Encomiums cost little, the King's Journey into the *Low-Countries*, with all that was Brilliant and Illustrious at Court, was the management of a Prince, who is thought to be no less Politick then Valiant: and to this Management it was, that they were to Owe the Conquest of all the *Rhine*, the Dislocation of the League, and the Reducing of all *Spanish-Flanders.* But in a word, all this being of a sudden lay'd aside, His Return *is a Triumph of Wisdom*, beyond all comparison, greater then all *the Conquests of his former Campaigns ever merited.* Upon this Account, the Conquest was unquestionable, whatever the Event had been. For had he beaten the Confederate's Army, and taken *Liege*, *Maestricht*, *Louvain*, and *Brussels*, what Triumphs would not have been decreed in Honour of those Victories? But the failing and miscarrying in all this, even to the Conquest of poor *Charleroy*, which was not thought worthy the sitting down before, is now become the most glorious of all Triumphs. So that if we will but comply with the Courts Style, here is inexhaustible Matter for Panegyricks, since the returning without doing any thing, after a thousand Rhodomontado's is the most glorious of all Exploits, the most magnificent of the Atchievements that could have expanded the King of *France*'s Renown.

Advice from *England*, and *Ireland*.

TOward the beginning of this month, the *Vine* Packen-Boat of 18 Guns Comanded by Captain *Stephens*, in her Course from *Holland* to *Harwich*, met with two French Privateers, the one of 20, the other of 14 Guns, and fought 'em both a considerable time, till receiving an unlucky Shot between Wind and Water, she sunk, to the more fatal Loss of several Passengers that were in her. The Captain of one of the Privateers, and the Lieutenant of the other, were slain in the Fight, together, with 40 of their men, beside the wounded.

Their Majesties having been pleased to Constitute the Lord *Capel*, Sir *Cyrill Wich*, and *William Duncomb* Esq; Lords Justices of *Ireland*, to Execute in joynt Commission, the Place of Lord-Deputy of that Kingdom, set forth upon the 10*th*. instant from *London*, on their Journey toward *Chester*, where they arriv'd about the 16*th*. and upon the 28*th*. getting safe to *Dublin*, the next morning being attended to the Council by several of the Nobility, their Majesties Commission was read, and their Lordships being Sworn, receiv'd the Sword, with such Ceremonies as are usual upon such Occasions. Upon the 18*th*. instant, his Excellency the Lord Viscount *Sydney*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arriv'd at *London*, accompany'd by a great Train of Nobility

bility and Gentry, who went to meet him at *Barnet*; and in ſome few hours after, he went to wait upon Her Majeſty at *Kenſington*: and the 22*d.* enſuing, their Majeſties were graciouſly pleaſed to Conſtitute him Maſter-General of the Ordinance.

About the middle of this Inſtant, the Merchants of *London*, were all in a great Conſternation, as they had good Reaſon to be, upon a Rumour that was ſpread abroad, That the French had intercepted the *Levant* Fleet, and either taken or burnt the greateſt part of 'em. But upon the 16*th.* of this Month, came an Expreſs from Sir *George Rook*, which Letters dated the 21*ſt.* of *June*, wherein he gave an Account, That indeed he had diſcover'd the French Fleet about 20 Leagues ſhort of Cape St. *Vincent*. Upon which he call'd a Council of War, wherein it was reſolv'd, that the Wind being freſh Weſterly, and giving a fair Opportunity to haſten their Paſſage to *Cadiz*, the Merchants ſhould make the beſt of their way. That upon the diſcovery of the Enemies whole Fleet, upon the 16*th.* he brought too, and ſtood off with an eaſie Sail, to give what time he could to the heavy Sailers, to work away to the Windward, ſending away the *Sheerneſs*, to order the ſmall Ships that were under the ſhore, that they ſhould endeavour to get along the ſhore in the Night, into *Faro*, St. *Lucar*, or *Cadiz*. That about Six a Clock in the Evening of the ſame day, the French-Admiral, and Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*, came up with the Leeward and Sternmoſt of the Fleet, which were 2 or 3 Dutch Men of War, and ſome of their own Merchant Ships, who ſoon after they were engag'd, tack'd in for the ſhore, the Enemy after 'em, which gave a favourable Opportunity to the Ships to Windward, and a head, to make ſail off, and this tacking after the Dutch, ſav'd the reſt of the Fleet. After which, there came another Account, that 40 of the Engliſh Merchant-men, with two Men of War, one Engliſh and one Dutch, were got into *Cadiz*, and nine into St. *Lucar*.

From *Scotland* or *Ireland*, there is nothing remarkable, only that upon the 27*th.* inſtant, a Proclamation was publiſh'd in *Dublin*, for the Diſſolving the Parliament of that Kingdom.

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*.

THE Advice from *England* of this preſent Month is very ſhort: and if it admits of any Reflection, 'tis only this in few words, That 'tis a hard Caſe, when a Prince, foregoing all the Pleaſures of a Soveraignty that might be peaceful to him, is expoſing Life and Limb abroad, not only againſt the Particular Vow'd Enemy of this Nation, and againſt the Common Foe of *Europe*, but the Common Adverſary of all Chriſtendom, that there ſhould be Thoſe at home, who, tho' Natives of the ſame Mother Country, and Profeſſors of the ſame Religion, yet hold thoſe Correſpondencies, and give thoſe Pieces of ſeaſonable Intelligence (as ſome odd Accidents too plainly make it out) to Fugitives and the declar'd Enemies of their Country and Religion, which are not fair. I might alſo add this farther, That 'tis a ſtrange ungrateful Liberty which the ſame Perſons, enjoying the Tranquillity and Privileges of an Eaſie Government, aſſume to themſelves, to diſplay their Merriment at the Loſſes of it, and their Down-looking Penſiveneſs for it's Proſperity. The Government which they hanker after, would never have born it in others.

Ad-

Advice from *Holland* and the *Low-Countries*.

A Letter written from Cadiz, *July* 4. *Concerning what past between the* French *Fleet, and the Fleet of Merchants Bound from* England, *for several Foreign Parts.*

THE 26th. at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, the Van-guard of the Englisb Fleet having reach'd St. Vincent's Cape, descry'd some Frigats of the French Fleet, which likewise discover'd the Englisb Van-guard, and gave notice of it to Tourville by the discharge of some Guns. The Merchants however continu'd their Voyage with a favourable Wind. Some few Hours after they took a small French Vessel, the Master of which reported (as did also several Portuguese Fishermen before) that there were at Lagos but 18 French Men of War, and a certain Number of other Vessels. But the Contrary afterwards appear'd. For upon the 27th. betimes in the Morning the Convoy discover'd many more Men of War then the Day before, and in a few Hours after that, discover'd their whole Fleet. Sir Geo. Rook having the Wind of 'em, and finding himself besides far Inferior in Number, gave a Signal to bear away, and made all the Sail he could to the S. W. with the Englisb Men of War and the Merchants. Vice-Admiral Van Goes, and some other Dutch Men of War, having the Advantage of the Wind, as also several Merchantmen, follow'd the Englisb. But the two Men of War commanded by the Captains Schrijver and Vander Poel, being unfortunately under the Wind, were surrounded by 11 French Men of War, which fell upon 'em with great Fury. However, they defended themselves with so much Bravery and Courage, that after five Hours fight, they made their way through the 11 Men of War; but being afterwards set upon by 7 others, among which was the French Admiral, and two other great Ships, they were constrain'd to yield, after a defence no less vigorous then the former; these two Captains having fought like Lions, especially Capt. Schrijver. So that being carry'd aboard the French Admiral, Tourville ask'd Schrijver, whether he were a Devil or a Man, saying, That he never heard of nor saw the like Resistance; after which, he treated 'em both very splendidly. But tho' the undauntedness of these two Captains kept a good part of the French Fleet in play for some Hours; the rest for all that thunder'd in upon the Merchants that were under the Wind. We know not as yet what became of some part of 'em, but upon the 28th. about 4 in the Afternoon, 14 Ships got within sight of Cadiz, which appear'd in the Evening to be Englisb. The 29th. in the Morning arriv'd in the same Port 20 Englisb and Dutch Merchants more, and some few Hours after, they were follow'd by several others, which were pursu'd by the French, Capt. Paul Dwin also, after a Miraculous Escape, got safe into Harbour. The French seeing they had miss'd their Prey, tack'd about and fell upon an Englisb Vessel that was fallen too low, and ran her self among the Rocks. The St. Paul, that was laden with Powder and Ammunition for the Dutch Men of War, was at the same time pursu'd by a French Frigate, and not being able to enter our Bay, made Sail toward the Streights; but being intercepted by 3 other French Men of War, came to an Anchor within three Miles of this City; where the Captain seeing the French making up to attack him, set fire to the Ship, and got ashore with his Men. The Englisb Vessel was Burnt the same Evening by some French Shallops. Two Dutch Merchantmen commanded by Adriaen Gruwenaer, and Peter Brant, were taken after a vigorous Resistance; and the St. Rock a Dutchman also, Van Reveren Master, as some say, was burnt; as others say, taken; but as others say, escap'd. Of all the Englisb and other Vessels richly laden for Smirna, and other Parts, we do not hear of one taken. John Starling, whose Ship was taken, is come ashore with his

his Shallop, and Reports, That the French having made a List of the Ships they had Taken and Burnt, found 32 of the first, and 27 of the latter. 'Tis said the French had 120 Sail; among which 64 Great Men of War, and 18 with Three Decks, carrying from 80 to 100 Guns. The Loss had been greater, had they had the foresight to have sent about 20 Sail to have lain before the Mouth of our Bay. A Danish Flute that was taken and releas'd, arriv'd here the first of this Month, and set ashore Capt. Schrijver *and Capt.* Vander Poel, *together with their Men. The Port is thwackt with English and Dutch Seamen; Batteries are also rais'd in divers Places, and the Ships are retir'd behind the Castles which defend the Haven.*

Ships got into the Bay of Cadiz.

English.

The Man of War call'd, *The Factor of* Smirna, *C. Littleton* Commander. Merchant Ships, The *Susan, Prosperous African, The Merchant, John* and *Ann, Success, Ruby, Golden Frigate, Three Brothers, Tunisian, Oxendon, John* and *Samuel, Sarah, Owners Good-speed,* another *Sarah, St. John, Tituan Merchant, The Friendship.*

Dutch.

The *Arms of Nimigben,* and *City of Schidam,* Men of War; The *St. Paul,* a Transport-Ship; The *Merchant of Cadiz, Ann, Elizabeth, King David, Arms of Seville, Phœnix,* Ad. *Trump, Union,* another *K. David,* The *Fortune, Ann* and *Mary,* The *Waking Lion,* The *Elizabeth.*

Danes.

The *St. Domingo, K. Salomon;* The *Isabella.*

Swedes.

The *John Simeon.*

Hamburghers.

Sampson and *St. Ann.*

Offender.

The *Elector of Bavaria.*

Venetian.

The *St. Joseph.*

Vessels arriv'd at *St. Lucar.*

The *Factor* of *Malaga, John* and *Thomas,* The *Richard,* English; The *Isabel,* The *Crown'd Fortune,* The *Sarah,* Dutch.

Vessels arriv'd at *Gibraltar.*

The *Asia,* The *Loyalty, Indian Merchant,* and *Chandois;* all English. The *Hope,* a Hamburgher, got into the Road of *Ayamonte.*

Vessels Burnt before the Bay of *Cadiz.*

The *St. Joseph,* English; and *St. Paul,* Dutch.

Dutch Vessels Taken or Burnt.

The Men of War commanded by *Schrijver* and *Vander Poel.* The *Holland;* the Vessels of which *John Roch, John Starling,* and *John Stockvis,* were Masters. *John Tinneguster;* The *Margaret* and the *Rhine;* all Taken. The *General Peace* and the *Furge Fanz,* Burnt. The *City of Amsterdam,* Burnt or Taken.

Hamburghers.

The *St. John,* Taken or Burnt; The *Red Lion, Vineyard, Union,* the *Margaret* and one more Taken; but in hopes to be Releas'd. *Danes* Taken and afterwards Releas'd, after they had taken out all the Goods.

2. Before

II. Before the Forces commanded by the Dauphin were drawn out of the *Flanders* main Body, this was the State of those Armies; with the manner how they lay Posted in their Camp.

A LIST of the Army under the Duke of Luxemburgh.

The FIRST LINE.

Marshal de Villeroi.

Lieutenant Generals.

Feuquiers *and* Rohan.

Camp-Marshal.

Roquelaure

Brigadiers.		*Squadrons.*
Grammont,	*Colonel* General	4
Dragoons.	*M.* de Grammont	4
Rouſſi.	Gendarmerie	8
	The King's	4
	Burgundy	4
Dalon.	Bourbon	4
Cavalry.	Villeroy	4
	Chalons	4
	Gournay	2
S. Simon.	St. Simon	4
Cavalry.	Orleans	2
	King's Cravats	4
	Total---48	

Lieutenant Generals.

The P. of Conti *and D. of* Berwick.

Camp-Marshal.

Count Mailly.

Brigadiers.		*Battalions.*
La Roche.	Navarre	3
	Humieres	2
D' Alincourt.	Lionnois	2
	Maulevrier	2
Coſſileuye.	Bearbonnois	2
	Provence	2
	Cruſſol	1
Greder.	Greder Allemand	2
	Lauzonois	1
	Guiche	2
Albergoti.	Royal Italian	1
	Beauvoiſois	1
Thiange.	La Couronne	2
	Thiange	2
	Rouſſiglon	2
Charat.	Vermandois	2
	Haynaut	1
	Orleans	2
Baſſleuſe.	La Sarre	1
	Foix	1
Rebe.	Chartres	1
	Piemont	3
	Tot.---30	

Marshal de Joyeuſe.

Lieutenant Generals.

Duke de Villeroi. *M.* de la Valette.

Camp-Marshal.

Count de Marſin.

Brigadiers.		*Squadrons.*
	Curaſſiers	4
Montfort.	Rouſſillons	4
	Chartres	2
	Furſtemberg	2
	Carabinines	8
	Celenvillien	2
Phelipeaux.	Praſin	2
	Dauphin Stranger	4
	M. de Camp. Gen.	4
Precontal.	Bretoncelle	4
Dragoons.	Fimarcon	4
	Tot.---40	

The SECOND LINE.

Lieutenant General.
Vatteville.
Camp-Marshal.
Montmorenci.

Brigadiers.	*Squadrons.*	
Massot. *Dragoons.*	Massot	4
	Lomaria	4
Rotambourg. *Cavalry.*	La Valliere	4
	Rotambourg	3
	Fienne	4
	Levi	4
Presle.	Nassau	4
	Presle	4
	Tot.	31

Lieutenant General.
Rubantel.
Camp-Marshals.
Sore *and* Sarsfield.

Brigadiers.	*Batallions.*	
Hautefort.	Anjou	2
	Royal Danois	2
St. Laurens.	Nice	1
	Pugey	1
	Periguez	1
	Moulin	1
Pompone.	Artois	1
	Solre	1
	Berri	1
	Blaisois	1
	Montenay	1
Harbauville.	La Marche	1
	Charolois	1
	Harbauville	1
	K. *James's* Guard	2
Reynauld.	Reynauld	4
	Scheibearg	2
Salis.	Greder Suisse	4
	Salis	4
La Chatre.	Limoge	1
	Launois	1
	La Marche	1
	La Chatre	2
	Tot.	37.

Lieutenant General.
Ximenes.
Camp-Marshal.
Precontal.

Brigadiers.	*Squadrons.*	
Rassant. *Cavalry.*	Rassant	4
	Precontal	4
	Manderscheid	4
La Bessiere.	La Bessiere	4
	Chatillon	4
Montreuil. *Dragoons.*	Dignon	4
	C. de Tesse.	4
	Montreuil	4
	Tot.	32

Reserves.

Dragoons.	*Squadrons.*
Bellegarde.	4
D'Asfeld.	4
S. Fremond.	4
S. Hermine.	4
Tot.	16

Royal Artillery, 3 Batallions.

This Army consists in 155 *Squadrons, and* 75 *Batallions.*

A LIST

A LIST of the Army under Marſhal de Boufflers.

The FIRST LINE.

Lieutenant General.
The Duke du Maine.
Camp-Marſhals.
Lanion, *and* Lignery.

Brigadiers.	*Squadrons.*	
Cailus.	Royal Regiment	4
Dragoons.	Cailus	4
	Chantreau	4
Reneville.	Grenadiers	1
	Life Guards	12
	Gendarmes	2
	Light-Horſe	2
Blainville.	Carabines	5
	Tot.—34	

Lieutinant General.
M. de Montchevreuil.
Camp-Marſhal.
M. de Crequi.

Brigadiers.	*Batallions.*	
Blainville.	Champagne	3
	Boufflers	2
Cadricus.	Dauphin	3
	Toulouſe	2
Charancy.	French Guards	6
	Suiſs Guards	4
Chavaux.	The Queens	3
	Perigord	1
Furville.	The Kings	4
	Tot.—28	

Lieutenant General.
Maurevers.
Camp-Marſhal.
Count de la Motte.

Brigadiers.	*Squadrons.*	
Bole.	Royal German	3
	Berry	2
	Condè	2
	Rogueſpine	4
	Villequiers	2
Conat.	Rohan	2
	Aubuſſon	2
	Conat	3
	Du Maine	2
	Commiſ. Gen.	4
D'Asfield.	D'Asfeld	4
Dragoons.	Dauphin	4
	Tot.—34	

The SECOND LINE.

Lieutenant General.
Tallard.
Camp-Marſhal.
Vaudeuille.

Brigadiers.	*Squadrons.*	
Blanchefort.	Anjou	2
	Boufflers	4
	Bezons	4
Courtebonne.	Clermont	4
	Gliſy	4
	Courtebonne.	4
	Tot.—22	

Infantry.

Brigadiers.	*Squadrons.*	
Cavois.	Poitou	2
	Cavois	1
Dantin.	Languedoc	2
	Montrouy	1
	Fontenay	1
Sorbeck.	Stoppa	4
	Sorbeck	4
Sorbeck.	Surlaube	1
	Lignery	1
	Santerre	1

Theroy.	Dupas	1
	Theroy	1
	Du Maine	2
	Tot.	22

Rozel.	Valley	4
	Melac	4
	Rozel	4
	Tot.	22

Lieutenant General.

Busca.

Camp-Marshal.

Nassau.

Brigadiers.		*Squadrons.*
Langallerie.	Langallerie	4
	Immecourt	4
	Courcelle	2

Reserves.	*Squadrons.*
1. Mousqueteers.	2
2. Mousqueteers.	4
Tot.	6

A Batallion of Bombardiers.

The Army consists of 112 *Squadrons, and* 51 *Batallions.*

These two Armies stay'd in the Camp, where they lay till the 7th of this Month. The same day *Luxemburgh* sent his Baggage over the River, and the next day, the Left Wing of his Army set fire to their Huts, and march'd to post themselves at *Herlesem*, between *Tillemont*, *Judoigne*, and St. *Trou*, about an hour and halfs March from the Confederates. Since that time, they made one motion to alter their Camp, without removing far from the Place where they were. They are now Encamp'd between the *Dyle* and the *Gelte*, and reach from *Tilmont* towards *Leeuwe*, where 'tis said, they will have Forrage for a Month. The 10th. of this Month, M. *des Magrigny*, 20 Engineers and the Company of Miners, went from *Maubeuge* to *Namur*. 'Tis thought the French have a design upon *Huy* and *Leeuwe*, a small City of *Brabant*, within 4 Leagues of *Louvain*. Now see the Order of the Confederates Army.

A LIST of the Army of Confederates that lay Encamped at the Abby of Park, *under the King of* England, *and the Duke of* Bavaria.

The FIRST LINE.

Spanish Squadrons.	
Valence.	2
Dragoons.	
Tournay	2
Guards of Bavaria.	2
Guards of Vaudemont.	1
Guards of Dupui.	1
Banchatho.	1
Spinosa.	1
D. Louis.	1
Prince of Chimay.	1
Couriere.	1
Hartman.	1

Curiassiers.	
Gouwar.	3
Weyten.	3
Batallions of Hannover.	
Bulo.	2
Evenhart.	2
Du Mont.	1
S. Paul.	1
Guards of Hannover.	1
Montigni.	2
Prince of Hannover.	2
Guards of Hannover.	1
	Batallions.

Batallions English and Scotch.

English Guard. 2
Dutch Guards. 1
Scotch Guards. 1
Hamilton. 1
Prince George. 1
Fitz Patrick. 1
Collingfoet. 1
Danly. 1
Erles. 1
Offerel. 1
Makai. 1
Neutod. al. Angus. 1

Batallions of Danes.

Daniſh Guard. 1
Prince Frederick. 1
Prince George. 1
Jutlandt. 1

Dutch Batallions.

Naſſau. 1
Swerin. 1
Rhynegrave. 1
Noyeles. 1
Wynbergen. 1
Torſe. 1
Naſſau of Friſe. 1

Squadrons of Dutch Cavalry.

Lip-Zell. 2
Warfuſe. 2
Saxe Gotha. 2
D'armſtad. 2
Ryſwyk. 2
Athlone. 2

Engliſh Cavalry.

The Queens. 3
Linſton. 2
Woldom. 2
Leinſter. 2
Galloway. 3
Barclay. 2

Squadrons of Dragoons.

Heſſen. 3
Merrewits. 1
Sthote. 2
Eppinger. 5

The SECOND LINE.

Spaniſh Squadrons.

Steenhuyſen. 2
Vaudemont. 1
Dupui. 1
Moncado. 1
Bettencourt. 1
D. Auguſtin. 1
Guyenne. 1
Gourdien. 1
Prince Charles. 1
Pignotel.

Curiaſſiers.

Gouwer. 2
Weyten. 2

Batallions of Hannover.

Budenbach. 2
Turkenheel. 2
Gidon. 1
Coningſmark. 1
Breemer. 1
Ohr. 1
Ve. 1

Batallions Engliſh and Scotch.

Engliſh Guards. 1
Dutch Guards. 1
Scotch Guards. 1
Hamilton. 1
Seelrin 1
Queens Guards. 1
Carho. 1
Titcom. 1
Grim. 1
My Lord Leerns. 1
Louder. 1
Argile. 1

Daniſh Batallions.

Daniſh Queen. 1
Prince Chriſtian. 1
Zeeland. 1
Funen. 1

Dutch Batallions.

Pakmoer. 1
Buwer. 1
Swerin. 1
Anhalt. 1
Aylva. 1
L'Ecluſe. 1

Beerensdorff

Beerensdorff.	1	Hombourg.	1
Fagel.	1	*English Cavalry.*	
La Motte.	1	Mompouillan.	2
Naſſau Groningen.	1	Suyleſtein.	2
Dutch Squadrons.		Schack.	2
Naſſau de Frize.	3	Wittinghof.	2
Brendecq.	2	Boncourt.	2
Dompree.	2	*Daniſh Squadrons.*	
Wolffenbuttel.	2	Wirtemberg.	2
Lip, Dutch.	2	Zeeland.	2
Obdam.	2	La Foreſt.	2

A LIST of the little Army Encamped ſeparately under the Earl of Athlone.

The FIRST LINE.

Squadrons.		*Squadrons.*	
Dorffling.	2	Weſel, or the Regiment of Chauvet.	2
Naſſau Weilbourg.	3	Erbach.	2
Comte d'Oſtfriſe.	1	Prince Philip of Brandebourg.	2
Wolffenbuttel.	2	Tilly.	2

The SECOND LINE.

Squadrons.		*Squadrons.*	
Heſſen.	2	Wirtembergh.	2
Dewits.	2	Saxon Heylberg.	2
Flodorf.	2	Heyden.	2
Hubert.	2	Naſſau Saarbrugh.	2

The Grand Army is, as you ſee, compoſed in the firſt Line of 27 Batallions in the Middle, and in the two Wings of 66 Squadrons. In the Second Line of 26 Batallions in the Middle, and upon the two Wings of 54 Squadrons. The Earl of *Athlone*'s Army conſiſts of 31 Squadrons, 15 in the Firſt Line, and 16 in the Second. Since this Liſt was drawn up, the Army has been reinforc'd by ſeveral great Detachements, and others daily arrive from *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, and ſeveral other places.

III. Toward the End of the laſt Month, Col. *Du Bai* ſallying out of *Charleroy* with a Body of Horſe and Foot, advanc'd as far as *Glori*, and forc'd the Lines which the French had rais'd to cover their Countrey, ruin'd 7 Redoubts, took 200 Priſoners, carry'd away a great number of Cattel, and put the Countrey under Contribution as far as *Mariage*. Three Days after, General *DuPuis*, and the ſame Colonel *Du Bai*, having Intelligence that the French were drawing a Convoy together at *Baumont*, ſet forward to attack it with a Detachment of Horſe, Dragoons and Foot. This Convoy was guarded by a ſtrong Force, commanded by *M. Ximenes*, Governor of *Maubeuge*; *Vertillus*, Governor of *Mons*; and *Guiſcer*, Governor

Governor of *Namur*. The Attack was made near *Boſſu*, where they fell upon the Rear of the Convoy, and the Horſe and Dragoons charg'd before the Foot came up. The Combat was boiſtrous, and vigorouſly maintain'd on both ſides; but the Guard being much ſuperior in number to the Detatchment from *Charleroi*, *Du Puis* and *Du Bai* retreated till they met their Foot, being purſu'd ſo far by the Enemy. 'Twas thought the French would not have ſtop'd there; but they rather choſe to ſecure their Convoy, then expoſe themſelves to a new Engagement. This Combat coſt Men on both Sides. The Confederates loſt 3 Officers, together with a good number of Soldiers: and we are aſſur'd that the French Loſs was no leſs; beſides, that *Vertillac* was ſlain, the other two Governors wounded, and the Governor of *Namur* forc'd to have his Arm cut off.

Eight Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons ſallying out of *Maeſtricht* to joyn the Army, were attack'd near *Tongres* by a Detatchment of near 15000 men of *Luxemburgh*'s Army. Count *Serclas de Tilli* perceiv'd the Enemies Vanguard timely enough to prevent his falling into the Groſs of the Detatchment. So that he fought a Retreating Fight, and brought off his Men under the Cannon of *Maeſtricht*, without any conſiderable Loſs, except ſome part of his Baggage. After this, a Detatchment was ſent into *Flanders*, under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and the Marqueſs *de la Foreſt*. The Marqueſs *de la Valette* advanc'd to oppoſe the Duke: however, on the 15th. he lay with 20000 Men within two Leagues of *Courtrai*; but the Rain hindering, he deferr'd falling upon the Enemy till the 18th. in the Afternoon. The Attack was made in three different Quarters; and after a vigorous Reſiſtance, he forc'd the French to give way; ſo that *Valerre* retreated with his Army between *Pont au Marquet* and *Barch*, within a League of this ſide *Liſle*, in Expectation of Succour. In the mean time, the Prince of *Wirtemberg* has put the Country under Contribution, from whence he will be able to raiſe ſeveral Millions.

Upon the 17th. the Duke of *Luxemburgh* decamp'd from *Waverin*; and caus'd *Huy* to be inveſted, the 18th. by the Count of *Harcourt*, while he march'd on the other ſide to ſtreighten the place. They made themſelves Maſters of the Suburbs next to *Juliers*, without much harm: at what time, all the Garriſon, conſiſting of 2000 Men, retreated to the Caſtle: where, after two Days being attack'd, they mutiny'd againſt the Governor, ſo that he was forc'd to ſurrender upon the 23d. in the Afternoon. This done, the Enemy went and fac'd *Liege*, and made themſeves Maſters of ſome conſiderable Places; but underſtanding that the Garriſon conſiſted of 17000 Men; and ſeeing that neither the Inhabitants nor the Chapter were in a humour to accept of the Neutrality which they offer'd, they drew off, and encamp'd near our Army at *Neerhelpen*: ſince which, they have attack'd our Army in their Trenches, which has occaſion'd a bloody ſlaughter on both ſides.

ADDITION.

ADDITION.

JUST after we had concluded, we were forc'd to begin again; an Account of this great Action coming to our Hands, which take as follows.

The Copy of a LETTER *which M.* Dijckvelt *wrote from* Dieft, *to the States-General of the United Provinces,* July *the* 30*th. at Noon.*

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Day before the 28th. of this Month, the King having Intelligence, That the Duke of *Luxemburg* advanc'd toward our Army, then Encamp'd near to *Neer-Helpen*, with a Reſolution to Attack us, or gain a Days March of us toward *Louvain*, preſently got a Horſeback to view the Enemy, and be better inform'd of the Truth; and finding indeed that they advanc'd toward us with all their Forces, he thought it proper to draw the whole Army out of the Lines, and poſt 'em in ſuch a manner, that they might be in a poſture to receive 'em with a firm footing, and make a vigorous Reſiſtance, in the mean time ſending away the Baggage toward *Lovain*.

The Enemy from time to time detach'd great Parties; but made no Attempt upon us that Evening: However, the King continu'd to take all the Precautions imaginable, having caus'd all the riſing Grounds about the Camp, to be poſſeſs'd by his Infantry, and ſeveral Entrenchments to be made. Yeſterday, by break of Day, the whole Army being come in ſight of ours, both ſides began to Cannonade one another; and our Cannon which was advantagiouſly poſted upon the Riſing Grounds, made a prodigious Havock among the Enemy, whereas theirs did ours little Harm: Only, That the Count of *Solms*, General of the Dutch Infantry, had his Leg ſhot off with a Cannon-Bullet.

About 10 of the Clock, the French being got nearer, began to attack our Right Wing, and at firſt had ſome Advantage on that ſide: but were quickly repuls'd from thence, as well as from all the other Poſts which they had got, with great Loſs.

About 11 of the Clock they pour'd in upon ſeveral Poſts of the main Battel, and Left Wing; but they were ſtill repuls'd with extraordinary Loſs, tho' they were far more numerous then ours; and tho' they return'd ſeveral times to the Charge with freſh Men.

High and Mighty Lords,

AT laſt, when by the Motions of their Main Body, and their Left Wing, no Body could judge otherwiſe, but that they were beginning to Retreat

Retreat, they drew together their greateſt Force behind our Right Wing, and falling on in ſeveral parts, attack'd us with great Fury; and in regard their Army was much more numerous then ours, and for that the number of their Squadrons and Battalions far ſurmounted the number of the Defendants, they forc'd our Men, and broke in as far as the Main Body. Some Squadrons of the Main Body and Left Wing that were oppos'd againſt the Enemy, repuls'd 'em once or twice; but at length they were conſtrain'd to give Ground.

Thereupon the King order'd the Infantry of the main Battel, and Left Wing to Retreat, and made the Right Wing take the Road to *Thienen*, whither the King alſo retir'd himſelf: and this Retreat was made in very good order.

The Poſts were choſen with great Skill on our ſide, and we were as well entrench'd as the Situation of the Place would permit: nor was there the leaſt Diſorder, or Confuſion among us, till the Right Wing was forc'd. So that 'tis certain, that during the Battel, the Enemy loſt infinitely more Men then we. But our Men ſuffer'd moſt in their Retreat, eſpecially the Cavalry, becauſe of the badneſs of the Ground.

The King was continually in Action, running from Rank to Rank, expoſing himſelf to the Shot, and leading on in Perſon ſeveral Squadrons, and Battalions, with his Sword in his Hand: So that we cannot ſufficiently give God Thanks for ſo miraculouſly preſerving his ſacred Perſon, no other Accident befalling him, then a ſlight Contuſion in his ſide with a Muſket-Bullet.

High and Mighty Lords,

MY little Time will not permit me the Knowledge of all the Particulars of the Battel, nor of the number of the Slain, Wounded, and taken Priſoners.

The greateſt part of the Army is retir'd hither through *Louvain*, with a good part of the Horſe, with an Intention to march afterwards toward *Maſtines*; whither the Cavalry, and all the reſt of the Foot, is to be conducted, that took the Road to *Thienen*; it being reſolv'd that the Army ſhall rally in this Place, which in a ſhort time will be very numerous, by a Re-inforcement of 25 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons, with which the Duke of *Wirtemberg* forc'd the French Lines, and 30 Battalions from *Liege*.

The Letters from *Bruſſels* are more particular; That the French approaching our Camp by Three a Clock in the Morning, notwithſtanding the continual firing of our Cannon, advanc'd toward our Right Wing, Commanded by the Duke of *Bavaria*, conſiſting of the Spaniſh Horſe, the Bavarian Cuiraſſiers, the Troops of *Brandenburg*, and the Hanoverians. At what time a Party of 30 Horſe, well mounted, by dint of Sword, forc'd our firſt Line with an Intention doubtleſs to have view'd the weakeſt Parts of our Camp; but of theſe very few eſcap'd the Diſcharges of whole Battalions. Between 8 and 9 of the Clock, 3 Squadrons of the Houſhold came ſlowly on, and charg'd one of our Advanc'd

Squadrons. But the Elector ſending to their Relief 4 other Squadrons, under Colonel *Hartman*, the Enemies were all cut to pieces, not 20 Men eſcaping: and 7 other Squadrons coming to their Reſcue, the Bavarian Squadrons advancing, made ſuch a ſlaughter among 'em, that they were almoſt all entirely cut off. In the mean time, the Groſs of their Army came on, in deſpite of our Cannon; which made a hideous havock among 'em, and deſtroy'd whole Battalions of the Enemy, in regard our Men had laden their Guns with Cartouches; and a good part of their Horſe pour'd in upon ours with an extraordinary Fury, but were beat back, after a bloody and obſtinate Fight, and a dreadful ſlaughter was made of 'em in the Purſuit, while the Engliſh fir'd upon 'em from the Lanes and Hedges where they were poſted. Soon after, they return'd to the Charge, and were repuls'd with the ſame Bravery. After which, they were quiet for ſome time, and every body thought they had been retiring; but of a ſudden they return'd with a great number of freſh Forces, and thunder'd in upon our Left Wing and Main Body, ſo that there was nothing but Fire and Smoak in all Parts of the Field. However, they were repuls'd ſeveral times with great Loſs, till the Enemy broke in upon ſome Battalions and Squadrons of the Main Body, while the Right and Left Wing defended themſelves with utmoſt Bravery. However, this put us into ſome Confuſion; and the Enemy being ſtill reliev'd by freſh Men, and bringing up the Body of their Reſerve, we were oblig'd to fight retreating; which was done in very good Order, only that ſome of our Squadrons that cover'd the Foot, were cloſely purſu'd to the little River of *Geepe*, where about a hundred were drown'd that could not gain the Bridges. Never was a nobler Defence; and both the Left and Right Wing ſav'd their Artillery, the one part at *Tilemont*, the other at *Leeuw*, the Enemy not daring to purſue 'em. Some Battalions of Engliſh that were in the Village of *Ovelaer*, upon the Left-Wing, fought till 6 in the Afternoon, till the Enemy was forc'd to quit 'em, and ſuffer 'em to retreat at leiſure. It may be truly ſaid, That theſe latter Ages have not known a more bloody Battel, fought with more Obſtinacy on both Sides. We are aſſur'd that there are above 30000 Slain and Wounded, and that the Enemy has loſt double the number of ours. His Majeſty chang'd his Cloaths twice during the Fight, and had a piece of his Scarf carry'd away with a Muſket-Bullet. The Elector had alſo his Perriwig burnt, and his Buff-Coat ſhot through with two Muſket-Bullets.

The Letter from *Namur* agrees in all Particulars with the fore-going; only adds, That when the Confuſion happen'd, the King of *England* finding he could not remedy it, flew himſelf in Perſon, upon the Troops of the Houſhold with 300 Horſe, and 50 Gentlemen Volunteers, forc'd 'em to give ground; and had, in all probability, repuls'd 'em, had the reſt of the Horſe been in a readineſs to ſecond him.

The ſame Letter gives the moſt particular Account of the great Officers Slain, Wounded, and taken Priſoners.

Of

Of the French side, SLAIN.

Count *de Montchevrueil*, Lieutenant-General, and Governour of *Arras*. Prince *Paul* of the House of *Lorrain*, Collonel of Horse. Marquis of *Montfort*, Second Son of the Prince of *Lillebon*, Collonel of Horse. M. *D'Imecourt*; Count of St. *Simeon*; Marquis of *Morvere*; all Three Brigadiers of Horse. Marquis of *Rebecq*; and M. *Boble*, Brigadiers of Foot. Count *de Gassion* Ensign of the Guards. M. *Mingrison*, and his Lieutenant Collonel. The Sieur *Projet*, Captain of the Guards. The Sieur *de Chanvallan*, Cornet of the Light Horse, M. *de Baisonne*, Captain in the King's Regiment. M. *du Prez*, Lieutenant-Collonel, and his Son. Count of *Guiche*, Collonel of Foot. M. *Zigaer*, Collonel. M. *Roze*, Son to the Lieutenant-General. Lord *Lucan*, alias *Sarsfield*, Camp-Marshal. M. *de Quade*. Count *de Gournay*. Marquis *de Lignery*, Officer of the Guards. Marquis of *Montrevel*, Brigadier. Marquis *de Tracy*, Officer of the Guards. *Chassenet*, *Gaviat*, Captains of Guards.

WOUNDED.

Duke of *Montmorenci*, *Luxemburgh*'s Son, and Camp-Marshal, Prince of *Conti*, cut in the Head, *Ximenes* Governour of *Maubege*, and Lieutenant-Collonel. The Son of Prince *Paul*, Lieutenant of Horse. Prince *de la Rocheguion*, Duke of *Bournonville*, Collonel of the Gend'armes, since Dead. Count of Grand *Piez*, Collonel of Foot. M. *de Seroille*, Collonel of one of the King's Regiments.

PRISONERS.

Duke of *Berwick*, Lieutenant-General. Duke of St. *Simeon*; with several other Persons and Officers of Note, as well Kill'd as Wounded, as yet not known.

Of the Confederates side, SLAIN.

The Prince of *Barbanson*. Baron *D'Offener*, Lieutenant-General of the Hanoverians. The Sieur *Fagel*, Brigadier. M. Gen. *Bouche* of *Hanover*. Collonel *Wiesel*.

WOUNDED.

Count of *Solms*, Lieutenant-General of the Dutch. M. Gen. *Oerth* of *Hanover*. Baron *de Heyden*. Count *D'Arco*, General of the Cuirassiers. Don *Domingo Pignatelli*, Camp-Master of Horse. Don *Alexandro de Gusman*, Camp-Master of Horse. Collonel *de Bay*. Collonel *Aylva*, his Leg shot off. Don *Louis de Borgia*, Camp-Master of Horse.

PRISONERS.

Duke of *Ormond*, Wounded and Prisoner. The Sieur *de Zuylestein*. Sieur *de Scravenmore*. Count *de Brouay*.

FINIS.

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The Intereſts of Princes, their Pretentions, and Intrigues, *&c.*

For the Month of *Auguſt*, 1693.

With Political *Reflexions* upon every State.

VOL. IV.

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Licenſed,

September 5th. 1693.

Char. Heron.

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THE

Historical and Political *MERCURY*:

For the Month of *August* 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

I. THE 28th. of *June*, the Pope being carry'd to the *Vatican*, in St. *Peter's* Church receiv'd the usual Present of an Ambling-Nagg, which was presented to him by Constable *Colonna*, in the Name of the Catholick King, and the same Evening was spent in the accustom'd Solemnities of Mirth and Rejoycing. The 12th. of the last Month, the Holy Father enter'd into the Third Year of his Pontificate. Cardinal *Cibo*, Dean, made him the Complement which is generally made the Popes upon that Occasion, in the Name of the Sacred College; and upon *Wednesday* following, Cardinal *Altieri*, as being the most Ancient of all the Cardinals, made him the same Complement for the Anniversary of his Coronation, which was attended with extraordinary Rejoycing throughout the whole City, and a considerable distribution of Alms by the Pope's Order.

II. His Imperial Majesty's Embassador has remain'd at *Frescati*, since the unlucky Accident of the *Heydukes*, mention'd in our last Mercury. He went *Incognito*, to *La Vigna Lodo visita* the 10th. of the last Month, and the 16th. return'd to his Palace in *Rome*. Father *Slavata* is employ'd to manage the Accommodation of this Affair, upon which there has a Congregation of State been held in Cardinal *Spada's* Palace, the day before the Imperial Minister return'd to *Rome*. The Emperour has made his Complaints of their farther proceeding to the Publication of a Monitory, before they had receiv'd his Answer to the Pope's Brief, which gave him Advice of what had befallen the *Sbirri*, and demanded Satisfaction. However, this Affair will be amicably determin'd, and 'tis thought to be already brought to a Conclusion. The *Sbirri*, who not long since, pursu'd a Person, against whom they had a Warrant, into Cardinal *Janson's* Palace, have been condemn'd to the *Strappado*, and banish'd the Ecclesiastical State, under the Penalty of the Galleys, if they return, and are found out.

III. There are ſeveral Divines that labour to terminate the Differences, which remain as yet undetermin'd, between the Courts of *Rome* and *France*. That Affair is refer'd to Cardinal *Carpegna*. Cardinal *d' Eſtrees*, who was to have left *Rome*, has been detain'd by the kind Reception of the Pope; who has alſo lent a favourable Ear to Cardinal *Janſon*, in all the Audiences which he gave him. His Holineſs has granted the French Cardinals, *Gratis*, the Diſpatch of Bulls for four Abbeys conſiderable for their Revenue, to the great Diſcontent of the Officers of the Datary. *Cavallerini*, the *Nuncio* in *France*, puts the moſt Chriſtian King in hopes, that this Affair will be fully concluded at laſt. Nevertheleſs, how great ſoever the Appearance of an Accommodation may be, the laſt Letters from *Italy* tell us, That the Pope has no thoughts of Publiſhing the Bulls for the Biſhops of *France*; ſo that all Things are to begin again.

IV. The General of the Jeſuites has been continu'd, to compleat his Nine Years, maugre the Oppoſitions of thoſe of his Order, who complain'd, that he did not purſue the Maxims and Rules of the Society. Abbot *Gabrieli*, ſentenc'd laſt year by the Inquiſition for a *Quietiſt*, and condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment in a Fortreſs, has offer'd Five hunder'd Crowns a year towards the Maintenance of the Poor, provided he might be allow'd his own Houſe for a Priſon. But 'tis ſaid, That a certain Picture which he caus'd to be there Painted, hinder'd him from obtaining that Favour For it ſeems, there was repreſented in that Picture, *Time* that diſcovers the Truth; a Nice Subject to handle in Courts, eſpecially that of *Rome*,

V. The Duke of *Venice* arriv'd the 16th. of *June* at *Corfu*, as we ſaid in our laſt Mercury. He was there receiv'd by the Nobility and the People with extraordinary Demonſtrations of Joy. The 20th. being attended by ſeveral of the Nobility of *Corfu*, who were deſirous to attend him as Volunteers, he departed for *Zant*, and thence continu'd his Courſe for *Napoli di Romania*, where all the Venetian Army lies. But we have no Letters as yet, wherein we can confide, that ſpeak of his Arrival. Yet ſome there are that come from *Ancona*, which import, that the News there was, by a Veſſel of *Marſeilles* coming from the *Morea*, That his Serenity ſafely arriv'd in the Harbour deſign'd, toward the end of *June*, and that all things were preparing to take the Field.

There are arriv'd at *Venice*, certain Commiſſioners from the *Maronites* of Mount *Libanus*, who offer to come and take up their Habitations in the *Morea*, to the Number of 20000 Souls, provided they may have ſufficient Allowances for the Subſiſtance of their Families by Tilling and Manuring the Land, or any other ſort of Labour. There has been alſo an Earthquake at *Venice*, which has done no Harm, but *Mantua* was ſenſible of ſeveral Shogs and ſhaking Fits that did much Dammage.

VI. The

VI. The Buſineſs about the Inquiſition at *Naples*, is not yet determin'd. The Pope was to have ſent Two Commiſſioners to that City to put an end to it; but the Neapolitans preventing his Holineſs, ſent their Deputies to *Rome*, as they had reſolv'd to do ſometime before. Theſe Deputies have appear'd, and ſtill appear without any Character, to avoid all Diſputes about Ceremonies. They make very great Complaints to the Holy Father, againſt Cardinal *Cantelmi*, their Archbiſhop; who, becauſe he would not willingly be put to remit any thing of his Pretenſions, puſhes things on to thoſe high Extremities, that there would have been a terrible Inſurrection, had not the Prudence of Cardinal *Caraffa*, and his Mildneſs, appeas'd their Fury, and retain'd 'em in their Duty. They demand, That the Archbiſhop may be re-call'd for the Peace and Tranquility of the City; and they have beſought the Pope, that in conformity to the Ancient Cuſtome, which has been time out of Mind among the Neapolitans, 1. That the Inquiſition may be exercis'd by the Dioceſans only. 2. That Perſons accus'd may not be Proſecuted, unleſs Two of the Nobility be upon the Bench. 3. That no Neapolitan may be Arreſted by the Officers of the Inquiſition, unleſs there be ſufficient Proofs againſt him to condemn him to the Rack. 4. That the Parties accus'd, ſhall be permitted to know their Witneſſes and Accuſers. 5. That Falſe Witneſſes may be diligently Examin'd; and, that all manner of Ways may be made uſe of to diſcover 'em. 6. That the City of *Naples* may have the Privilege to nominate Advocates to defend the Rights, and plead the Parties Caſes, and to remove 'em to another Court if there be occaſion: and, in a word, That there may be nothing of Innovation introduc'd, in reference to the Inquiſition. Theſe Demands of the City of *Naples*, are built upon ſuch ſure Foundations, that, in all outward Appearance, ſhe will obtain her Deſires. Now if any one be deſirous to ſee what are the Rights of the City of *Naples*, in regard of the Inquiſition, he needs no more then to read what we have not long ſince mention'd concerning it.

The 7th. of *June*, ſome Soldiers belonging to the Fleet having began a Quarrel with a Lacquey, the Lacquey, tho' ſingle, ſo well defended himſelf, that he kill'd one of the Soldiers, and wounded ſome others, and then made his Eſcape to the Palace of the Marquis of St. *Elmo*, Eſquire to the King of *Spain*. Upon which, the Spaniards trooping together to the Number of 300, purſu'd the Lacquey, broke open the Doors, and enter'd as far as the Marquis's Chamber, who fearing leaſt they might do him ſome Miſchief, endeavour'd to appeaſe 'em, but all to no purpoſe, becauſe they could not find the Lacquey, whom they had been ſo provident as to put out of the way. In the mean time, General D. *Pedro Corbet*, and Admiral *Papachin*, ſhewing themſelves upon the Noiſe of this Diſorder, caus'd the Soldiers to retire, and gave the Marquis of St. *Elmo* to underſtand how greatly they were troubl'd at the little Reſpect which the Soldiers had ſhewn to one of his Majeſties Officers. Nor was it believ'd, that the Buſineſs would have been attended

ded with any farther Conſequences. But upon the 8th. and 9th. the Soldiers coming a-ſhore in greater Numbers then the Day before, divided themſelves into Parties, fell upon all the Lacqueys they met with in the ſtreets, kill'd three or four, and wounded ſeveral. On the other ſide, the Lacqueys gathering together, and putting themſelves into a poſture of Defence, purſu'd the Spaniards ſo vigorouſly, that they kill'd Seventeen, and wounded a greater Number. Twelve Soldiers incens'd at what had befall'n their Companions, ran to the Piazza where the Nobility accuſtom'd to meet, and fell upon all the Lacqueys, and Gentlemens Servants that they met in their way. Upon which, the Maſters drawing their Swords, drove the Twelve Spaniards before 'em as far as the Street call'd *Pallonetta*, where they left Four dead upon the Pavement. This Diſorder encreas'd to that Degree, that the Principal of the Nobility fearing an abſolute Revolt, oblig'd the Chief Magiſtrate for the Government of the City, to cauſe the People to ſhut up their Shops; which was preſently done, for fear of being Plunder'd. In the mean time, the general Cry was, *Arm, Arm*; ſo that in a moment, near 30000 Men were got together in Arms, there being no body that had Authority ſufficient to appeaſe the Tumult, in regard the Vice-Roy was gone to *Capri*. However, Three Meſſengers were diſpatch'd to him one after another, to give him notice of what had happen'd; and ſo ſoon as he return'd, he caus'd all the Townſmen to ſtand to their Arms to ſatisfie the Multitude. At the ſame time alſo, General *Corbet*, and Admiral *Papachin*, ſeiz'd upon all the Soldiers which they met with in the City, and ſent 'em away to the Sea-ſide. Which done, Proclamation was made, Prohibiting all Soldiers not to ſtir out of their ſeveral Ships upon pain of death. And indeed, the Danger that threaten'd the City of *Naples*, ſeem'd to be of ſo great Conſequence, that at length, to prevent the like Accidents, the Vice-Roy deſir'd the Generals to put to Sea with all ſpeed. Nevertheleſs they made no ſuch haſt. But the Vice-Roy underſtanding by an Expreſs, That Count *d'Eſtrees* was departed from the Road of *Roſes* with his Squadron, deſigning toward the *Streights*, he ſent for *Corbet* and *Papachin*, and after a long Conference, Orders were given out for the Fleet, conſiſting of 17 Men of War, 3 Frigates 4 Fire-ſhips, and 24 Galleys to ſet Sail forthwith. Upon the 4th. of the laſt Month, they put into *Capri*, and about Noon the ſame Day, ſet Sail again with a fair Wind, ſo that in the Evening they were quite out of ſight. They bore away directly for Port *Mahone* in the Iſland of *Minorca*, where they are to join the Engliſh and Dutch Men of War; and we are already aſſur'd of their Arrival there. They left behind 'em in the *Darſe*, ſeveral Boats which are appointed to carry Ammunition, and Proviſion to the Army in *Piemont*: and the Letters of the 20th. of *July*, from the French Camp at *Villars*, import, That the 24 Gallies are arriv'd in the Golph of *Spetia*; and that they are to take in Men at *Final*, and *Oneglia*, and then ſet 'em a-ſhore at the Tower of *Roza*, near *Villa Franca*.

VII. A Detachment of 2 or 300 of the D. of *Savoy*'s Men having undertaken to carry the Fort of St. *George*, they met with ſome Reſiſtance at firſt,

firſt, which oblig'd 'em to ſend for the Cannon and Bombs: but then, after ſome firing on both ſides, they made themſelves Maſters of that Poſt, which compleats the Blockade of *Caſal*. The Articles were agreed to, the 3d. or 4th. of *July* at Night; in purſuance of which, the Sieur *Voye*, Governour, march'd out the next day, with the reſt of the Garriſon to the number of about 70 Men, if we may credit the French Intelligence. In the mean time, the Letters from *Savoy* tell us, That the Poſt was taken by Storm; that the Garriſon ſurrender'd at Diſcretion, and were made Priſoners of War, and that they were about 209 Men, among whom, they found about 30 of the Inhabitants of *Montferrat*; of which 23 were hanged, as having violated the Imperial Command, which enjoyn'd 'em to have no Commerce with the Enemy. They alſo hang'd at the ſame time, a Deſerter from the Spaniards. On the Confederates ſide, about Fourteen Officers were kill'd and wounded before the Fort, among the firſt of which, were the Major of the Regiment of *Lorrain*, and four Spaniſh Officers.

Another Detachment of about Four or five Thouſand Men, with Six Pieces of Cannon, attack'd the Fort of *Mirandola*, and made themſelves Maſters of it, after a Reſiſtance for ſome few Hours. The Officer who Commanded it, ſurrender'd at Diſcretion; but the Marquis of *Parelle*, who Commanded the Detachment, was ſo generous, as to ſend him back to *Pignerol*. The ſame Men, after they had burnt the Bridge of *Mirandola*, fell the next day upon the Redoubt of *Turinne*. The Commander for 24 Hours together, withſtood both the Bombs and the Cannon, but fearing to be ſtorm'd, he ſprung a Mine at Four of the Clock in the Morning, and retir'd. After which, the Marquis march'd to ſecure the Paſſes of the Valley of *Pragelas* and *Angrogne*.

The 18th. of the laſt Month, the Duke of *Savoy* ſet forward toward the Camp, in the Company of the Generals. *Caprara* and the Duke of *Schomberg* advanc'd toward *Villar* and *Giavenne*, with the Forces under their Command. The Princes *Eugenius* of *Savoy* and *Commerci*, march'd through *Cumiana*. The Marquis of *Parelle*, through *la Montagna*, and the Marquis of *Leganez* took the upper Way through *Pragelas*. *Catinat*, upon the Approach of the Duke of *Savoy*, retreated with his Men to *Col de Feneſtrelle*, quitting ſeveral Poſts, and among others, the Caſtle of *Peroufa*, of which, the Savoyards immediately made themſelves Maſters. This is what the Letters of the 24th. from *Turin* ſay. But other Letters from *Briançon* of the 25th. thus relate the Matter. 'The 'Enemy has depriv'd Us of our Communication with *Pignerol*, which 'they have inveſted, having poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Valley of *Pe*-'*rouſa* and the Hills. They are Encamp'd at *Villar*, which *Catinat* was 'forc'd to quit, and to retire that Night to *Feneſtrelle*, in regard the E-'nemy follow'd him in the Rear, to cut off his Communication be-'tween the Dauphinate and *Savoy*. *M. de Larré* march'd yeſterday all 'night long from the Valley of *Barcelonetta*, with a Detachment of '3000 Men, to ſecure Mount *Genevre*. The Enemy alſo poſſeſſes the

Valley.

'Valley of *Pragelas*, nor do we know, as yet, what is their Deſign. In the 'mean time, the Peoples Fears encreaſe in *Provence*, and the Dauphinate, 'and our Army ſuffers much, by reaſon of the daily Seiſures which the 'Vaudois make of our Convoys. Within theſe two days, they have ta-'ken an Hundred and twenty Mules, laden with Ammunition and Pro-'viſion.

The Letters from *Turin*, bearing date the ſame Day tell us, That the Duke bent his March toward *Suza*, making a ſhew as if he intended to Attack it: and others of the 28th. add, That *Catinat* having drawn off his Men from ſome of the Hills adjoyning to *Pignerol*, in order to Relieve *Suza*, the Confederates had made themſelves Maſters of the Hills. 'Tis alſo ſaid, that *Pignerol* is Inveſted, and that the Fort of St. *Brigids* is extreamly ſtreighten'd. At what time the M. *de Leganez* made himſelf Maſter of the Valley of *Peruſa*; the French loſt almoſt Two thouſand Men, *Caſal* is ſo narrowly block'd up, that nothing can get in, nor ſtir out.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

I. THey who hear of the King of *Spain*'s Embaſſador's preſenting an Ambling Nag every Year to the Pope, and know not the reaſon of the Ceremony, may underſtand it in Two words. The Kingdom of *Naples*, which ſince the Reign of *Ferdinand* the V. has been under the Power of the *Spaniards*, holds of the Holy See, to which the Fief belongs, and the Catholick King pays every Year, by way of a Homage reſerv'd, a White Pad Nag, and 6000 Ducats, which the Embaſſador preſents the Pope upon St. *Peter*'s Day. Lately the Conſtable *Colonna* has been declar'd perpetual Embaſſador for the Performance of this Ceremony, as we told ye the laſt Month.

III. It muſt be agreed, That there is ſomething very odd and fantaſtical in the Quarrels and Conteſts that ſtill continue between the Courts of *Rome*, and *France*. 'Tis an Affair which is always Ebbing, and Flowing. This Hour full of Hopes and Expectations; by and by farther from the Mark then ever. Theſe are the Labyrinths of Politicians to which none have a Clue but themſelves. The Philoſopher's Stone is much of this Nature, which the Chymiſts think themſelves Maſters of every Hour, yet never can find it: or rather this Myſterious Affair may be liken'd to thoſe Enchanted Iſlands, deſcrib'd in Romances, which when you think your ſelf within a Coits throw off the Shore, are a 100000 Miles off. The laſt Month, this Buſineſs was come to the Point of Maturity; for that was the Expreſſion of the Pope himſelf, and it behoves us to believe that the Holy Father thought as he ſaid. For otherwiſe he would never have put a ſtop to Cardinal *d'Eſtrees*, who was leaving *Rome* in all haſt, and to that purpoſe had ſold his Horſes, and diſmiſs'd his Retinue, quite tir'd out with tedious and incommodious Delays. Nevertheleſs,

theleſs, this Month we are all to pieces again. On the other ſide, the King of *France*, who is not accuſtom'd to Condeſcentions, has vouchſaf'd one ſingular Piece of Complacency. For he has remov'd the Obſtacle of the Nomination of the Biſhop of *Pamiers*, by giving him an Abbey, which will come eaſie to him without Bulls. We underſtand from all Hands, that the Conſultation of the Divines was very much in favour of an Accommodation, that ſome of the Cardinals had ſubſcrib'd it, and that *Cavallerini* had told the Moſt-Chriſtian King, that the Affair would be determin'd before the Fifteenth of this Month: And yet we find that nothing of this is come to paſs. 'Tis a Riddle to be unfolded by the next *Oedipus* that comes into the World: one of th oſe Impenetrable Myſteries that only Time is able to diſcover. And yet I am juſt now given to underſtand, That the Pope has agreed to that Project which was preſented to him by the French Cardinals, after he had caus'd it to be Examin'd by ſeveral Divines; and that M. *d'Ervaux*, Auditor of the *Rota*, is gone to *Paris* to procure the Court's Conſent to it. If this Affair holds the ſame Courſe as it has hitherto done, we ſhall not fail to hear very ſuddenly Tydings of a contrary Nature.

V. We are not to wonder at the Deputation of certain Perſons, which the *Maronites* ſent to the Republick of *Venice*, to obtain leave that they may be permitted to live in the *Morea*. Thoſe People that live under the Dominion of the Grand Signior, who loads 'em with Contributions, are reduc'd to ſuch extream Poverty, that their Prieſts and their Biſhops themſelves are conſtrain'd to work for their Livings; turn Gard'ners, and Ploughmen. According to the Teſtimony of *William* Archbiſhop of *Tyre*, who was their Neighbour, and liv'd in the Year 1180. the *Maronites* exceeded the Number of Forty Thouſand. Theſe were a ſort of Chriſtians, who at firſt were led aſtray by a Monothelite Heretick, whoſe Name was *Maron*, from whom they were call'd *Maronites*, if we may credit the ſame *William* of *Tyre*. But if the People themſelves may be believ'd, they derive their Names from one of their Towns call'd *Maronia*, mention'd by St. *Jerome*, and which they afterwards erected into an Arch-Biſhoprick; as alſo from St. *Maron*, who built a famous Monaſtery near their Country at the Beginning of the Fifteenth Age; and whoſe Diſciples ſtiffly oppos'd the Hereſie of the *Eutychians*. At *Rome* they would fain make the World believe, that theſe Chriſtians are not ſeparated from the Latin Church. Nevertheleſs, they Officiate in their own Language, according to the Rites and Cuſtoms of the Greeks, unleſs it be in the Ceremony of Unleavened Bread; beſides that, their Prieſts marry.

Advice from *Turky* and *Germany*.

I. 'TIs a long time ſince we have heard talk of great Diviſions and Diſtractions in the Ottoman Court, and we have already

ſeen the various Effects which they have produc'd. Which readily cauſes us to believe, that the Delays and Slowneſs of the Motions of the Ottoman Army are to be imputed to theſe Misfortunes. Since that, there has been great talk of the Grand Signior's being depos'd, all grounded upon ſeveral Advices from *Tranſilvania*, *Vienna* and *Venice*. And by ſome Letters from the Imperial Army, we underſtand, that not only the the Report of an Inſurrection continues, but they add to this, the Death of the Sultan and the Grand Viſir, as alſo that the French Embaſſadour is kill'd, that the *Seraglio* and ſeveral Palaces have been plunder'd, and that ſeveral other Diſorders of the ſame nature have been committed. In ſhort, The Letters from *Vienna* confirm the Diviſions that have been ſo long diſcours'd of, but not with the ſame Circumſtances mention'd in the Reports that have run abroad.

The 7th. of *July*, the Turks, to the Number of 4 or 5000 Men, attack'd the City of *Badina Creda*, upon the *Save*, but were beaten off with a very conſiderable Loſs, and conſtrain'd to an ignominious Retreat. Since that, the Garriſon of *Temeſwaer* attack'd *Logos*, and thought to have carry'd it by Storm, but were repuls'd and forc'd to a Retreat no leſs to their ſhame, then that which they made from before *Badina Creda*. M. *Kibs*, Governour of *Brod* upon the *Save* with better Succeſs fell upon the Fort of *Grazinina* in *Boſnia*, with Six hunder'd of the Country Militia, and made himſelf Maſter of the Place, where after he had put the greateſt part of the Garriſon to the Sword, he retir'd with Sixty Priſoners, a good Number of Cattel, and plenty of Booty.

The Duke of *Croy* is arriv'd in the Hungarian Army. He was receiv'd the 21ſt. of the laſt Month, with loud Reals of great and ſmall Shot; and the firſt thing he did, was to take a Review of the Army, which he found in a good Condition. This done, he held a Council of War, the Reſult of which was, that they ſhould advance toward *Belgrade*. So that there is no queſtion, but their Deſign is to lay Siege to that Place, and take the Advantage of the Diſtractions among the Turks, which retard the Motions of their Forces. However it be, the Imperial Army is advanc'd within a League of *Peter Waradin*; and ſome Raſcians have been detach'd, to make Bridges over the *Save*, which the Army muſt croſs, before they can approach *Belgrade*. Some Advices tell us, That the Tartars begin to be in Motion, as if they had ſome deſign of marching toward the *Danube*: but the ſame Intelligence adds, That the Differences between them and the Turks not being reconcil'd as yet, Commiſſioners on both ſides are expected at *Nicopolis*, to endeavour a fair Agreement.

II. 'Twas thought there would have been ſome extraordinary Performances in *Germany*: but hitherto, excepting ſome little Encounters, and ſome Ravages which the French commit where ever they can get footing, nothing has been tranſacted conſiderable. However, *France* pretends to make great Progreſſes upon the *Rhine*; and the Generals have promis'd

promis'd the Soldiers all the Booty, that shall be found in the Field of Battel, if Victors in their threaten'd Engagement with the Prince of *Baden*.

The Confederates Army lies Encamp'd near *Flein*. 'Tis true, it is not so strong as that of the French; but the Prince has Entrench'd himself so advantagiously, that he cannot be attack'd, but with great Loss to the Enemy. In the mean time, the *Dauphin* finding his Forces superiour to the Confederates, is very desirous to come to Blows: nor does the Prince of *Baden* wish it less then he. He waits their coming in his Camp with an undaunted Resolution, till he be in a Condition to meet 'em fairly; which he is resolv'd to do, so soon as he can be enabled to dare 'em with an equal Force.

But notwithstanding, the Advantageous Entrenchment of the Confederates Army, the *Dauphin* was resolv'd to make an Attempt. To which purpose, on the 26th. of the last Month he cross't the *Neckar*, and advanc'd within four hours march of the Prince. He recall'd all his Detachments; to the end, that being strengthen'd with Number, he might give the more effectual Blow. The 30th. he advanc'd so far, that the Vanguard of the Confederates was enforc'd to retire into their Camp. On the 31st. it was confirm'd by the Deserters, that his Design was to give Battel, and that he would fall on the next Morning. In short, the same day the French being advanc'd with all their Cavalry, and Four Thousand Granadeers, and having rais'd some Batteries, set themselves to work to force the Entrenchments, and encompass'd the Left Wing of the Camp. Upon that, the Prince of *Baden* sent General *Soier*, with 8 Squadrons into the Valley of *Weinsberg*, to dispute the Pass with the Enemy. The 2d. about Noon, 'twas thought the French would have begun the Fight, but then, finding it impossible to succeed in their Enterprize, without hazarding the Loss of the Battel, they drew off, after some few Skirmishes, wherein they lost some Officers and several Soldiers, and repass'd the *Neckar*, if we may credit some Relations. The Landgrave of *Hess Cassel* Commands the Left Wing, having for Lieutenant-Generals, M. *de Flemming*, Prince *Frideric Charles* of *Wittenberg*, and the Count of *Lippe*. The Prince of *Baden* leads the Main Battel, with General *Steinau*, and the Marquis of *Baden Dourlach*; and the Marquis of *Bareuth* commands the Body of the Reserve. Now the *Dauphin*, or the Generals who Command under him, seeing it impossible to Attack the Prince in his Camp, had lay'd a Design to draw him out by besieging of *Hailbrune*, or laying the Country waste. *Stugard* submitted to Contribution, and opend her Gates to the Enemy, who by that means, got good store of Provision for their Army. However, the *Dauphin* sent some of his Gentlemen to the Princess of *Wittemberg*, to Complement her in his Name, and to assure her, that no Damage should be done to her Territories, provi ed she did nothing in Favour of the Confederates.

II. We told ye laſt Month, that the French had got the Paſs of *Zwengenberg*, after a fierce Conflict on both ſides. We ſhall now be more particular.

Brigadier *Mazel* being drawn out the 7th. of *July*, with 540 Horſe and 160 Dragoons, had Intelligence near *Heppendeim*, that a Party of about 800 Saxons and Heſſians appear'd beyond the narrow Lanes of *Zwengenberg*, and not willing to give a greater Number time to follow 'em, preſently Charg'd 'em, kill'd ſome, and took ſome Priſoners. One of theſe Priſoners having inform'd *de Lorges*, that that ſame Detachment was follow'd by another of 1200 Men, which had not paſs'd the narrow Lanes, he ſent away *Chamilly*, *Vaubecourt*, the Prince *d' Eſpinay* and a Brigadier with 3000 Foot to force the Paſs, and at the ſame time to make themſelves Maſters of the Caſtle of *Zwengenberg*; before which they arriv'd the 12th. Preſently *Chamilli* ſent a Summons to the Governour, and upon his Refuſal to yield, poſted his Cavalry round about to defend his Approaches, and commanded the Granadiers of *Picardy*, of the Marine Regiment, *Vaubecourts*, and other Regiments, to make the Onſet; *Chamilli* on the Right, *Vaubecourt* on the Left. At laſt, after they had fir'd furiouſly on both ſides, the Garriſon which conſiſted of 5 or 600 Men, was carry'd by Storm, but the greateſt part of the men found a way to eſcape, ſo that there were not above 200 taken Priſoners. In theſe two Actions, the French had about 200 kill'd, and 100 wounded, among whom, was the Prince *d' Eſpinay*, who was ſhot in the Thigh with a Muſket Bullet, and the Count of *Vaubecourt* had his Ankle-Bone broken. *D' Eſtouches*, receiv'd a Shot in the Thigh. *Nexard*, a Captain in the Marine Regiment was kill'd, and a Captain of the *Dauphin's* Carbines, with ſeveral other Officers.

III. The King of *France* has caus'd a *Manifeſto* to be diſpers'd all-along the *Rhine*, Copies of which are alſo ſent to the Courts of *Germany*, wherein, to the end he may unlooſen the Princes from the League, he promiſes the Reſtitution of *Friburg* and *Philipsburg* in the ſame Condition as they are at preſent, and to demoliſh the Fortifications of *Huninghen*, *Strasburg* and *Mont Royal*; the Court hoping they ſhall be able to recover themſelves, if they can but procure a Peace by ſuch a Sacrifice. But I confeſs I have not ſeen this *Manifeſto*.

The Confederates Army lay ſtill in the ſame Camp the 9th. inſtant, waiting to ſee which way the French would bend their March. The latter have attempted nothing ſince the laſt mention'd, only to ſecure their Convoys they have poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſeveral Poſts along the *Rhine*; and continue the Mining of *Heydelburg* Caſtle. Now you ſhall hear what they write from *Paris* concerning the *Dauphin's* Attempt.

'The *Dauphin*, after he had call'd in all his Detachments, decamp'd 'from *Morback* with his Army, conſiſting of 70000 Men, leading the 'Right Wing himſelf, with M. *de Lorges*, and leaving the Left to M. *Choiſeul*, and in this Order march'd directly to the the Prince of *Baden*, 'with a deſign to force his Camp. But being advanc'd within Cannon 'ſhot

'shot with his Generals, he discover'd that the Intrenchments were al-
'most Inaccessible, the Germans having on their Right-hand great In-
'nundations of Water, and Woods impassable; on their Left Rocks,
'and in Front Hills, of which the Ridges lay in Three Lines, where
'they had planted Cannon from distance to distance: So that after a
'Council of War, he resolv'd to give over the Attempt. Only he rais'd
'some Batteries, which fir'd for Ten Hours together without any Suc-
'cess. The Enemy answer'd with their Cannon: after which, our Ar-
'my retreated a little to take Breath.

The Baron of *Neven*, the Emperor's Minister, and *Amelot* the French Embassador, have presented several Memoirs to the Dyet of *Baden*, in behalf of the Respective Interests of both Crowns. The Latter, in a Speech the 7th. of this Month, forgot not to insinuate, 'That the 'great Efforts of the King, on every side, tend only to restore Tranqui-'lity and Peace to *Europe*; and to this End it was, that *Amelot* set forth 'the Progress of his Victorious Arms and the Steps of his Prudence 'which caus'd him to make Choice, without any Regard to his own 'Satisfaction, those Parts, where his Enemies might be most sensible 'of his Blows, *&c.* As so many Means, said he, to force their Obstina-'cy, at length, to a Just and Reasonable Peace. Upon which, they could not forbear to make this Remark at the Dyet, 'That there was 'no need of forcing the Confederates, if the King of *France* had any 'Design to restore what he had taken from 'em: but if were he resolv'd 'to keep 'em, that forc'd Peace could never be Just and Reasonable.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Turky*, &c.

I. I Dare not say there is any great Probability that the Disorders are so violent in *Turkey*, as Report gives out: However, most certainly there is something in it; else the Letters would never be all so unanimous as they are. For when all is done, as well those from *Transilvania*, and *Vienna*, as those from *Venice*, and the Imperial Army agree, that there are Commotions, and Insurrections both at *Constantinople*, and in other Parts of the *Ottoman* Empire; and if they vary, 'tis only in respect of certain Circumstances; but they agree in the Main, that there are Discontents and Disorders. The *Paris* Gazetteer, who generally palliates all the bad News that comes from that Country, especially if it goes ill of the Turks side, could not forbear telling the World in such a manner, that we may percieve him to be convinc'd of the Truth of what he says, that they discourse at *Vienna* of New Changes in the Ottoman Court, and that Sultan *Achmet* is depos'd, and *Mustapha*, the Son of *Mahomet* IV. set up in his room. Tho' formerly speaking of the same News, he was wont to say expressly, that they were Tales invented on purpose by the Enemies of *France*. But of these last Turns,

he

he ſpeaks not a word. Which Silence of his ſhews, That the News is not ſo Chimerical, as he could be very willing to believe it was: eſpecially conſidering that theſe ſorts of Convulſions and Earthquakes in the Government of *Turkey* are very frequent, and that the People were never more diſcontented then now they are, by reaſon of the Poverty and Miſery to which the Dreinings of the War have reduc'd 'em. They ſee Embaſſadors that come to offer 'em Peace. They have in their Eye, the Viſir, and the Sultan who refuſe it, and the French Embaſſador, who is the Cauſe of their Denyals. There only wants ſome turbulent Incendiary, to rouze a Mobile, naturally Seditious, and reduc'd to Deſpair by utmoſt Penury. However, the News of theſe Seditions and Tumults is too Good to be entirely believ'd. It behoves us to ſtay till we have receiv'd immediate Letters from the Embaſſadors of *England* and *Holland*. It is written from *Paris*, That by Barks come from *Conſtantinople*, Letters have been receiv'd from *Adrianople* of the 4th. of *June*, importing, 'That the Viſir ſtay'd only for the Arrival of the 'Aſiatic Baſha's, before he took the Field; and that ſome of 'em were 'already arriv'd at *Gallipoli*: That the Kan of the Tartars ſet forward 'from *Krimm*, the 10th. of *May*, with a Deſign to invade *Budziack*: 'That the Engliſh, and Dutch Embaſſadors, had, as yet, receiv'd no 'Anſwer to the Propoſals which they had made laſt to the Grand Vi'ſir *Hali* Baſha; on the other ſide, the Report ran, That they would be 'ſent to *Conſtantinople* to remain there till the End of the Campaign; 'and that they had been already given to underſtand, That no Anſwer 'could be given 'em, till the Kan of the Tartars, and the reſt of the 'Baſha's that were at *Belgrade* were firſt conſulted. But they are very abſtemious and cautious of letting the World know, That the Turks are in no condition to undertake any thing, nor to prevent any Deſign which the Chriſtians have a Deſire to undertake; and that the Duke of *Croy* has receiv'd Orders to lay Siege to *Belgrade*. Let that Town be once taken, and the Prince of *Baden* defend *Germany*, there needs no more to put the whole Ottoman Empire in Confuſion, or rather to confound the Moſt Chriſtian King, and lay in *Heidelberg* Rubbiſh, his ſo much ambition'd Babel of Univerſal Monarchy. But of the Two, the Turks are moſt to be pitied: for they were ſo generous to truſt their Confederate, and put a greater Confidence in their French Moſt Chriſtian Ally, then in their Prophet *Mahomet*; while their Confederate was ſo unkind as to lead their Credulity by the Noſe, to gull and bubble 'em out of their Common Senſes. In ſhort, they have been French Lewis'd, French Luidor'd, French Embaſſador'd out of all *Hungary*, and their Pretenſions to *Tranſilvania*. For as for *Belgrade*, 'tis moſt certain that the Duke of *Croy* has paſs'd the *Save*, and that the Place is inveſted. To which purpoſe, the Duke made uſe of a Stratagem, by feigning to Beſiege *Temiſwaer*, whither *Belgrade*, to the great enfeebling of the Garriſon, ſent 3000 Men, and ſeveral Pieces of Cannon. Certainly the French King cannot now in Honour, but ſend the *Dauphin* to relieve it.

II. But

II. But as for the *Dauphin*, he has already done enough this Summer: he has made two of *Caſar*'s glorious Steps, *Veni*, *Vidi*, but prudently ſtopp'd at *Vici*. So that he may juſtly be ſaid to be much wiſer then Old *Luxemburgh*. For the Confederates could have allow'd him ſuch another Victory as *Luxemburgh* won: but he was more wary. 'Tis Time therefore for him to goe home and reap the Honour of preſerving his Father's Army, and his Good Officers.

Advice from *Spain*.

SO ſoon as it was known that the French Fleet was got out, and lying perdue for Vice-Admiral *Rook*'s Detachment from the Main Body of the Engliſh Fleet, and the Fleet of Merchants under his Convoy, all Men were juſtly afraid of ſome Unlucky Accident. Nevertheleſs, a Month being ſlipt away without hearing any unwelcome News, Good Hopes began to take Place again. But then a freſh Damp return'd, and the firſt Tydings were terrible, and caus'd an extraordinary Conſternation: for always the firſt News is like a Glaſs that Magnifies the Objects. 'Twas thought at firſt, that all was loſt: but tho' the Loſs were too great for thoſe that were concern'd therein, yet was it nothing near ſo great as was believ'd, or what the French Relations publiſh'd. Hear in the firſt place what the French give out.

The 26th. of *June*, M. *de Tourville* being advertiz'd that a Fleet of the Enemies appear'd toward *Cape St. Vincent*, he quitted *Lagos* Road, where the King's Navy lay at Anchor, and divided his Fleet to fight the Men of War, and ſeize the Merchants. He alſo ſent away certain Veſſels to take a View of the Enemy, but they could not get near. In the mean time he was better ſatisfy'd by the Approach of the Fleet, and he judg'd by the Signals of the formoſt Veſſels, that it was the Fleet deſign'd for *Cadiz*, the Coaſts of *Italy* and *Smyrna*. The 27th. by Nine of the Clock he gave a Signal to M. *Gabaret*, to whom for that purpoſe he had given Twenty Two of the beſt Saylors, to make all the Sail he could; and about an hour after, he gave a Signal to Chaſe the whole Fleet. The Enemy had till then made the beſt of their way, right before the Wind: but having deſcry'd a greater Number of Ships, then they expected in thoſe Parts, their Admiral who had form'd a Line of 30 Men of War that ſail'd before the Fleet, kept the Wind, while the Ships made all the Sail they could, to get away. The *Ardent*, commanded by the Sieur *d'Evry*, coming up the neareſt, began to engage 'em about Five of the clock in the Afternoon, and fought the *Zealand*, a Dutch Man of War of 64 Guns, for an hour together, and left her to the *Dauphin Royal*, commanded by the Sieur *Panetier*, who alſo left her to engage with the Sieur *Gabaret* in the *Victorious*. Afterwards, the Dutch made in to the Coaſt, and then yielded. The City of *Medenblick*, a Man of War of

equal

equal Force, was likewiſe taken. The other Men of War, of the King's Fleet that could come up with the Enemy, being intermix'd one with another, forc'd ſeveral aſhore, where they ſtrook, and were either burnt or burnt themſelves. The Sieur *Bart*, burnt ſix upon the Coaſt of *Faro*, two of which carry'd 40 and 46 Guns, and the leaſt of 'em 24. The 28th. in the Morning we perceiv'd that we had burnt 39. The *Holy Ghoſt*, and the *Conqueror*, under the Command of the Sieurs *Beliſle Erard*, and *Chalart*, having chas'd all the Night long thoſe Veſſels that fled before the VVind, the next morning took three conſiderable Prizes. The *Henry*, commanded by the Sieur *Rochelard*, having a long time engag'd a Ship of 50 Guns, which he loſt in the Night, the next Morning took a great Dutch Pinnace of 44 Guns, and ran 4 other Veſſels a-ground which were burnt. Several other Prizes were brought to the Fleet the 28. and 29. in all 27. comprehending the Two Men of War. The 28th. M. *Tourville* was inform'd, That the Engliſh Veſſels had gain'd the the Wind, and that no more remain'd toward Cape St. *Vincent*; upon which, he gave a Signal for his Men of War to Rally, with a Reſolution to make all the Sail he could for *Cadiz*, in Hopes to overtake thoſe of the Enemy which had ſteer'd that Courſe. The 29th. his detach'd Men of War chas'd Two that were ready to enter into Port, and forc'd 'em to run a-ground under Fort St. *Sebaſtian*, where they were burnt. One was an Engliſh Ship bound for *Smyrna*, worth 1800000 pound. M. *Tourville* ſent the Prizes to *Toulon*, under the Convoy of the *Envious*; and at the ſame time, ſent away the *Vanquiſher*, with 8 Veſſels, and 2 Gallies more, to burn 12 others of the Enemies that were got into old *Gibraltar*. The Maſters of the Veſſels taken, reckon their Loſs at 20 Millions at leaſt, not comprehending the Two Men of War, and Two others which they aſſure us to be of the Number of thoſe that were burnt, which were in all 47. There had not one eſcap'd, if night had not hindred the Purſuit of the King's Fleet. VVe loſt not one Conſiderable Officer in all the Engagements; only a Sub-Lieutenant had his Leg ſhot off. The Principal Merchant-Men taken, were the *Amſterdam*, the *Holland*, the *Winberg*, the St. *Margaret*, the *Stadt-Houſe* of *Amſterdam*, the St. *Nicholas*, the *Red Lyon*, the *Pearl*, or *Lady of the Rule*, the *Agatha*, the *Fortune*, and the S. *Spiridion*.

Since this Relation, we have ſeen a Letter which tells very near the ſame Story. M. *Gabaret*, ſays the Letter, who commanded 12 or 15 Men of VVar, of the beſt Sailors, obſerving 25 or 26 of the Enemies Men of VVar, thought fit to give the Signal for his Squadron to rally, tho' the Fleet bore up with all the Sail they could make. But Two Men of VVar that Engag'd two Dutch Men of VVar, thought themſelves not bound to obey *Gabaret*'s Signal, but took the Two Dutch Men of VVar, of 64 Guns each. The reſt of the Men of VVar eſcap'd by the favour of the Night, except Two Men of War that bore away for *Cadiz*, and which *Tourville* caus'd to be burnt. In the mean time, the King's Fleet

got

got into the middle of the Merchant-men, but were forc'd to ſtay for Day-light; at what time ſeveral of the Merchant-men ran a-ground upon the Coaſts of *Spain*, and were either burnt by the King's Fleet, or by their own Seamen. Forty five Merchant-men were burnt, and Twenty nine taken, reck'ning in the two Men of War. The Loſs is valu'd at Twenty five millions; and the two that were burnt near *Cadiz*, were ſaid to be worth Twenty ſix hundred thouſand Crowns.

Beſides theſe two Relations, there was another Printed at *Toulon*, with this Title, [*A Relation of the entire Defeat of the Enemies Convoys, valu'd at above Sixty Millions, by the King's Fleet, Commanded by M. de* Tourville.]

This Relation gives out, That the 27th. in the Morning, M. *Tourville* ſent out ſome of his beſt Sailors to deſcry the Convoy'd Fleet, compos'd of a hundred and four Merchants, under the Convoy of Twenty two Men of War, and ſome Frigats: That thereupon they made all the ſail they could to engage 'em; and that *Gabaret*, *Panetier* and *d'Eury* began the Fight, but that the Enemies Fleet obſerving that the whole *French* Fleet follow'd, they began to ply with the Wind, and bear large, except ſeventy that were the foremoſt, and reſolv'd to break through the Detatchment, and make their way for *Cadiz*, and the Coaſts of *Africa*: That about Nine in the Evening two *Dutch* Men of War, of 64 and 70 Guns, were taken, and divers Merchant-men, which they kept all Night; except ſome of leſs Value, which they burnt or ſunk, after they had ſav'd the Sea-men. That upon the 28th. they caus'd five and twenty or thirty to run-aground, near the Coaſt of *Portugal*, which they were forc'd to burn, that they might be the better able to purſue the reſt: but that the Detachment, inſtead of keeping the Wind, or giving notice that the reſt of the Enemy ply'd before the Wind, out at Sea, fell too ſoon upon the hind-moſt of the Fleet, never encompaſſing any that were a head, except the two before-mention'd. That on the 29th. *Tourville* reſolv'd to come to an Anchor within three Leagues of *Cadiz*, where he ſent and burnt two other Merchant-men that were run a-ground. That ſeeing they had not preſerv'd above fourteen of ſeventy Ships, he reſolv'd to ſend 'em to *Toulon*, while *Chaſteaurenaud* cruis'd with twenty Men of War, under *Cape Spartel*; and *Coetlogon*, with twelve Men of War, and two Galleys, went to Bomb *Gibraltar*. That the 1ſt. of *July*, they fitted out the two *Dutch* Men of War, and ſent away the fourteen Prizes to *Toulon*, where they arriv'd the 22d. under the Convoy of the two *Dutch* Men of War, and a *French* Frigat, Commanded by M. de *Bellair*, who met the Count *d'Eſtrees* within twenty Leagues of *Gibraltar*, making all the ſpeed he could to joyn *Tourville*.

Having thus heard the Relations of the *French*, let us examine the Accounts of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. And firſt we ſhall begin with Capt. *Littleton*'s Letter, written from *Cadiz*, June 29th. from aboard the *Factor* of *Smyrna*.

THE 4th. of June *the Fleet of Merchant-men ſet ſail from* Portſmouth, *conſiſting of about* 400 *Sail, deſign'd for ſeveral Parts, under the Convoy of Thirteen* Engliſh, *Eight* Dutch, *and Two* Hamborough *Men of War. Theſe were all convoy'd by the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *Fleet, conſiſting of Ninety Ships of Line,* 30 *Miles beyond the Channel; where the Grand Fleet parted from the Convoy, which ſteered away for* Cadiz, *leaving by the way the Veſſels bound for* Bilbao, *and other Ports. The* 23d. *the*

Veſſels that were bound for Lisbon *and St.* Hubes, *parted from the reſt about 40 Miles from the Coaſt of* Portugal, *under the Convoy of two Men of War; which leſſen'd the Fleet about 130 or 140 Sail. The 26th. at Nine in the Morning, we arriv'd in the Height of* Cape St. Vincent; *and about Two in the Afternoon the Headmoſt Sailers diſcover'd the* French; *and about Four in the Afternoon, both Sides engag'd for ſome time. After which, the Headmoſt retir'd, and gave notice the ſame Evening to the Officer in Chief. The 27th. in the Morning we arriv'd near* Lagos, *and our Ships took a Fire-Ship of the Enemies, which reported, That there were at* Lagos *eighteen* French *Men of War, with ſome Fire-ſhips and Merchant-men. About Four in the Morning two Ships blew-up, or elſe the Enemy ſet 'em on fire themſelves, within Cannon-ſhot of the Convoy. The Commander alſo gave the Signal of drawing into a Line of Battel; for till then we deſcry'd no more then 29 Sail of the Enemies. There was no Wind ſtirring till Ten a Clock; at what time a freſh Gale roſe, and then we diſcover'd a greater number of Ships. The Convoy alſo ſteering Southward, perceiv'd on the one ſide 40 Sail, under three Flags; beſides another Squadron, that endeavour'd to get between us and the Coaſts. Which the Admiral obſerving, gave Notice to the Merchant-men to make all the ſail they could for the Port of* Cadiz, *while the Men of War kept the Enemy in play. This Deſign was obſerv'd by the* French, *who made all the ſail they could to intercept us. But the Convoy having the Wind, kept the Enemy in play till the Evening, and gave time to the nimbleſt Sailers to get hither. Toward Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, the eighteen* French *Men of War above-mention'd engag'd the Convoy, and the Fight laſted ſome part of the beginning of the Night, the reſt of the Fleet not being able to come up with 'em. Upon the 28th. in the Morning the Fight began with greater Fury, ſo that about Seven a Clock our Veſſels ſaw four Ships on fire, not knowing whether* French *or* Engliſh; *and the Guns were heard till Nine, though the Event be not yet known. 'Tis to be fear'd we may have loſt ſome Men of War, and ſeveral Merchants. This Engagement happen'd about ſix Miles from* Cape St. Mary.

This is what Captain *Littleton* ſays; wherein there is ſomething of the firſt part of the French News. But now the number of Ships Taken and Loſt, remains to be clear'd.

By a Liſt Printed in *Spaniſh*, of the Ships that put into *Cadiz*, the 28th. 29th. and 30th. of *June*, it appears, that 19 Engliſh, *viz.* 16 Merchant-men, and 3 Men of War; 13 Dutch, reck'ning in 2 Men of War; 3 Danes; 2 Hamburghers; 1 Swede; 1 Oſtender; and 1 Venetian. The ſame Liſt gives an Account of 3 Engliſh, 2 Swedes, and 15 Dutch, put into St. *Lucars*; 1 Hamburgher into *Ayamont*; 4 Engliſh, richly laden, into *Gibraltar*. (See the Liſt in the preceding Month, *p.* 264. which differs little from this: together with another Relation from *Cadiz*, July 4th. improving Capt. *Littleton*'s.)

As for the Loſs of Ships, the Letters that ſpeak the Moſt, reckon not above 32 Merchant-men Taken, and 27 Burn'd; ſince we are given to underſtand, That all the Veſſels bound for *Leghorn* were got ſafe into Port. But for all this, moſt People believ'd that the Fleet was utterly loſt, eſpecially they who were concern'd; which caſt 'em into a deep Conſternation, becauſe they heard nothing from Admiral *Rooke*: nor M. *Van del Goes*, Admiral of the Dutch; beſides that, it was reported, That there had been a new Engagement. But at length their Fears were diſſipated, by an Expreſs ſent to the Court from Admiral *Rooke*, and dated *June* the 21ſt. (which ſee, *p.* 262. of the preceeding Month.

When

When Sir *George Rook* ſent this Relation, he was 78 Leagues *South-Weſt* from Cape St. *Vincent* with his Squadron, and the Merchant men which he could keep together, ſayling for *Ireland*. Now beſides the Veſſels put into *Cadiz* and other Ports already mention'd, we underſtand, that ſeveral others are arriv'd at *Porto* and St. *Hubes*, among which were two Men of War.

Upon the firſt Advice that was given to *Tourville*, that ſeveral Ships were deſcry'd, he prepar'd for Flight with all the Sail he could make: for the Remembrance of the laſt Summer's Work, made him tremble. But St. *Maure* having view'd 'em at a nearer diſtance, and perceiving what they were, put new Life into the Admiral, and re-plac'd his Heart in his Belly, after he had ſtak'd his Life to him upon it, that they were no other then Merchants Veſſels with their Convoy. For, indeed, if he had deceiv'd his Admiral, he deſerv'd no leſs then to have loſt his Head.

The 4th. of the laſt Month, the French Fleet appear'd in ſight of *Cadiz*, with a Deſign to have burnt the Ships in the Harbour, but the Enterprize appear'd altogether impracticable, by reaſon of the Cautions that had been taken to prevent his Deſign. However, he ſtay'd there for the Ships that he had ſent out upon the Diſcovery: and upon the 6th, he ſent away 20 others, to go and deſtroy the Merchant-men, that had ſaelter'd themſelves in *Gibraltar*; that is to ſay, 7 Danes and Swedes, 2 Genoeſes, 4 Engliſh, richly laden, that had got behind the Caſtle, and one Hollander. The French hal'd the Danes, Swedes and Genoeſes to come forth, and then ſent in two Frigates, with Shallops full of armed Soldiers, to burn the four Engliſh and the Hollander. But thoſe Five Veſſels ſo well defended themſelves, that they conſtrain'd the Enemy to retire with Loſs. But then the French return'd with Carcaſſes and Bombs, which oblig'd the Engliſh Commanders to ſink their Ships under water. The Hollander ſtill ſtood to it, and made a good Defence for ſome time, but finding he could not prevent his being fir'd, he unladed all his fine Goods, which were ſav'd. *Tourville*, after he had kept the Port of *Cadiz* block't up about ten days, return'd to *Lagos*, to take in Water and Freſh Proviſions. And thus you ſee what a French Admiral dares do, when he is out of Danger. This Fleet of his, ſtopp'd all Newter Veſſels, without any Regard to Flags or Colours, or Paſports, and ſent 'em all to *Toulon*, as well as the reſt that were taken in Fight. Since, we underſtand that *Tourville* having rejoyn'd his detach'd Squadrons, had paſs'd the *Streights*, and that he was ſeen before *Malaga*, with d' *Eſtrees*'s Squadron, who arriv'd there the 14th.

II. The King of *Spain*, perceiving the great Loſſes which his Subjects ſuſtain'd, for want of Men of War and Galleys enow, has reſolv'd to encreaſe their Number, and the Cardinal of *Toledo* is to have the ordering of this Affair. Thirty Villages and Towns of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, made an Inſurrection ſome time ſince, demanding the Reſtitution of their Ancient Priviledges, which they had enjoy'd in the Reign of *John* of *Arragon*. The *Moors* alſo, to the Number of 25000, made an Attempt upon *Oran*, but were conſtrain'd to retire with great Loſs. But as for M. *Noüailles*, he has enterpriz'd nothing ſince the taking of *Roſes*; beſides that, the Spaniſh Army encreaſes every day; which is but neceſſary, if what is reported be true, that his Catholick Majeſty has ſignify'd his Intentions to take a Progreſs into *Catalonia*, for the Satisfaction of his Subjects.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Spain*.

IT is impoſſible, but that in a War ſo violent, and ſo obſtinately carry'd on as this, the States and Princes, which are in Arms the one againſt the other, muſt ſometimes be liable to unlucky Shogs and miſchievous Accidents. *Sors & Virtus miſcentur in unum.* Fortune will have her Fegaries in deſpight of all human Bravery and Foreſight. The French Fleet, I mean the Men of War; the ſecond pretended invincible *Armada*, compos'd of *Conquerours*, and *Vanquiſhers*, and *Triumphants*; that mighty Fleet was but very courſely handl'd the laſt Year. This year the Engliſh and Hollanders have had the misfortune to ſuffer in ſome few Merchant-men, that fell defenceleſs into the Hands of a powerful Fleet. But all this while 'tis a fair Queſtion, whether the Loſs that *France* in general ſuſtain'd laſt year, be yet recompenc'd by that which now has happen'd to ſome particular Perſons, tho' it may be own'd to be very great. It appears by the Relations which the French themſelves have ſet forth, that they are not over ſatisfy'd with the great Performances of their Navy-Royal, tho' they trumpet forth their Victory ſo loud, as if they had diſabl'd *England* and *Holland* from ſetting out to Sea ſo much as a Fly-Boat this Ten Years. M. *de Tourville* has no ſuch great Reaſon to magnifie his Triumph, or to demand of his Maſter the Honour of an *Ovation* through *Paris*, for having with a Fleet of above an hunder'd Sail Routed a Convoy of Merchants Ships, that were incapable of Reſiſtance, and yet making no better Advantage of his good Fortune. For after all, without palliating or leſſening our Loſs, the whole Burthen of the Detriment fell only upon forty Ships, or thereabout, of the leaſt Value, of which a good Number were Neuters, and which by conſequence ought to be releas'd. And thus you ſee where this great Action terminates, the whole Honour of which conſiſted in taking, and not in fighting, when there was an Aſſurance of Victory; at leaſt it never conſiſted in ſetting his Prey be wreſted out of his hand by a Squadron of only Twenty three Men of War; whence it may be readily conjectur'd, that had there been Twenty three more, he would never have adventur'd to attack 'em.

If we may believe Mareſchal *de Tourville*, *Gabaret* was the cauſe that they miſs'd of the Body of the Convoy: but if we may credit M. *de Gabaret*, then the miſcarriage lies all upon *Tourville*. However it were, this is unqueſtionably certain, that they miſs'd the Groſs of the Convoy, and that Sir *George Rook* upon this occaſion, has acquir'd infinitely more Honour then they who commanded the French Fleet. While the one, tho' not in a Condition to make Head againſt his Aggreſſors, and in the midſt of Dangers threatning him on every ſide, by his Dexterity, Courage, and prudent Management, preſerv'd far the greateſt part of his Convoy, and defended himſelf as long as his inferiour Number would permit; the others, without ever ever expoſing themſelves to Danger, and with a Fleet anow to have ſwallow'd up that which they engag'd, moſt certainly at a great Diſtance, ſuffer'd themſelves to be trickt by a daring Enemy, and beheld the Eſcape of the greateſt part of an Immenſe Treaſure, which Fortune ſeem'd to have thrown into their Hands. It has been a Saying many Ages ſince, that the feebleneſs of the vanquiſh'd ſerves only to diſhonour the Victor. To have put to the Rout a Fleet of Merchant-men, to have burnt, taken, ſunk ſome few Ships of Burthen, may be perhaps an Action in ſome meaſure advantagious to *France*, and to the Diſadvantage of the Parties concern'd; but little to the Honour of the famous *Tourville* and *Gabaret*, who might have made

made a far greater Advantage of it. But what said *Cæsar* of *Pompey*? This Day, said he, the Victory was in the Enemies hands, but they had not a Captain that knew how to use it.

Advice from *England*.

UPon the 29th. of the last Month, Sir *George Rook* arriv'd in the Port of *Kingsale*, in *Ireland*, with 12 English and 2 Dutch Men of War, besides his Fireships, and Tenders, and between 40 and 50 English and Dutch Merchant-Men. Which is a farther Diminution of the general Loss, and still a more convincing Demonstration of *Tourville*, and *Gabaret*'s want of Wit, or Courage.

Toward the beginning of this Month, the Charter of *Colchester* being restor'd to the said Corporation, was carry'd back to the Town by Sir *Isaac Rebow*, and receiv'd by the Magistrates and Common-Council in their Formalities, and by the Inhabitants with loud Acclamations, and all Expressions of Duty and Thankfulness to their Majesties, for restoring them to their Ancient Liberties and Priviledges.

Upon the 16th. of this Month, the Merchants concern'd in the *Smyrna* Fleet, presented an Address to the Queen and Council, wherein they represented the Losses which they had sustain'd for want of sufficient Convoys, and the Necessity of better providing for the future, for the Security of Trade. To which her Majesty, by the Lord Keeper, was pleas'd to signifie the deep Sense she had of the Loss that had befallen the Merchants of the City and Traders of the Kingdom in general, and gave Order for a Commitee of the Privy-Council, not only to examine into the Causes of the late Misfortune, but to take effectual Care for preventing the like for the future.

With which Answer the Merchants were so well satisfied, that upon the 19th. Instant, the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of *London*, attended Her Majesty, as well to Congratulate the Preservation of His Majesty's Person in the Battel of *Landen*, as to return Her Majesty Thanks for her Gracious Condescentions in the Behalf of the Merchants; withal assuring Her Majesty, That as they had formerly, so now having a fresh opportunity of expressing their Zeal for Her Majesty's Service, by a chearful and unanimous advancing of Money, for the present Emergencies of His Majesties Affairs, they besought Her Majesty to be convinc'd of the Continuance of their Resolutions, to continue their Hearty Endeavours upon all Occasions, to support Their Majesties Authority and Government, against all Persons whatever.

This Month there have been launch'd in several Places, Three New Men of War. The First at *Redriff*, call'd the *Dartmouth*, a Fourth Rate, carrying 50 Guns: The Second at *Portsmouth*, a Fourth Rate, call'd the *Weymouth*, carrying 50 Guns; and the Third at *Deptford*, call'd the *Norwich*, a Fourth Rate likewise carrying 50 Guns.

II. The English and Dutch Fleet set Sail the 11th. of the last Month, but by reason of contrary Winds, were enforc'd to put into *Torbay*. Upon the 17th. the Wind proving fair, they put to Sea again, and the 20th. they appear'd in the heighth South-West of *Scilly*, steering their Course toward the Coast of *France*. Upon the 26th. of *July*, Captain *Wilkinson* arriving at *Plimouth*, brought an Account, That he left the Fleet, the same Day, 40 Leagues toward

toward the South-West of the *Vshant*. He also brought Letters, informing, That the Admirals had sent out Barks of Advice to seek out Sir *George Rook*, and to carry him Orders to join the Fleet. The same Letters add, That other Light Vessels were sent away to the Coasts of *Spain*, to bring News of the French Fleet. And much about the same time, 40 Sail of English and Dutch Victualers put to Sea from the *Thames*, under the Convoy of the *Dreadnaught*, *Winchester*, and Five Dutch Men of War. But the Fleet meeting with bad Weather in the Bay of *Biscay*, were forc'd from their Station, which was the Reason that this Convoy miss'd of 'em. However, Sir *George Rook* sailing from *Kingsale* to join the Fleet met 'em again, and brought 'em back all together. So that upon the 16th. of this Month, the Fleet returning to *Torbay*, Sir *George*, and the Victualling Ships, join'd 'em the same Day; and upon the 29th. Instant, the whole Fleet came to an Anchor at St. *Hellens*.

III. In some of our last Mercuries we told yee of a Descent which the English made upon the Island of *Martinigo*. Of this there are Two Relations, the one written by the French, the other by Sir *Francis Wheeler* who commands the English Men of War in the *West-Indies*. That French Relation imports, That upon the 12th. of *April*, an English Fleet, consisting of 40 Sail, Galliots, and other Vessels, appear'd by break of Day, in sight of *Martinigo*, and Two Hours after came to an Anchor in *Cul-de-sac Marin*. The next Seventeen hundred Men landed, and set fire to several Quarters. The next Day this Fleet was join'd by 14 Barques, fill'd with the Militia of the *Barbadoes*, *Nevis*, and other Places. The Enemy stay'd there Eleven Days; but the Sieur *Angier*, formerly Governour of *Marie Galante*, with 80 of the Inhabitants, enforc'd 'em to retire, after they had slain, wounded and taken above a 100; among whom was a Lieutenant of the *Barbadoes*. Upon the 22d. they weigh'd Anchor, and block'd up the Royal Fort from *Isle a Ramier*, to the Negroes point. The Sieur *Angier* re-inforc'd with only 70 Men, follow'd 'em all along the Coast, and Four Days after, the English retreated by Night. Count *Blenac*, upon Advice that was carried him to St. *Peters*, in Six Brigantines, one Saicque, one Galliot, and 70 Shallops, sent away the Militia by Sea, to the Number of 600 men, and followed 'em himself by Land. They made a motion as if they intended to defend a Town about a League distant from St. *Peters*; which succeeding, they bore away with a fresh Gale, and landed 5000 men at the bottom of *Cananville*, a League from St. *Peters*, and march'd directly toward the Place over the Hills. *Gabaret*, Governour of the Island, march'd toward 'em with a 1000 men. The Enemy, superior to the French, who were tyr'd, besides with a march of Two Leagues, made 'em give ground; but being join'd by *Blenac*, with his Militia, they fir'd so thick upon the English, that they kill'd above 200, and wounded above 50. took a Lieutenant of *Amigo* Prisoner, with several others, besides one Colours, and a Drum; while on their side there were only 6 kill'd, and 9 wounded. The 28th. in the morning, *Anger* came up with 130 Men, having left the rest to guard *Isle a Ramier*, and secure *Cul-de-sac a Vache*. He was presently commanded to drive the English from a Rising-Ground, which they were forc'd to quit with the Loss of 50 Soldiers kill'd, or wounded, and some Prisoners. The 1st. of *May*, Twelve Deserters reported, That the men that landed were only 4 or 5000 men, under the command of Collonel *Foulks*; that the Expedition was carried on at the Charges of the *West-India* Company, that they had lost a great Number of Men, and that they wanted Water and Provision. The Night following, they re-imbark'd,

Bark'd, leaving behind 'em 2 100 Barrels of Powder and Bullet, with good ſtore of Arms, and Appurtenances to Artillery. They were but 5 Days before St. *Peters*, and 21 in the Iſland, having loſt near 500 men, kill'd and wounded, among whom were ſeveral Officers, and a Hundred Priſoners. The French had but 10 kill'd, 38 wounded, and 2 taken Priſoners.

On the other ſide, Sir *Francis Wheeler* himſelf writes, That upon the 9th. of *February* laſt, the Fleet ſet ſail from the *Barbadoes*, with the Regiments of *Foulke*, and *Godwin*, 200 Recruits, and 2 Regiments of *Barbadoes*, and upon the 11th. arriv'd before *Martinigo*. The next Day by 9 in the Morning, Colonel *Foulke* landed with 1500 Men, no body oppoſing; and the 13th. they burnt and ruin'd all the Houſes, and all the Plantation about *Cul-de-ſac-Marine*, the moſt part of which were good Sugar-Works; the Inhabitants, and *Negroes*, eſcaping to the Woods. The 14th. the Men return'd aboard, and the 15th. Sir *Francis* made another Deſcent with 1500 Men, and after he had burnt and deſtroy'd ſeveral Houſes, and Plantations, return'd to his Ships. The ſame Day a *Barbadoes* Lieutenant going a-ſhore, without order, and marching to a Plantation with 6 or 7 Soldiers, beſides the Seamen belonging to the Shallop, was attackt by the Enemy, who kill'd 2, and took the reſt Priſoners. The 16th. Lieutenant-Colonel *Lilliſton*, was ſent a-ſhore, with a conſiderable Party, to ruine the Country on this ſide *Diamond* Bay, which when he had done, he return'd aboard with his Men. The 19. and 20. Colonel *Crodington*, with the Forces of the Leeward Iſlands, and Colonel *Floyd*'s Regiment join'd the Fleet, and then the whole Fleet weigh'd Anchor and came before *Fort-Royal*, and St. *Peter's-Port*. Upon the 27th. we landed, and our advanc'd Parties ſkirmiſh'd with the Enemy. Col. *Foulke* Commanded a Party to poſſeſs themſelves of a Hill, and ſent other Parties up into the Country, who march'd a great way without any Oppoſition, and ruin'd all before 'em. Upon the 28th. our Men poſted themſelves upon a Hill, within Cannon-ſhot of St. *Peter's*, while we landed ſeveral Field-Pieces, and play'd upon the Enemy, who lay hid behind their Entrenchments. The 29th. the Enemy ſally'd out upon our advanc'd Guards; but were repuls'd by part of Col. *Foulk*'s Regiment, Commanded by Capt. *Sproſton*, who purſu'd the Enemies to their Entrenchments, where the Officer that Commanded 'em was ſlain. This Party was ſeconded by Col. *Blackſtaf*, at the Head of his Regiment; but after this, the Enemy ventur'd no more. Our Men remain'd a-ſhore till the 2d. of *May*; at what time we re-embark'd our Men, with the Cannon, in regard the Council of War thought it not convenient to attack the Fort, as well becauſe of the Strength of it, as for that Sickneſs grew riſe among our Men. We had about 180 men ſlain, and 160 wounded, with ſome Officers. Col. *Godwin* di'd at St. *Chriſtopher's*; Col. *Foulks*, by Sea; together with Major *Abrahal*, and ſome others. However, great part of the Iſland is deſtroy'd, and the Sickneſs begins to ceaſe. The Iſland of *Martinigo* is one of the *Antilles*, ſeated in 14 deg. 30 min. of Northern Latitude; 17 Leagues in length, and 45 in circuit. The French firſt ſettl'd there in 1635.

A Veſſel of 36 Guns, call'd the *Succeſs*, is arriv'd from the *Eaſt-Indies*, at *Newcaſtle*, after a Voyage of two Years. A great part of her Lading, which is valu'd at 190000 Pound Sterling conſiſts in 1706 Bales of Coffee.

From *Edenburgh* they write, That toward the Beginning of this Month, the *Centurion* engag'd 5 French Privateers, upon the Northern Coaſt of *Scotland*, for ſeveral Hours; but at length the *King-Fiſher*, being within hearing of the

Guns,

Guns, and coming in ſeaſonably to the Aſſiſtance of the *Centurion*, they took 3 of the Pyrates, and carry'd 'em into *Orkney*, where they left 'em, and ſet ſail immediately for more Purchaſe.

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*.

I. THere is no queſtion to be made, but that *Tourville* had exact Notice of the Time that the *Smyrna* Fleet was to ſail from the Ports of *England*. *France* holds her Correſpondences in all Parts; and it is her good Intelligence, in part, that has hitherto ſupported her. *Intelligence* is the Clue that guides all Men of Buſineſs in the Mazes of Action; and *Spyes* are the Neceſſary Evils without which no Government can be. *Sixtus* V. pay'd ſoundly for it, while he kept 600 of theſe Neceſſary Vermin every Day in Pay; but 'tis to be fear'd, that the King of *France* has 'em at a cheaper Rate in *England*. *Major eſt dimicatio cum perfidia & proditione quam cum hoſtibus*, (ſays *Livy.*) So that *Tourville* went upon ſure Grounds, having the Givers of Intelligence of his ſide. However, it may be objected, That if he were certain of his Intelligence, what made him think of running away upon ſight of the Merchant-men. But that's eaſily anſwer'd: For 'tis a piece of great Prudence, to miſtruſt thoſe that betray their Country; and therefore it had been much the ſafer way to flye at firſt, then to ſtay for an Enemy that might have play'd him a laſt Summer's Trick, ſuppoſing the Convoy had been the Fleet it ſelf, and that his Correſpondents had betray'd him. But ſince it is as it is, and that the Merchants Loſs proves ſo conſiderable, though not ſo great as it might have been, or what the French give out, there is no Queſtion to be made, but that juſt Meaſures will be taken, as well in reſpect of thoſe who are ſo buſie in their Treacheries, as to provide Convoys proportionable to the Occaſions. Nor was it improbable but that the Engliſh and Hollanders might have ſufficiently repay'd themſelves upon *Tourville*, for the Spoyl by him committed, more like the wild Arabian that lies in wait for Caravans, then an Admiral that dar'd to face an equal Enemy, had he not, like the Trojan Women in *Virgil*, when they had fir'd their Husbands Ships, run away and hid themſelves: He was afraid of being made to pay the Box double, for his Winnings; and therefore durſt not venture back with his Prey the ſame way he went, but got far enough out of the reach of all Harm, to Bully it upon the naked Coaſts of of *Spain*; and to that purpoſe, he has ſhot the Gulph of *Gibraltar*, to joyn the Formidable *d'Estres*'s Squadron, that could never joyn him before; in Imitation of *Mahomet*, that went to the Mountain, becauſe the Mountain came not to him. And it ſeems he intends to Winter too in thoſe Parts, having ſent his Proviſion before to *Toulon*. Let him get back again to *Breſt* as well as he can. *Facilis eſt deſcenſus Averni* —— *ſed revocare gradum* —— *hic labor, hoc opus eſt.*

II. Could the French but Fight, Kill and Wound with their Swords, as well as with their Pens, they could never be beaten. For they have Cataplaſms for all Sores; and let 'em have never ſo great a Rupture, they have a Truſs for it. Let the Engliſh make never ſo great a Havock and Deſtruction of their Plantations in *Martinigo*, 'tis but turning the thing quite another way at *Paris*, and preſently the Deſtruction vaniſhes, the Havock diſappears, and there's no ſuch thing.

thing. I remember therefore, that *Pallas*, in *Homer's Odysses*, gives this Character of *Nestor*:

Mendacium non dicet, mala gar p'pnomenos esti. "He will not tell a Lye, for he "is very prudent. If this be true that *Pallas* said, then certainly the French are the greatest Fools in the World; there being none more addicted to cover Truth with Falshood then they. Which is an Act of the highest Imprudence in the World, since nothing can turn more to the Shame and Ignominy of the Conscious Forger and Divulger, then a detected Falshoood: Nor is it possible that Truths, or Falshoods of this Nature, can be long conceal'd. All that can be said for the French is this, that there is greater Cogency for them to lye, then for the English. But we shall meet 'em at this Sport again by and by.

Certainly it is not to be imagin'd, that Sir *Francis Wheeler* should frame a Romance in the *Barbadoes*, and send it to the Court of *England*, where he could expect to meet with nothing else but immediate Contradiction, Contempt, and Dismission from his Employment.

Advice from *France*.

I. THE 29th. of the last Month, happen'd a most terrible Fire at *Bourges*, which had like to have consum'd the whole City. The Fire began in a Baker's House, and from thence took hold of the Neighbouring Buildings. They pull'd down some Houses that stopt it from going farther on that side. But in the Night-time, the Wind carrying some Sparkles to the Steeple of the *Holy Chapel*, one of the most Beautiful and Richest of the Five that are in the Kingdom, those Sparkles set fire to the Birds-Nests, from whence the Flame took hold of the Beam of that magnificent Structure, and melting the Lead that cover'd it, burnt down the Body of the Building. The Palace of the ancient Dukes of *Berry*, where Justice was publickly administer'd ran the same Destiny, and above 300 Houses were laid in Ashes. This Fire continu'd 36 Hours, and spread it self half a League into the Country, and burnt some Wind-mills, to the utter impoverishing of above 200 Families in the City. The Intendant of *Berry* having inform'd the King of this Conflagration, and the Inability of the City to supply any longer the Exigencies of the State, has obtain'd an Order to lay upon the Province the greatest part of the Imposts which were formerly rais'd upon the Capital City; from whence they write, That this Misfortune was preceded by the Appearance of a Comet over the Place, from the 28th. to the 30th.

II. But notwithstanding this terrible Conflagration, they are not so much afraid of Fire in almost all the other Cities of the Kingdom, where they still continue their Publick Rejoycings and Bonfires, for the barbarous Ruining of *Heydelberg*, and Taking of *Roses*. *Moulins* and *Grenoble* have out-done themselves. To give an Account of the Whole, would be too tedious. The following Epigrams will be sufficient to shew the Vanity of the rest.

Flere Rosam Hispano substratam desine, Flora,
Par erat ut fierent Lilia mixta Rosis.

"*Flora* forbear to wail the ravish'd Rose,
"That now alone in *Spain* no longer grows:
"For it would be a kind of Nature's Wonder,
"To see the Rose and Lilly grow asunder.

The fore-going was made by Father *Durand*, a Jesuit, Rhetorick-Professor in the College of *Angoulesme*. That which follows, is the Conceit of a Canon of *Norbonne*.

Quam carpsit, Ludovice, Rosam tibi Fulius offert,
Lilia nunc tangens, emicat illa magis.

" *Fulius* the Rose it crops to Thee presents,
" *Lewis*, much fairer for thy Lilies Ornaments.

Noailles's Name, to render the Punn more Regal, is *Annus Fulius*.

To these I may add the Madrigal of M. *Robinet*.

En vain le Printems, & l'Este
Reviendront deformais tous les Ans dans l'Ibere;
En vain Flora, pour lui plaire,
S'y montrera dans toute sa Beauté,
Sur un trone de fleurs nouvellemen eclosses,
Ils seront tous pour lui sans Roses.

" To *Ebro*'s silver Streams in vain
" Shall Spring or Summer e'er return again;
" In vain shall *Flora* sit enthron'd
" Upon his Banks, with all her Beauties crown'd;
" For what import her Garlands and her Posies,
" Now he has lost his lovely *Roses*?

III. We are assur'd, that M. *de St. Olon* has treated with the King of *Morocco* for 30000 Bushels of Wheat to be sent to *Marsailles*, and that the money is to be paid at *Genoa*. There is a Peace concluded also between *France* and the *Tripolins*, by the mediation of a *Chiaux* from the Port, and a Commissioner from *Algier*; and there is a Bark already arriv'd at *Marseilles*, with 42 French Slaves in performance of the Treaty already agreed upon. 'Tis reported likewise, That the Embassadour from *Tripoli* is already arriv'd himself, and that he had in his Frigate a very lovely marble Statue. However it be, by the Treaty concluded between the *Divan* and *Dey* of *Tripoli*, and the King of *France*, the *Tripolins* are to give the King Three of their Vessels fitted out and laden with Corn, and Thirty six of the most Beautiful Horses in their Country. They are to send an Embassadour to testifie their Sorrow for violating the Peace. They are to exchange the French Slaves for an equal Number of their own, and for the surplusage of Slaves that *France* has, they are to pay 150 Piasters for each. Lastly, They are to consent that the King of *France* shall carry away, *Gratis*, all the Ancient Columns of Marble, and other monuments, that shall be found in any of the Towns, or other places within their Dominions.

IV. They make no question at *Paris* but that the Duke of *Savoy* has lay'd Siege to *Pignerol*. 'Tis reported also, that the Marquis of *Parelle*, with a Detachment of 15000 Men, having view'd the Place, the 26th. and 27th. of the last Month had form'd the Siege; That upon the 29th. at Nine a Clock at night, he began to open his Trenches before Port St. *Brigid*, within musket shot of the Covert Way, which holds the Communication from one place to the other: that the French had already made a vigorous Sally, which however could not prevent the Confederates from making themselves masters of the Covert Way.

These

These Tydings having somewhat abated the feigned Joy of the French for their pretended Victory in *Flanders*, the 29th. of the last month. M. *d' Artagnan* was the first that carry'd the News to the Court, the 3d. of this Month; and the 12th. there was Printed, with Publick Licence, the following Relation.

The Relation of the Victory obtain'd over the Confederates, *at* Nerwinde, *in* Brabant, *by the King's Army, Commanded by the D. of* Luxemburgh.

IMmediately after the Taking of the Town and Castle of *Huy*, the D. of *Luxemburgh* went to view the Intrenchments which the Enemies had made before *Liege*; and being inform'd that the Confederates Army was return'd to encamp between the little River of *Geete*, and the Brook of *Lande Fermé*; and and that on the News of his March, they had weakned themselves by sending Ten Battalions to *Liege*, he resolv'd to attack them, according to the King's Order, to find them out, and give them Battel.

But the better to cover his Design, he commanded his Troops to bring together a vast number of Bavins, as if he had design'd to March for *Liege*. He intended to have broke up on the 27th. of *July*, in the Evening; but a great Rain (which lasted all that Day, and most part of the Night) oblig'd him to defer it till the next Day. So that on the 28th. about Five in the Morning, he left his Camp at *Helfich*, which was Seven Leagues from the Enemy, and marching in Four Columns, the Infantry in the Middle, and the Cavalry on the Wings, he passed the *Farr*, near its Spring-head, betwixt the Villages of *Borchiworm* and *Latine*. *Luxemburgh* himself was at the Head of the Left-Wing, which in this March composed the Column on the Right; and arriving at the Mill of *Warem*, he understood by his Scout, that the Enemy continu'd in the same Camp. When he made a Halt, to give the Column time to pass the Defile of the *Farr*, and committing them to the Conduct of the Mareschal *de Joyeuse*, he put himself at the Head of the Right Wing, Commanded by the Duke *de Villeroy*, who was advanc'd between *Lens-les-Beguines* and *Avernas*.

While the Infantry pass'd the *Farr*, under the Command of the Prince of *Conti*, the Sieur *Rubantel*, and the Duke of *Berwick*, Lieutenant-Generals, upon several Bridges for that purpose, *Luxemburgh* advanc'd at the Head of the King's Houshold, follow'd by the rest of the Column, and hasten'd to come in View of the Enemy, designing either to keep them in their Camp, or charge their Rear, if they endeavour'd to re-pass the River. About Four in the Afternoon he arriv'd near the Village of *Racou*, and forthwith put Two Regiments of Dragoons into the Villages of St. *Gertrude* and *Hautwinde*, seconding them with the Battalions which were design'd for the Lines, under the Conduct of the Count *de Montrhevreuil*, Lieutenant-General; who having encamp'd that Day a part from the Left of the Army, was farther advanc'd then the rest of the Foot.

On the Appearance of this Body, the Confederate Generals still believing that the D. of *Luxemburgh* had a Design upon *Liege*, could not imagine that the King's whole Army was marching toward them, but supposed it to be only a Detatchment sent by the Mareschal, to conceal his March. But the Prince of *Orange*, and Elector of *Bavaria*, mounting on Horse-back, quickly discover'd

the Truth, and put their Forces immediately in Battel-Array at the Head of their Camp.

Mareſchal *Joyeuſe* came up with the Left Wing at Six a Clock; and the Infantry, which the Prince of *Conti* had cauſed to march from the Paſſage of the *Farr*, in Four Colnmns, for the greater diſpatch, arriv'd at Eight a Clock with a great part of the Artillery.

It being then too late to engage, the Duke of *Luxemburgh* contented himſelf to put his Men in order; for which end, he commanded the Marquiſs *de Crequi*, Mareſchal de Camp. to poſſeſs the Village of *Lande Fermé* with his Right; and the Brigades of *Bourbon* and *Lyon*, to whom the Marquiſs *de Feuquiers*, Lieutenant-General, joyn'd that of *Maulevrier*. With theſe Brigades, and betwixt that Village and St. *Gertrude*, he poſted thoſe of *Navarr*, *Anjou* and *Arras*, conducted by the Count *de Soire*, Mareſchal de Camp; with the Dragoons of *Caylus*, *Finmarcon*, and the Two Regiments of *Aſfeld*.

To the Left, he order'd the Sieur *de Rubantel*, and the D. of *Berwick*, Lieutenant-Generals; the Baron *de Breſſay*, and my Lord *Lucan*, Mareſchals de Camp, with the King's Brigade; thoſe of *Piemont*, *Cruſſol*, *Orleans* and *Reynold*, which joyn'd them of *Solis* and *Arlouville*, that were already poſted in the Village of *Haute-Winde*.

Betwixt thoſe two Villages thus poſſeſſed by the Infantry, the D. of *Luxemburgh* cauſ'd a Line of Cavalry to be form'd, conſiſting of Seven Squadrons of the King's Houſhold, with the Regiment of the Camp-Maſter-General, the *Dauphin*'s Foreign Regiment, and that of *Bourbon*; having at their Head, to the Right, the D. *de Villeroy*, with the Sieur *Roſen*, Lieutenant-General; the D. *de Roquelaire*, Mareſchal de Camp; and to the Left, the Mareſchal *de Joyeuſe*, the D. of *Bourbon*, Lieutenant-General; and the Count *de Marſin*, Mareſchal de Camp.

He form'd a Second Line, conſiſting of the *French* and *Swiſſe* Guards, and thoſe of *Guiche*, Commanded by the Prince of *Conti*.

He form'd a Third with the reſt of the King's Houſhold, the Brigade of *Bolen*, the *Carabineers*, and *Praſlin*'s Regiment, having at their Head the Marquiſs *de Feuquiers*, and the Sieur *de Buſche*, Lieutenant-Generals; the D. *d' Elbœuf*, and the Count *de Neſſau*, Mareſchals de Camp.

Then he compos'd a Fourth, conſiſting of the Brigades of *Vermandois*, *Zurbeck*, *Zurlaube*, *Nice*, *Royal Rouſſillon*, and *La Sarre*, with the reſt of the Cavalry, Commanded by the Sieur *de Vatteville*, Lieutenant-General, who form'd alſo other Lines, according as the Ground would allow. All the Cavalry were put in order by the Duke *Chartres*, who Commanded them.

The Chevalier *de Rezons*, Mareſchal de Camp, was poſted with a Reſerve behind the Village of *Haute-Winde*; and the Sieurs *de Ximenes* and *Pracontel*, with ſome Brigades of Horſe, drawn from the Right and Left, were alſo placed there.

The Army paſs'd the Night thus in Battel-Array; and in the mean time, the Enemies fortify'd themſelves with all poſſible Diligence.

On the 29th. by Break-of-Day, we perceiv'd the *Confederates* alſo in Order of Battel, having on their Right the Villages of *Laer* and *Nerwinde*, which they had intrench'd, and poſſeſs'd with a great Body of Foot. Their Left reach'd to the Brok of *Landen*, along which they were poſted towards *Leeuw*; and they had caſt up a great Intrenchment before 'em, upon the Riſing-grounds from the Village of *Nether-Landen* to *Nerwinde*.

Behind

Behind that Retrenchment, upon which were planted Eighty Pieces of Cannon, their Infantry was posted, sustain'd by two Lines of Cavalry; and having also on the Right, from their Intrenchment to the River *Geet*, three other Lines of Cavalry, with their Front towards the Villages of *Laer* and *Nerwinde*.

About Half an Hour past Foor in the Morning the Cannon began to play on both Sides, and continu'd till the Fight was over.

The Duke of *Luxemburgh* having view'd the Posture of the Enemy, judg'd, that it behov'd him, in the first place, to make himself Master of the Villages of *Laer* and *Nerwinde*, on which he conceiv'd the Success of the Battel to depend; and therefore order'd the Attack upon the latter, at Eight a Clock.

The Sieur *de Rubantel* Commanded the Right of that Attack, with the Brigades of the *King* and *Crussol*. The Count *de Montchevril*, that of the Left, with the Brigades of *Salu* and *Arbouville*; and the Duke of *Berwick*, that of the Middle, with the Brigades of *Piemont* and *Orleans*: And those three Lieutenant-Generals had under them the Baron *de Bressey*, and my Lord *Lucan*, Mareschals de Camp. The Sieur *Reynold*, at the same time, had Orders to make himself Master of the Village of *Laer*, with his Brigade, and a Regiment of Dragoons. The Sieurs *de Ximenes* and *Pracontal*, with the Left Wing of the Second Line; and the Chevalier *de Beqons*, with the Reserve, being Commanded to sustain him.

The Village of *Nerwinde* we carry'd with a great deal of vigour; but the Enemy returning with fresh Troops, re-gain'd it, after a long and bloody Fight. However, they were not long there, till they were attack'd by the Brigade of *Guiche*, with the Duke of *Bourbon* of their Head, who re-took the Village, and beat the Enemy into the Valley, where their Cannon was planted: But the Prince of *Orange* having immediately detatch'd new Troops, and used his utmost Efforts to re-possess himself of that Village, which was of so much Import and Consequence to him, we were obliged to retire again to the uttermost Hedges of the Village; and the like befell our other Troops, which had taken the Village of *Laer*.

While we were Masters of these two Posts, the Sieur *de Pracontal*, with the Brigade of *Montrevel*; and the Chevalier *de Beqons*, with the Reserve, found means to enter as far as the Plain, and to defeat one of the Enemies Lines; but not being sustain'd soon enough, because of the Defiles, they were obliged, after several Charges, to retire to their first Post.

While these things pass'd on the Left, the Prince of *Conti* seiz'd the Hedges before the Village of *Lande Fermé*, with the Brigade which had stood all Night on that side: and advancing further with the 4 Regiments of Dragoons, order'd to march on the other side of the Brook of *Landen*, they push'd the Enemy to the Flank of their Retrenchments.

The Marquis *de Crequi*, perceiving the Battel grew hot, sustain'd his Dragoons by the Brigades of *Navarr*, *Bourbon*, *Lion*, *Anjou* and *Artois*. And the Prince *de Conti*, who was at the Center of the Line, marching up to the Attack as soon as it began, the Enemies were beat from Post to Post, and we became Masters of part of their Intrenchments. But the Duke *de Luxemburgh*, Mareschal *de Villeroy*, and Prince *de Conti*, having viewed the Ground, and found a great Ditch full of Water, which it was impossible for the Cavalry to pass, did not think fit to push that Attack any farther, but contented themselves to keep the Posts which they had taken.

The

The Duke *de Luxemburg* returning to the Left, carry'd the Brigade of Guards with him to the Village of *Nerwinde*, reſolving to make his laſt Effort upon the Place. The Prince *de Conti* put himſelf at the Head of the Brigade; and while thoſe of *Zurbeck* and *Zurlauben* entred by the Left of the Village, he forc'd it on the Right, chas'd the Enemy entirely from thence, and maintain'd himſelf there againſt all their Endeavours to re-poſſeſs themſelves; and the five Brigades of *Piemont*, the *King*'s, and thoſe of *Cruſſol*, *Guiche*, and *Orleans*, rallying themſelves, enter'd at the ſame time.

At that very Moment, the Mareſchal *de Luxemburg* went to view the Enemies Entrenchments on the Right of the Village; and there he found a Paſſage where not above two Horſemen could paſs in Front; and the Duke *de Villeroy* having undertaken to paſs the ſame with the Cavalry under his Command, *Luxemburg* went to the Left, to ſeek out ſome other Paſſages.

The Duke *de Villeroy*, with all poſſible Diligence, advanc'd five Squadrons of the King's Houſhold; who defiling to the Right, and marching the Column backward, enter'd the Retrenchment; the Light-Horſe firſt, the *Gens d'Arms* next, and three Squadrons of the Guards *de Corps* laſt.

The Enemies were ſo near, that thoſe five Squadrons had ſcarce Ground enough to put themſelves in Order, by ſtretching a little to the left. In the mean time, perceiving the Enemies begin to move toward them, they charged them briskly, and broke through all that was in their way; but being at laſt over-power'd by the Enemies whole Line, they were oblig'd to retire, and rally under the Fire of the Infantry. It was on this Occaſion, that the Duke *de Chartres*, who charg'd at their Head, was now encompaſs'd by the Enemy; but fought his way out, at laſt, with a great deal of Valour, having many of his men killed and wounded on each hand of him.

At the ſame time, the Duke *de Luxemburg* having found a Paſſage betwixt the King's Brigade, and that of *Zurbeck*, He, and the Prince *de Conti*, with the Count *de Marſin*, enter'd alſo into the Plane, at the Head of the Carabineers, and many other Regiments, while the Mareſchal *de Joyeuſe*, and the Duke *de Bourbon*, who had poſted himſelf again at the Head of his Wing of Horſe, paſs'd with the Count *de Naſſau*, betwixt the Villages of *Nerwinde*, and that of *Laer*, with the *Camp-Maſter*'s Brigade, and that of *Royal Rouſſillon*, and the *Cuiraſſiers*.

The Sieur *Ximenes*, Count *de Guiſcard*, the Chevalier *de Bezons*, and the Sieur *Pracontal*, paſſed on their Left, along the Hedges of the Village of *Laer*, with part of the Second Line, and the Reſerve. The Marquiſs *de Harcourt*, who had march'd from *Huy* at the Noiſe of the Cannon, with the 22 Squadrons under his Command, to take ſhare of the Honour and Danger of the Day, made part of his Dragoons to alight, beat the Enemies from the Village of of *Laer*; and not only enter'd into the ſaid Village, but alſo into the *Moraſſe*, betwixt it and the River *Geete*.

Our Troops on the Right of *Nerwinde* had equal Succeſs; the Brigades of *Vermandois*, *Nice*, *Rouſſillon*, and *Sarre*, having fill'd up ſome part of the Enemies Entrenchments, the Duke *de Villeroy*, with the Sieur *Roſen*, the Marquiſs *de Feuquiers*, the Sieur *de Buſca*, and the Duke de *Requelaure*, caus'd the reſt of the Troops of the King's Houſhold to advance thither.

On the Right, the Duke *de Elbeuf* enter'd with the Brigade of of *Bocen*, follow'd by the Sieur *de Varteville*, with part of the ſecond Line on the Right; and the Duke *de Montmorenci*, who having follow'd his Father, the Duke *de Luxemburgh*,

burgh, during the whole Action, did then take his Post of Mareschal de Camp and put himself at the Head of the Brigades of *Rosenbourg* and *Presley*, with which he defeated several of the Enemies Squadrons, and among others, the Regiments of *Galloway*, where we are inform'd the Prince of *Orange* fought in Person.

All the Cavalry being passed, there were many Charges on both Sides, with a great deal of Courage and Obstinacy; and the Duke *de Luxembourgh* riding perpetually from the Right to the Left, drew up most of the Squadrons himself, and lead them on to the Charge.

The Duke *de Chartres* did as much on his side, and encourag'd all by his Presence and Example.

The Mareschal *de Villeroy*, at the Head of the Right, gave all possible Marks of his Experience and Courage.

The Prince *de Conti*, who had already Charg'd with the Carabineers, Charg'd again with the King's Granadiers, at which time he receiv'd a Wound in his Head with a Faulchion; which yet did not hinder his Pursuit of the Enemy, having first kill'd the Horse-man who gave him the said Wound.

The Mareschal *de Joyeuse*, though also wounded, in the beginning of the Battel, by a Musquet-shot in the Thigh, signaliz'd himself in several Charges, with the Troops on the Left which he Commanded.

Into that same Wing, the Duke *de Bourbon*, with his usual Courage, often threw himself upon the Enemies, and Charg'd 'em with Advantage. In fine, the General and Inferior Officers, as well as the private Soldiers, performing each their Part with Bravery and Resolution, the Enemies were forc'd to yield to the Valour and Number of the King's Troops.

Their Right being broke by the Marquis *de Harcourt*, the Sieur *de Rhenes*, and the Chevalier *de Bezons*, were driven headlong into the *Geete*, which in many places was fill'd with an infinite number of Men and Horse, kill'd or drown'd.

Their Left made no longer stand, so that there was every where Confusion among 'em; and there were only 10 or 12 Squadrons, and 2 or 3 Battalions, which being farthest advanc'd in their Retreat, got out of our sight, and escap'd without our being able to Charge 'em.

The King's Troops remain'd Masters of the Field, with 76 Pieces of the Enemies Cannon, eight Mortars, many Pontons, and generally all the Equipage of their Artillery and Ammunition. We took also 66 Standards, 22 Colours, 12 pair of Kettle-Drums, and 1500 Prisoners, 200 of them being Officers; and among others, THE COUNT DE *SOLMES*, Lieutenant-General; the Duke of *Ormond*, Captain of the Prince of *Orange*'s Guards, and Lieutenant-General; the Sieur *de Zulystein*, another Lieutenant-General; the Count *de Dreway*, Serjeant-Major of the Battel; the Count *de Lippe*, and many other Colonels.

All the Advices from the Enemies Countrey, say, That their Loss exceeds 20000 Men.

In the King's Army we reckon 2000 Men kill'd, and 3 or 4000 wounded. The Officers which we have lost, are, the Count *de Monchevreuil*, Lieutenant-General; the Duke *de Uzes*; Prince *Paul* of *Lorrain*, Son to the Prince of *Lisllebonne*; the Count *de Gassion*, the Marquis *de Chauvallon*, the Count *de Montrevel*, the Sieur *de Lignery*, the Sieur *de Bolen*, the Chevalier *Rosen*, the Sieur *de Chasteney*,

de Chaſtenay, the Sieur *Gauje*, the Sieur *de Vaurouy*, Captains of the Guards; the Sieur *de la Coſle*, and ſome others.

The Duke *de Bourbon* received ſeveral Wounds in his Arms; the Duke *de Luxemburgh's* Horſe was alſo wounded, as were ſeveral of his Men about him; the Duke *de Montmorenci*, and the Count *de Luxe*, his Sons, were alſo wounded; the firſt on the Shoulder, and the latter in the Leg. The Prince *de Conti*, and the Duke *de Villeroy*, had each a Horſe kill'd under 'em, with the ſame Cannon-Ball. The Duke *de Roche-Guyon* was wounded in the Foot. The Marquiſs *de Villequier*, and the Marquiſs de *Rochefort*, my Lord *Lucan*, the Chevalier *de Sillery*, the Sieur *de Tracy*, and the Sieur *de Saillant*, Captain of the Guards, and many others, were alſo wounded.

After this great Victory, ſo glorious to the King's Arms, the greateſt part of the Enemies threw down their Weapons, that they might the better eſcape the purſuit of the Conquerors; ſo that all the Fields and Ways, till they came to ſuch places where they thought themſelves in ſafety, were ſtrew'd with Arms; and the Remains of their Army were ſo ſcatter'd, that they have not hitherto been able to rally them.

In fine: The Loſs which the *Allies* ſuffer'd in this Memorable Battel, together with the Taking of *Heidelberg*, *Roſes* and *Huy*, and the greateſt part of the *Engliſh* and and *Dutch Smyrna* Fleets, makes it evident, That God always favours the Juſtice of the King's Cauſe; and that if his Enemies be ſo blind, as to preferr the Continuance of the War, ſo fatal to them, before an honourable Peace, his Subjects will at leaſt have the Satisfaction to ſee his Glory, as well as the Limits of his Kingdom, augmented by his New Conqueſts; and a Chain of Proſperity, which will ſufficiently compenſate for whatever they have been obliged to Contribute for the *Maintenance* of *Religion*, and the *Good* of the *State*.

Before this Relation appear'd, there was one Printed at *L'Iſle*, which mounts up the Loſs of the Confederates to 12000 Men, and ſinks the Loſs of the French to 800. It is alſo obſerv'd in that Relation, *That the King of* England *alighted four times to lead on his Men again to renew the Fight; and that when the French Cavalry enter'd the Entrenchment, he Charg'd Himſelf at the Head of a Squadron.* Which agrees with the fore-going Relation, that ſays, *That the King fought in Perſon at the Head of the Regiment of* Galloway. Since, we have receiv'd the following Account from *Paris*, wherein it may be ſaid that Juſtice is done his Britanick Majeſty.

KING *William* lay encamp'd between the Rivers of *Landen* and *Jauſe*, his Right Wing at *Waugen*, where was the Quarter of *Bavaria*; and the Left towards *Leuwe*. King *William's* Quarter was at *Neerheſpen*. *Luxemburgh* obſerv'd that the Right Flank of the Enemy lay open, paſſing by the *Jar*, and the Rivers *Cortil* and *Lingen*, at their Heads; and knowing that beſides the Detachments which the Enemy had ſent to *Flanders*, they had ſent away 10 Battalions to *Liege*, he reſolv'd to advance toward him, after he had himſelf, upon the 26th view'd the Lines of *Liege*; which were found, both by Himſelf, and the reſt of the Generals, to be very Good, by the Strength of their Situation, by the Forts they had rais'd, and 27 Battalions, and 2000 Horſe within the Town. Therefore, ſince he could not Force it, he reſolv'd to march againſt the Enemy; and the better to deceive him, upon the 26th. he gave Order

order for 600 Bavins for the Battalions, and 300 for the Squadrons to make both his own Army and the Enemy believe, by the Report of it running abroad, That he intended to Beſiege the Lines of *Liege*. This done, he determin'd to diſlodge from his Camp, with all poſſible Silence, upon the 27th. at Night, ſo ſoon as it began to grow duskiſh. But it rain'd and blew ſo hard, that the Difficulty to draw his Cannon, and the Trouble for an Army to march in ſuch tempeſtuous Weather, and a very dark Night, caus'd him to defer his March till the 28th. in the Morning. At what time he decamp'd by Three of the Clock, and march'd in Six Columns without any noiſe, paſs'd the Rivers at their Heads, except the *Jar*, which he croſs'd with part of the Army at *Genille*, at the Great and Little-*Ha*, at *Viaren*, and at the *Source*. The Van of the Army where M. *Luxemburgh* was in Perſon, arriv'd by Three of the Clock in the Afternoon within ſight of the Enemies Camp, diſtant about half a League, before King *William* had any notice of his March; and as the Men came up, the General, aſſiſted by the Princes, order'd 'em to take their Poſts in the Villages of *Landen*, and St. *Gertruden Landen*, that he might poſſeſs himſelf of the neareſt places to the Enemy. All the Army lay before the Enemy as they came up, nor did the Rear of all come up till Mid-night. So that there were none but the Guards of the Camp, and thoſe that came up betimes, that were in Battalia. King *William* perceiving they were in earneſt, took all Advantages of the darkneſs of the Night, to make a great Number of Bridges over the *Fauſſe*, over which he ſent away the Baggage all Night long, and all the cumberſome Train. At the ſame time alſo, he poſted a great Body of Infantry in the Hedges, beyond the Bridges, to facilitate his Retreat in Caſe of Neceſſity. He likewiſe encompaſs'd all the Hedges about *Wangen*, with a good Parapet, flank'd in many Places, and drew an Entrenchment from the ſame Village, along the Front of his Camp to thoſe Parts where the Cavalry might come as far as a Moraſſe that ran from the Front of his Camp toward the Center, and which deſcended toward a little Wood that lay cloſe to the River *Landen*: ſo that his whole Camp was impenetrable to the Horſe. Our Army thought he would have drawn off in the Night: but the next Morning, by break of Day, they appear'd drawn up in Battalia behind their Entrenchments, which was a little Riſing-Ground commanding over our Plain. *Luxemburgh* having view'd their Situation, was much perplext at the Works that the Enemy had caſt up in one Night, contrary to all outward probability, or former Cuſtome: however, things were gone too far for him to Recant, and it would have been a Diſhonour to the King's Arms to have return'd without doing any thing. *Luxemburgh* therefore diſpos'd 24 Battalions on the Left-hand, to attack the Village of *Wangen*, in regard that nothing but that Attack could lay open the Enemies Flank, and facilitate the Paſſage of the Retrenchment for our Horſe. He plac'd 4 Brigades of Infantry at the Head of a little Wood that lay on our Right-hand. He plac'd a Line of Cavalry in the Enemies Front between our Two Poſts on the Right and Left-hand behind that Line. He drew up one Body of Infantry of the Brigade of Guards, then a Second of the King's Houſhold, then another Body of Infantry, to the end that advancing, he might have Foot and Horſe ſufficient, as need required, to extend his Lines. The reſt ſtood in Battalia behind, becauſe the Front was very narrow. He ſtretcht out 22 Battalions in Two Lines upon the Left, and all to attack the Village of *Wangen*. He reckon'd that when the Attack began, the Center and Right were to

act. The Prince of *Conti* and *Villeroy* observing, that so soon as their Horse should advance beyond the little Wood, the Enemies whole Line might fall upon their Flank, sent to *Luxemburgh* for new Orders. In the mean time, the Village of *Wangen* was attack'd, taken, and the Enemy driven out; but half an hour after they return'd, and beat ours out again. *Luxemburgh* and King *William* finding the Importance of this Village, both struggl'd hard, the one to Attack, the other to Defend it. *Luxemburgh* attack'd it with 16 Battalions, led on by Monsieur the *Duke*; who expell'd the Enemy, and made themselves Masters of the Village. But in half an hour after the were expell'd again. Upon which, *Luxemburgh* sent the Brigade of Guards, and that of *Vermandois*, Commanded by *Chartost*, and re-attack'd the Village; which they carry'd, and maintain'd their Ground, notwithstanding two formidable Attacks of their Enemies. 'Tis true, that when they had posted themselves, they were joyn'd and seconded by the shatter'd Regiments of those that had been driven out before. The Prince of *Conti*, seeing all the Foot engag'd, and that it was time to make use of the Horse, brought on five or six Squadrons himself, that were follow'd by others. The King's Houshold enter'd on the one side with other Brigades of Horse. So soon as they were enter'd the Enemies Entrenchments, they charg'd their whole Line with some few Squadrons; which being longer ours, they Charg'd some of our Squadrons in Flank, which occasion'd some Disorder. The Duke of *Chartres*, who led 'em, was carry'd away with the Stream, and like to have been taken, some body having laid hold of his Coat; but he was soon reliev'd by those that were near his Person. King *William* seeing his Entrenchments Forc'd, began to draw off his Left Wing; and they that were in Disorder in the Night, made haste to gain the Bridges; and King *William* kept a great Body of Horse and Foot under the Shelter of the Infantry that was posted on the other side; so that *Luxemburgh* perceiving the Bridges so well guarded, thought it not proper to expose his Foot to the Hedges, and lose his Men to little purpose. King *William* quitted his Cannon, and the Field of Battel; but a great number of Men were slain on both Sides.

Though it be certain, as you will find by the Sequel, that the *French* lost an infinite number more of Men then the *Confederates*; yet they could not forbear their *Io Pæan's*, for a few Great Guns, and the Possession of a Field far less Bloody then their own: so natural it is for a French-man to Weep with one Eye, and Laugh with the other. There needs no farther Proof of this, then to read the following Letter, written by the King of *France* himself; forgetful of that prudent Maxim taught him by *Cicero*, *De forme est de seipso prædicare, falsa præsertim.*

The

The *French King's* LETTER to the Archbishop of *Paris*, Ordering him to sing *Te Deum* for the above-mention'd Victory.

COUSIN,

THE Army which my Enemies had in Flanders, *compos'd of the choicest of their Troops, and Commanded by the Prince of* Orange *in Person, was attack'd in their Camp, the 29th. of the last Month, by my Cousin, the Duke of* Luxemburg, according to my Order. *The Enemies who had foreseen his Design, omitted nothing that could be done for their own Safety; and although their Camp was very advantageously posted, they did, nevertheless, fortifie the same by* formidable Intrenchments, *and* incredible Labour. *However, they were Forced, and put to the Rout in the same;* part of their Army being kill'd on the Spot, part of them Drown'd in their Flight, and the rest Dispers'd: *many of their general Officers, and a great number of others were kill'd and taken Prisoners, 76 Pieces of Cannon, 8 Mortars, and 9 Pontons, left in the Field of Battel; 12 pair of Kettle-Drums, 60 Standards, and 22 Colours, taken from them by force, or abandon'd by those who were breathing out their last.* There is Nothing which my Enemies have not Reason to fear, after such a terrible Defeat, and Nothing which I have not a Right to Hope for: *But I level all my Wishes at the Welfare of my People; and I desire to reap no other Fruits from such a glorious Victory, but that* my Enemies would open their Eyes, perceive their own true Interests, and entertain Thoughts of a solid and durable Peace, which I have always offer'd them in the mid'st of my greatest Prosperities. *It is therefore to desire the same from God, and to thank him for so many Favours, that I would have you to cause* Te Deum *to be sung in the Cathedral-Church of my good City of* Paris, *on such a Day and Hour, as the Grand Master of the Ceremonies shall give you Order from me. Hereupon, Cousin, I pray God to take you into his Holy and Gracious Protection.*

Given at *Marli*, August 7th. 1693.

LOUIS.

Phelypeaux.

Reflections upon the Advice from *France.*

IV. THere was no queſtion to be made, but that the French would extenuate the Loſs which they ſuſtain'd at *Neerwind*, and Magnifie the Damage of the Confederates. 'Tis no more then what they have practis'd, during the whole courſe of the War; and perhaps it may be thought a piece of Policy, not to be blam'd in a Kingdom where there is a Neceſſity of keeping up the Spirits of a dejected and languiſhing People. But no body thought they would have ſtrain'd and rack'd their Forgeries to that degree as they have done. They ſay too much on the one Side, but they declare not enough on the other, for any body to give Credit to 'em. When Politicians would impoſe upon the Publick, it behoves 'em at leaſt to divulge thoſe things that are probable. They acknowledge, That the Field which they attack'd, was extreamly Advantagious by the Situation of it: That the Confederates had fortify'd it with formidable Entrenchments, and with that labour and toyl which ſurpaſs'd the Imagination of their General himſelf. They deny not but that the Enemy made a brave defence, and frequently repuls'd 'em; nay, that they put 'em to the Rout, and had like to have taken the Duke of *Chartres* Priſoner, *who was born away with the Torrent*: And yet they would needs perſuade the World, that their Loſs was no more then 2000 Men Slain, and 3 or 4000 Wounded. *Credat Judæus Apella.* 'Tis known too well, that there were 1460 Officers Wounded, 800 Slain out-right; and 20000 Soldiers, Horſe and Foot, Kill'd and Wounded. Now what a vaſt difference is here between theſe two Calculations. As for the *Confederates*, tis made out, that there were but 950 Common Soldiers, and 150 Officers, Priſoners or Wounded; and for the Dead, they that have taken the Muſters, find not above 4 or 5000 that are deſir'd.

The French were wont to upbraid the Spaniards, That they always ſang *Te Deum*, when they had any Diſadvantage. And now the French are under the ſame Predicament. Nay, more then that, the King of *France* is grown ſo Godly, after a ſevere Thraſhing, to order the ſinging of *Te Deum*, for Favours which Heaven never beſtow'd upon him. But a little Mirth and Muſick does well with a great deal of Sorrow. The following Letter is a very good Comment upon the King of *France*'s Text; nor will I undertake to make more judicious Reflections.

The

The Extract of a Letter writ from Paris, *with Reflexions upon the* Te Deum.

"WE knew not at first what to think or believe concerning the "Battel, the News then brought being Equivalent, both as to the "Loss and Gain; so that we were doubtful whether we had most reason to "rejoyce, or to be sorrowful. But the next News did magnifie our Advan- "tage, *Joyning therewith the Rumour of a Second Action, less Equivocal then the "first*: But however, this did not hold true. In fine, an entire Victory is "publish'd by a Letter under the Royal Seal, the Standards were carried in "Procession, and *Te Deum* sung; so that here was enough for the Publick, "and the First-fruit of the Victory which we must not lose. But let's come "to Particulars. The Letter is of Mr. *P. R*'s Stile, who had Orders to trum- "pet out our Victory as loud as he could, wherein he hath acquitted himself "to Advantage; witness his *Redoubtable Intrenchments*, and *Incredible Labour*, "*which, nevertheless, were but the Work of one Night, and must needs have fa- "tigu'd the Enemy before the Battel*; witness also, that same *terrible Defeat*: "After which he brings the King in, declaiming like an Orator, *There is no- "thing which my Enemies have not reason to fear, and nothing which I have not "reason to hope for.* If this be not enough to frighten the *Allies*, 'tis their own "Fault; for this Figure is proper enough for the Purpose, but the King's "Design is only that *They may open their Eyes, and perceive their own True Inte- "rest.* This is so fine a Turn, that our Court-Zealots have not fallen short of "their Devoir, to exalt the Charity of our Monarch, which is so great, *as to "make him more solicitous about the True Interests of his Enemies, than they are "themselves*, but those who want Faith in their own Breasts (and you know "their Number is great) do very much doubt, whether the *Allies* will have "enough to believe it, or accept of a Peace accommodated by us, to their True "Interests, which they wont understand, tho' we are willing to beat it into "their Brains by *Cannon-Bullets*. Nay these Infidels say, *That the Peace which "we demand from God, resembles the Deliverance which* Charles V. *demanded from "the Pope, whom he himself held in Prison; that is to say, We would have God to con- "firm to us, by a durable Peace, what we have taken from our Enemies in Peace, or "War, and have no mind to part with.* But farther, we understand, that this "Victory in *Flanders*, tho' glorious even to the Superlative Degree, *has not "inspired the Dauphin with Ambition enough to purchase another at the same rate "from Prince* Lewis *of* Baden, *and to try the Second Touch at forcing En- "trenchments*. This Letter under Seal, prudently hides our own Loss, "but insists on that of the Enemies. It makes a thundring Report with the "*Confederate* Cannon, but does not tell us how many Men they cost us: It "displays their Ensigns, and Standards with Triumph, but says nothing of "those which they have taken from us, tho' more in proportion then what "we took from them, because we use fewer in our Battalions, and Squadrons "then they. That would not have been meet for a *Te Deum*, which is to

"make

'make Mirth for a Victory, and encourage the People to pay the *Piper*, 'but not to bewail the Dead, which is the Office of those that manage Fu- 'nerals. Our Gazette, (which no less religiously imitates this Silence) 'says, The Enemies have lost Twenty thousand Men, and could scarcely 'muster Ten thousand after the Defeat; but where were *Luxemburgh's* Four- 'score thousand then, that they did not entirely swallow up that Mouthful, 'and give us a Peace on their Terms? Is it because he would not have the 'War so soon at an end? Sure he is too much the King's humble Servant for that 'It must then follow, that he did it not, because he could not; and seeing it is so. 'We have reason to fear, that the Twenty thousand slain will be found on 'our side: But however, it is certain that there's a terrible Butchery which 'has more need of an Apology than Commendation, and hath produced 'nothing yet, but a *Te Deum*. But *Luxemburgh* is not to be blamed: 'The Letter tells you, that *he obeyed his Orders*, and he would rather have 'sacrificed all then not have done *that*. High Heaven preserve us from such 'another *Te Deum*.

There is nothing in this Letter, but what is home to the Purpose. Which puts me in Mind of what a Counsellor of *Paris* said when they were going to Sing *Te Deum* for the taking of *Heydelberg*. *We are going*, said he, *to desire of God that we may Sing no more* Te Deums; And of another Saying of a certain Person of Quality, presently after the Battel of *Steenkirk*, *That the* Te Deum's *of Princes, were the* De Profundis *of Private Persons*. In a word, The more News we receive, the more we still find that the Loss of the French is Incredible. 'Tis every where Confirm'd, That all the King's Houshold were cut in pieces. That the Swiss and French Guards could not have been more rudely handled: That there are Seven or Eight Regiments of their Choicest Bodies, of which there are not remaining Fifty in a Regiment; and that the Confederates with their Great Guns made a most Incredible Slaughter of the Enemy, in regard that after they had ply'd 'em with Bullets for a long time, they fir'd nothing but whole Cartouches among 'em, which made a dismal Havock. I have seen a Relation Printed at *Brussels*, at the End of which is a List of the General, and Principal Officers Slain, Wounded and Prisoners on Both Sides. But I forbear to insert it, as being Imperfect, and hoping to give the World an Exact one next Month, with whatever else shall come to my hands of Curious upon this Subject. In the mean time, I thought fit to add the following Continuation of a Letter upon the *Te Deum*, Dated *August* 14th. from *Paris*.

'IT was not without Reason that we sung *Te Deum* here for the last Fight, 'as I mentioned in my former; for according to an exact Calculation in the 'printed Account, we have only Two thousand Men killed, and Three or 'Four thousand wounded, whereas we swell the Enemies Loss to above Twenty 'thousand, and those which remain are entirely defeated, and scattered, 'that they are no more to be counted an Army. We doubted of the Truth 'of this formerly, because other Relations gave other Accounts; but this 'being published by Authority, removes all Difficulties, and confirms our

'staggering

'ſtaggering Faith; and indeed, how can we call the truth of it into queſtion 'any more, ſeeing it is ſupported by Three or Four Miracles, the leaſt of 'which is ſufficient to convince the greateſt Infidel? The Firſt is, The Re-'ſurrection of many Thouſand of our own Men, whom we have reſtored to 'Life by this Relation. 'Tis a thouſand Pities that the *Count* de Mont-'chevreuil, *Prince* Paul *of* Lorrain, *and ſo many other brave Warriours* of infinitely 'more worth then a Croud of *obſcure* Common Soldiers, had not the Benefit of 'this Miracle. It may perhaps be anſwered, That they have made too much 'noiſe in the World to be conceal'd in the Reſurrection of ſuch a Multitude 'of mean Fellows; but that Reaſon's not worth a Farthing: For here's ano-'ther Miracle of an illuſtrious Perſonage on the Enemies ſide, who fell by 'the hand of Death, and yet our Relation hath reſtored him to Life again; 'that is *Count Solms* who had his Leg ſhot off by a Cannon-Ball in the begin-'ning of the Fight, and is ſince dead of his Wounds amongſt the *Allies*, and 'his Corps carried to *Louain*, to be tranſported from thence into *Holland*; 'and yet our Relation makes him a Priſoner among us, ſo that the Confe-'derates have no Reaſon to complain of our augmenting their Loſs, ſince 'we raiſe their Dead to Life again. The Third Miracle is, That our Army 'hath done nothing ſince the Battel; for ſeeing we took *Huy* while their 'Army was in being, *a fortiori*; we ought with much more Reaſon, now 'that they are defeated, to take *Liege*, *Louvain*, and *Bruſſels*, and in our way, 'deſtroy that ſmall handful of the Enemy which is left; but it ſeems they 'have got Wings to fly, and we have none to follow, except it be by re-'treating towards *Waren*, where it is ſaid our Army is Encamp'd, in the 'bottom of a Bog, to ſolemnize a Triumph for the late Victory. Now if 'this be not a Miracle, Reaſon is loſt. But the greateſt Miracle comes laſt, 'and is indeed moſt difficult to be comprehended, *viz.* That all our *Conqueſts*, '*and the Money which we contribute, are only for the good of the State, and main-'tenance of* Religion. We can very well underſtand, how that all that we 'have deſpoil'd our Neighbours of, both in Peace and War, augments the 'King's Glory, and the Limits of his Realm, but it cannot be reckoned any 'thing elſe then a Miracle, that this War, or (much leſs) *our League with 'the Turk*, can any way ſerve to the maintenance of Religion, except 'we underſtand *the Religion of the ſtrongeſt ſide*, and if that be the caſe, the '*Allies* are not very much in the wrong, to endeavour to ſtop the Progreſs of 'it in their Territories.

¶ This is enough to ſhew that *France* has not all the Reaſon in the World to boaſt of a Victory, from which all the Advantage that redounds to her, is only the Gaining of the Field of Battel, a few Great Guns, and ſome Colours, which ſhe may have eaſily multiply'd by tacking the Rags and Tatters ſcatter'd about the Field, to as many Half-Pikes as ſhe Pleas'd, to give the greater Luſter to an Action that cauſes half the Kingdom to Weep; and of which it may be ſaid, as *Pyrrhus* ſaid of Two Victories that he won from the *Romans*, but with the Loſs of a great Number of his Friends and Captains, *Should we overcome the* Romans ſaid he, *in but one more ſuch a Battel, there would be an end of* Pyrrhus.

But

But when we conſider that all theſe Stories and Contradictions of Common Fame are coyn'd in *Paris*, and that the Abbot *Renaudot* is the Maſter of the King of *France*'s News-Mint, the World may readily Conjecture what Authority and Credit is to be given to 'em, by the Character conferr'd upon him by one of his own Countrymen in his own Language. He beſtows ten Lines upon this vertuous Abbot, but the firſt Two are ſufficient.

Juſqu' a quand Renaudot, *ce Scelerat d' Auteur,*
Sera t'il mediſant, Inſolent, & Menteur?

" How long will *Renaudot* that Miſcreant of an Author, continue to De-
" tract, be Inſolent, and ſtill a Publick Liar?

He alſo quotes from one of the Abbot's *Gazetts* a Relation of his, wherein he aſſerts the Confederates to be driven from St. *Brigid*'s *Fort*, and *that the Communication is now ſo free, that the City of* Pignerol *relieves the Fort every Day with Proviſions.* Whereas the certain News is, That the Garriſon has deſerted the Fort, and that it is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Beſiegers. Yet this is the Perſon made uſe of by the King of *France* to draw up that formal Scheme of the Battel, to give the Lye to the Tears and Lamentations of ſo many Hundred Widows and Orphans who now bewail the Effects of that dreadful Slaughter. So vaſt a Difference there is between *Lewis* XIV. and *Lyſander* the *Lacedæmonian*, while the One kept *Charilus* the Poet always about him, to celebrate the real Atchievements of his Proweſs and Vertue, the Other maintains a ſcurrilous Abbot to daub over his Loſſes, and the Infirmities of his Reign.

Advice from the *Low-Countries.*

'TIS now time to hear what the Confederates more truly ſay; and we we ſhall put the ſeveral Pieces together according to the Order of Time wherein they were Written; omitting only Monſieur *Dykvelt*'s Letter, recited in the laſt Month, *Pag.* 272. tho' we had not then an Opportunity to remark upon it.

An

An Extract of a Letter from an Adjutant of the King of *England*'s Dragoon-Guards; Written from the Camp at *Catnos* near *Vilvorden*, *Aug.* 1. 1693.

WHile I was in the Camp near Samles, M. Luxemburgh being well informed of the Detachments which our Army had sent to Flanders, Liege, and Maestricht, came and posted himself before our Camp, July 28. with a design to Attack us the next Morning. We drew our selves up in Battalia, and stood in that posture all Night; and in regard the King well understood that our Army was inferiour in Number to the Enemies almost by one half, he omitted nothing to secure himself against the Ouset. He order'd the Infantry to Intrench themselves, which they did. But the Intrenchment was no great matter, because of the little time we had to make it. In the Morning about Five a Clock they began to fall upon our Right Wing, and the Charge was well sustain'd by our Infantry; Never was so furious and violent an Onset heard of for the space of six Hours. Our Infantry and our Cannon, which was laden with Cartouches, suffer'd the Enemy to approach within their reach, and still repuls'd them in that manner till Eleven a Clock, at what time they were utterly driven off: Thereupon they took a Resolution to fall upon our Left Wing, but they were no better entertain'd there then in the Right. This Action continued not so long as the former, however they were repuls'd. You may well judge, that in Attacks of that force we lost some Men; however this is certain that we miss'd not the half of what the Enemy lost. In a word, their Infantry was entirely ruin'd, and we are assur'd that they are not in a Condition to form any Siege. In all these Actions you might have seen our Great King, with his Sword in his Hand, throwing himself upon the Enemy at the head of the Battalions, like the meanest Soldier. It is certain, that one time among the rest, he was seen at the head of two English Regiments, and that he fought Seven with these Two, in sight of the whole Army, driving them before him above a quarter of an Hour. I leave you to judge how deeply apprehensive the whole Army was of the Danger his Royal Person was in, encourag'd however by so noble an Example, to follow the steps of so great a Captain. One Musquet-shot carried away the half of his Riband, and a little raz'd his Skin: but thanks be to God who preserv'd him. He had two of his Led-Horses, that were near him, kill'd with a Cannon Bullet. However it behoves us to speak the whole truth, in praise also of our Enemies. You must know that after the last furious Attack there was a Calm on both sides; in which time M. Luxemburgh drew together all his Cavalry, which we are assured was double our Number. They charg'd ours, and there was a great Slaughter on both sides; but by Misfortune ours gave way in such a manner that we were enforc'd to retreat and lost some part of the Artillery. I beseech you to believe that the French have no reason to boast of this Business, only that they remain'd Masters of the Field. We hope that within eight days we shall have a Body of an Army numerous then that which we had. I forgot to tell you, that we took a great many of the Enemies Colours, and some of the Guards of the Body. This is the naked Truth, of which I am the more confident, because I was commanded by Brigadier Espingle, to ride about from one place to the other during the Battel.

A Relation of the Battel of Landen, *which the King of* Great Britain *sent to their High and Mightinesses*, &c. *Aug.* 2. 1693.

THE 28th of *July*, the King of *England* being in his Camp at *Park*, and understanding that the Enemy bent his March toward the *Meuse*, advanc'd the 30th to *Tillemont*, where he receiv'd the News of the Enemies Attacking *Huy*. He continued his March as far as *Hoppertinge*, between St. *Trou* and *Tongres*, with a design to have reliev'd that place, but was informed that it had surrender'd. The same day he sent away ten Battalians to *Liege*, and return'd the next day to *Neerhespen*, where he made a Halt, that he might not be too far from the Enemy, till he understood their Designs, having always several Parties out to watch their Camp, which extended almost from the *Jarr* to the *Meuse*. The 28th Parties brought word that they could not advance so near as they desired, because of a great Body of Horse upon the rising Ground of *Waeren-Mill*, which hinder'd them from going beyond the *Jarr*: Some hours after the King was informed that the Enemy appeared upon the rising Ground of St. *Gertrudenland*, a good half League from our Camp, and having view'd them, he perceiv'd them to be the Vanguard of their Army, which had march'd all Night without any noise, his Majesty judging by that, that the French were resolv'd to attack us, he determined to stand them, and that Night drew up his Army in Battalia; The Right Wing extended from the Village of *Elixem*, and the Castle of *Wang* upon the River *Geet*, to the Village of *Neerwinden*, being secured with a little River, Hedges and hollow Ways. *Ramsey's* Brigade, compos'd of five Battalians, stood before the Right Wing near *Laren*; The *Brandenburgh* Infantry over against *Laren*, and the *Hanover* Foot over against *Winden*: The King also finding the Ground very open from *Winden* to *Neerlanden*, made an Intrenchment in the Night-time, behind which he placed all the rest of his Infantry, and put some Battalians into the Village of *Neerlanden*. The Left Wing began toward the Village of *Dorma*, secured by *River-landen*, and reached as far as *Neerlanden*, whence making an Elbow, it return'd again behind the Infantry that stood before the Entrenchment, to second it. We stood all Night in this posture; and by break of Day we discover'd the Enemy in two Lines upon the rising Grounds of St. *Gertrigdenland*, and a Body that advanc'd toward our Entrenchment next to *Winden*. By Sun rising the Enemy advanced within reach of our Guns, that began to play upon them, and for two hours they made no motion. About six a Clock they that stood upon the Hills came down in several Lines; but so soon as they came within the reach of our Cannon, they quitted the middle of the Plain, and caused their Infantry to file off on our right hand toward the Villages of *Winden* and *Laren*; and on our left hand, toward *Neerlanden*. They were seconded by the Horse which marched on the Plain side, and by a Body which was ordered to cross the River *Landen*, to amuse our Left Wing, while they made their greatest Efforts upon our Right, which they attacked a little after Seven a Clock. The fight continued on that side some hours with various Success, the Enemy advancing and being repulsed several times. Some Squadrons also boarded the little River below the Village of *Landen*, and entred our Camp, but were almost all either kill'd or taken. The Elector of *Bavaria*, who was every where, giving his Orders to all the Right Wing, charged 'em so home, that at length he repulsed

repulſed 'em, and over-turn'd them before him as far as the Plain. The Prince of *Hanover* brought up his Infantry again to their Poſts, and the Prince of *Brandenburgh* did the ſame by his, but yet the Enemy was not quite driven out of *Winden*. The French therefore ſeeing they could not force our Right Wing, fell upon our Left in the Village of *Neer Landen*, and being Repulſed after a furious Engagement, they return'd a ſecond time with freſh Supplies. The King, who was gone to give neceſſary Orders to the Right Wing, return'd very ſeaſonably to the Left, where for above an Hour the Combat was very Bloudy, but at length we became Maſters of the Village, and drove the Enemy quite out of it. Upon that they drew off their Men from that Attack, and carried 'em toward our Right, where they had been Firing all along, but very Faintly; and tho the Enemy had always had the worſt in their Left Wing that acted on that ſide, yet they always preſerv'd one part of the Village of *Winden*. The King, who was every where to give his aſſiſtance; after he had brought all things to good order in the Left Wing, haſten'd toward the Village, and led up the *Engliſh* Infantry twice to the Entrenchment, where they fought with great Reſolution, as they had done all along.

The Elector was now ordering two Battalions to attack the Enemies Left Wing, while three others attacked 'em in Front; but before he could put his deſign in Execution, the Enemy being Re-inforced with the Troops of their Right Wing, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Avenues of the Village, and made way for their Horſes, Seconded by the Infantry in the Hedges. The firſt Cavalry that paſs'd forward, was Repulſed; but our Infantry not able to endure the Shot that galled 'em in the Flank of the Intrenchment, were forc'd to Retreat; and in regard our Canon on that ſide was no longer well pli'd, the Enemy's Cavalry broke in Pell Mell, and began to extend themſelves toward their Left along the Hedges, poſſeſſ'd by their Infantry, the moſt part of that Cavalry being compoſed of the King's Houſhold. When they had formed ſome Squadrons, they Charged the *Hanover* Troops, put 'em in Diſorder, and at the ſame time paſſed on, and overturn'd the *Spaniards*, that ſtood upon the Right of the *Hanover* Cavalry. The King ſeeing this Diſorder, advanc'd with part of the Left Wing, but that being too far diſtant, the Enemy gave him no time to form it, but having Flank'd the *Dutch* Horſe, broke 'em before the *Engliſh* could draw into a Line, ſo that they were forc'd to Charge as they found themſelves, which they did with Succeſs, beating down all before 'em; but the Right Wing having already been forc'd to paſs the River, the *Engliſh* were Environ'd. The King therefore ſeeing that the Enemies Forces were extreamly too numerous for his Men to make any further Reſiſtance, ſent Orders to the Generals of the Infantry, and of the Left Wing, to Retreat to *Lewe*, the King's Dragoons and Grenadiers through *Dormel*, and the Infantry and part of the Cavalry of the Left Wing, through *Oſmal*; whſch was done; the Enemy who were forming two Lines upon the riſing Ground, not daring to Attack 'em in their Retreat. The King who had given his Orders every where, finding himſelf like to be Surrounded on all ſides, was forc'd to paſs the River, and had much adoe to gain the Bridg, which was made at the Village of *Neerheſpen*, where his Majeſty re-joined one part of his Guards and the Cavalry of the Left Wing, with part of *Ramſey's* Brigade; and upon the riſing Ground of *Tillemont*, he re-joined what the Elector had Rallied of the Right Wing. With this Body the King Marched and lay all Night near *Bourchem*, and the next Morning marched forward to

Encamp at *Berlebom* near *Louvain*: The reſt of the Army that was Retreated towards *Leuze*, Encamped about *Dieſt*. Now, in regard the Army is not yet all come together, we cannot tell what our Loſs is: We only underſtand that it is leſs then we thought it was at the beginning; and 'tis very probable that the Enemies Loſs is greater then ours, eſpecially among the Foot. Count *Solms* had his Leg ſhot off at the beginning of the Fight: The Lord *Portland* is Wounded, M. *de Grammont*, the Duke of *Ormond* and M. *de Zuleſtein* taken Priſoners; the Duke very much Wounded, M. *de S' Germmont* ſlightly. We know not yet the number of Priſoners, only we have taken the Duke of *Berwick* and ſeveral Officers, among whom are ſome Perſons of Quality, of whoſe Names we have not a Liſt. We have loſt ſome Colours, but we have taken great number from the Enemy.

A Letter from an Eminent Officer of the Army, Auguſt 3. 1693.

I ſhall not enter into the particulars of the Battle of *Landen*: The Firing on both ſides was very terrible for ſix Hours, and the Diſpute carried on with extraordinary Obſtinacy and Bravery on both ſides. We often repulſed the Enemy with great Loſs on their ſide, but in the end Two to One gave the advantage to the Right Wing, and we were forced to retire, which was done by the greateſt part of the Army in very good order. We thought at firſt we had loſt more Men then we have. We ſtay till the joining of the whole Army before we make up a Liſt. The Army is now Rallied all together, and when the *Flanders* Army joyns us, we ſhall be more Infantry then we were before. All our Generals behav'd themſelves bravely in Perſon, nor can I ſay enough of the King, or too much of the Elector. We were ſeveral times in a Trembling fear for too Lives of ſo high value, but thanks be to God, nothing of harm befell 'em. The Enemy has more Priſoners of ours then we have of theirs; but in revenge, the number of their Slain and Wounded is much greater then ours. They ſent 6000 Wounded to *Namur*, not reckoning thoſe that were ſent to other Places. 'Tis reckoned that they have above 800 Officers Wounded, and a greater number Slain. The Enemy has undertaken nothing ſince, nor do I believe they will in haſte. Their Infantry was reduc'd to a very bad condition, as was alſo the beſt of their Cavalry. I do not believe that ever Field of Battle coſt the French ſo dear, or that they would be willing to buy two or three more at the ſame Price.

Advice from the Camp the ſame day.

WHen Orders came to Retreat, the Prince *de Naſſau* Marſhal *de Camp* General, who was at the Head in the left Wing, made as good and brave a Retreat, as our Attack had been when he led us on to the Fight; where

where he signaliz'd himself with his usual and undaunted Valour. We were about 25 Regiments of Foot, with 15 or 16 Pieces of Canon. We Retreated to *Leuw*, thence to *Dieft* and *Gichem*, while the Right wheeled to *Louvain*, and the 3d. of this Month we arrived in the Camp.

II. After the Taking of *Huy*, the Duke of *Luxemburgh* sent Proposals to the Prince of *Liege*, to enclose him to accept of the Neutrality, but they were rejected, and two of the Capitulars and some other Persons that were for the Neutrality, were Seized and carried to *Maestricht*.

After a Review of the Army of the Confederates in *Brabant*, the King of *Great Britain* remov'd his Camp, and advanc'd as far as *Hall* and *Tubise*, to prevent the March of the Enemy on that side. His Majesty has also Written to their High and Mightinesses to return 'em Thanks for their ready Resolutions of speedy Succour, and their vigorous Determinations to carry on the Interests of the Common Cause.

The 25*th*. Instant the King of *Great Britain* took a Review of the Confederate Army under his Command, which still lyes Encamped between *Hall* and *Tubize*. The *French* continue still at *Nivelle*, much more annoy'd with Distempers then ours; and we are assur'd that the *Dysentery* makes great Ravages among 'em.

Reflections upon the Advice from the Low Countries.

IN regard that all the Letters which we have Inserted come from good Hands, we may see and conclude, that the *French* had not all the Advantage, and that it was not worth their while to Sing *Te Deum* for it, unless it it be the sense of the Psalmist, *'Twas good for me that I was Afflicted.* I have not room for many Reflections, and therefore I shall only insist upon two things. The First, Upon the Relation sent to their High and Mightinesses, recited in the last Month, p. 292. This Relation contains a Recital so exact and faithful of what past in the Batle of *Landen*, that there needs no more then only to Read it, and confess that Character of it. There is a just and impartial Account of the Advantages and Disadvantages on both sides. 'Tis a Portraiture of Matter of Fact, where nothing is Aggravated, nothing Dissembl'd; and it might be justly thought that he was a Person neutral and unconcern'd, such is the Reservedness and Moderation with which he speaks of the King of *Great Britain*. There is nothing said of the Dangers that he underwent; nothing of the Confusion he receiv'd in his Side. So that 'tis easie to perceive that he said nothing of him, but what he could not avoid saying. This were enough to perswade the World that it was the King himself that sent it, were it not easie to be otherwise perceiv'd; and tho it were not to be known by other Passages not difficult to be distinguish'd.

The second thing that I have to say, is this, that the Battle of *Landen* instead of being Disadvantageous, is a great advantage to the *British* Monarch and the Duke of *Bavaria*. For in short, they have disappointed all the Designs the best contriv'd and laid for an Army, which by reason of great superiority

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in Number, was in a fair way to have Swallowed up the remainder of the King of *Spain*'s Towns in the Low Countries; to have reduc'd *Liege* under the Dominion of *France*, and to have ſtruck Dread and Terror into the very Frontiers of *Holland*. But now, this Army, as Terrible as it was, has receiv'd a Check as to all the Attempts which it threaten'd, and only Attack'd the Confederates to gain a Victory not much leſs Fatal then an abſolute Defeat: So that after this Bloudy Action, the *French* were conſtrain'd to acknowledge, that the King of *England* and the Elector of *Bavaria* are two Captains, much greater than they believed them to be. Nor did *Luxemburg* ſcruple to ſay, that upon the like Occaſion he would have made the ſame Retreat which thoſe two Chieftains did. And we are aſſured, that the *French* King ſpeaking of his *Britanick* Majeſty, forbore not this Expreſſion, *That* Luxemburgh *had Attack'd like a Prince of* Conde, *but that the Prince of* Orange *had made a Retreat like Mareſchal* Turenne.

Advice from Poland, *the* North, *and* Holland.

I. THe *Poliſh* Army lies encamped at *Gliminiani*, where it has been drawn together a long time. Lately there arrived at *Warſaw* a ſecond Ambaſſador from the Cham of the *Tartars*. To whom the King of *Poland*, in Preſence of the Senators, gave publick Audience the 28th of *June*; at what time he preſented his Letters of Credence. They contained in ſubſtance, that the Cham was ready to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to procure an honorable Peace between *Poland* and the Port. 'Tis alſo ſaid, that the ſame Embaſſador has brought Letters from the Grand Signior, wherein he offers the Reſtitution of the *Uranie* and *Caminiec*, provided the *Turks* may be permitted to carry away the Cannon and Ammunition when the Place is quitted. It has been debated, whether the King ſhould ſend a Miniſter with this ſecond Embaſſador to the *Chan*; upon which the Senators have left the King at his Liberty to do what he ſees convenient.

II. 'Tis a long time ſince the King of *Denmark* drew his Army together, and that he has had a conſiderable Fleet ready to put to Sea; and the Princes who were moſt apprehenſive of theſe Preparations, have ever ſince and ſtill are endeavouring to ſtand upon their Guards. But at length the King of *Denmark* has explain'd himſelf to the Emperor, That he was reſolv'd to demoliſh the Fortifications of *Ratzburgh*, it being a thing not ſtanding with his Intereſt, that a Fortreſs of that Importance ſhould be raiſed ſo near his Dominions. 'Tis true, that at the ſame time he declared that he would attempt nothing till the 10th of *Auguſt*, that the Houſe of *Brunſwick* might have time to conſider whether they would conſent to demoliſh the ſaid Fortifications or no, to avoid a Rupture. But the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, without any regard to that Demur, has already ſent Forces toward the *Elbe*. They have order'd the Militia of the Country to be ready, and all Hands are at work to put the Place in a Poſture of Defence, where there are already 4000 Men in Garriſon; and 'tis ſaid there is a Body of an Army ready to ſecure it, which is to Encamp under the Cannon of the Town for that purpoſe. On the other ſide the *Danes* are drawn together at *Oldello*, to the number of 18000. Some Regiments are already enter'd into the Territories

of

of *Lunenburg*, where they exact every Day 200 Wagons of Hay, 500 Tun of Oats, and ſeveral thouſand Pounds of Bread. M. *Hop*, Penſionary of *Amſterdam*, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary from Their High and Mightineſſes to the King of *Denmark*, and departed the 13th of this Month with the Lord *Lexington* Envoy Extraordinary from his *Britaniek* Majeſty, to offer their Mediation joyntly with ſome other Princes, in reference to the Differences about that Place, and arrived at *Hamborough* the 19th; and ſince we underſtand that they have had Audience of his *Daniſh* Majeſty at *Pinnenberg*, two Hours from *Hamburgh*.

III. Upon the 31ſt of the laſt Month Sentence was pronounc'd upon *Simon van Halewiin*, Burgher-Maſter *Senior* of *Dort*, to be Impriſon'd during Life, and to have his Goods and Eſtate Confiſcated for the Uſe of the Supreme Magiſtracy.

The Crime laid to his Charge was, For going into *Switzerland*, and there entring into a Correſpondence with *Amelot*, the *French* King's Embaſſador, for procuring a Peace between *France* and the *Confederates*, without giving notice of his Deſign to his Superiors, or being empower'd by any of the Princes of the *Confederacy*. To which purpoſe the Priſoner did accordingly conſer with *Amelot*, what Information he could give him of his Maſters Inclination to a General Peace, and whether his Maſter would deliver up ſome Frontier Towns for the better Security of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* and the *Seven Provinces*? And farther agreed with the ſaid Embaſſador, That ſome body ſhould be ſent him to let him know by Word of Mouth the King of *France's* Anſwer to his two Queſtions. That in purſuance of this Deſign, he had receiv'd and harbour'd one *Roberti de Pille du Pleſſis*, ſent to him from the Court of *France* upon the Security of Tokens agreed on between the Priſoner and the Embaſſador: And that he came at laſt to this Agreement w'th the ſaid *Roberti*, That ſo ſoon as he ſhould be certain of the King of *France's* Inclinations to a General Peace, he would propoſe it to the Magiſtracy of the City of *Dort*, who ſhould afterward propound it to the Aſſembly of the States. All which was adjudg'd contrary to the Duty of a good Subject, much more of a Magiſtrate, and contrary to the Treaties and Proclamations of State, forbidding all manner of Correſpondence with *France*.

The ſame Day Sentence was pronounc'd upon *Roberti de Pille du Pleſſis*, to be Impriſon'd during the War at his own Expences, and to be baniſh'd for ever out of the Provinces of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Friezland*, and *Utrecht*, he having taken the Pains to make a long Journey into *Holland* on purpoſe to negotiate and traffick with *Van Halewiin* for carrying on the Project, and being particularly convicted by a Letter of the 4th of *March* laſt, intercepted during his Impriſonment, wherein he was impower'd by the *French* King, to promiſe *Halewiin* 20000 Crowns if he could prevail with the City of *Dort* to give ſuch an Example to the other Cities of the *United Provinces*, that a general Peace might enſue.

Some few Days after the Battel of *Landen*, *Luxemburgh* ſent a Detachment of Horſe to exact Contribution in the Mayoralty of *Boiſtedue*; but they made no Stay, for fear of being intercepted by 6000 Horſe, which the King of *England* ſent after 'em under the Command of the Earl of *Athlone*. The King of *Great Britain* has imparted to the States his Choice of the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to ſupply the Place of Lieutenant General of their Foot in the room of the Count *de Solmes*; with which the States have declar'd their Satisfaction, and have returned their Thanks to His Majeſty for caſting his Eye upon a Perſon endow'd with all the Qualities requiſite for ſo great an Employment.

Let-

Letters from *Spain* of the 27th of the laſt Month inform us, that Tourville has been before *Malaga* and ruin'd ſeveral Veſſels that lay in the Harbour.

Letters from the Army tell us, That His Majeſty's Head Quarters are at *Lembeck*, and that the *Confederates* Camp extends from *Hall* to *Tubize*.

The Letters from *Piemont* confirm the News of the Abandoning of *St. Bridget's* Fort by the *French* between the 13th and 14th of this Month, after they had mined one of the Baſtions, and ſet Fire to the Mine: Which done, they retir'd to *Pigneral* through a Paſſage under ground. The next Month we ſhall be more particular both as to this, as to the Siege of *Belgrade*, before which Place the *Imperialiſts* ſate down the 30th of *July* laſt, and where they are preparing to carry on the Siege with great Vigour ſo ſoon as their great Guns arrive.

FINIS.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
EUROPE,
OR, THE
Hiſtorical *and* Political
Monthly Mercury,
Giving an Account of all the Publick and Private
OCCURRENCES,
Civil, Eccleſiaſtical and Military, that are moſt Conſiderable in every COURT:
The Intereſts of Princes, their Pretentions, and Intrigues, *&c.*

For the Month of *September*, 1693.

With Political *Reflexions* upon every State.

VOL. IV.

To be continued Monthly from the Original publiſhed at the *HAGUE*, by the Authority of the States of *Holland*, and *VVeſt-Frieſland*.

LONDON,
Printed for Henry Rhodes at the Star, the corner of *Bride-lane*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, and John Harris at the Harrow in the *Poultry*. 1693
Where are to be had the Firſt, Second, and Third Volumes, beginning *Novemb.* 1688. (Or Single Ones, from *July*, 1690. to this Time.)

Licensed,

Octob. 6th. 1693.

Dan. Poplar.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Winds proving Contrary, have hinder'd the coming over of this *Mercury*; which has occasion'd the Publication of it to be somewhat later in the Month than usual.

Memoirs for the Ingenious: Containing several Curious Observations in Philosophy, Mathematicks, Physick, History, Philology, and other Arts and Sciences, in Miscellaneous Letters. By *J. De La Crose*. Eccl. Angl. Presb. *September*, 1693. To be continued Monthly. Vol. 1st. Price 6*d*. *Memoirs*, &c. for *January*, *February*, *March*, *April*, *May*, *June July*, and *August*, are also done.

AN Exact Relation of the Battel of Landen, *July* 29. 1693. between the Army of the *Confederates*, Commanded by the King of *Great Britain*, and that of the *French* King, under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburg*. With his Majesty's Letter to the *States-General*, from his Head Quarters at *Eppegem*. Aug. 12. 1693. With a Description of the Order of the Battel, in a Copper-Plate. Price 6*d*. Both Printed for *H. Rhodes* in *Fleetstreet*: And *J. Harris*, in the *Poultrey*.

THE History of Father La Chaise, *Jesuit*, *and Confessor to* Lewis XIV. *the present King of* France: Discovering the Secret Intreagues by him carry'd on, as well in the Court of *England*, as in all the Courts of *Europe*, to advance the Great Designs of the King his Master. With Letters that past betwixt the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, Father *La Chaise*, and the *French King*. Made *English* from the *French* Original. Printed for *Henry Rhodes*, at the *Star*, the Corner of *Bride-lane*, *Fleet-street*.

THE

Hiſtorical and Political *MERCURY*:

For the Month of *Septemb.* 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

I. CArdinal *d' Eſtrees* had provided new Equipage and Attendance, ſo that he thought no more of leaving *Rome*, whatever Menaces were given out againſt him. Nevertheleſs, all of a ſudden he took his Audience of Leave of the Pope; yet is it not known, whither he will depart or no for all this. Cardinal *Janſon*, has had a long Conference lately with the Pope; and it ſeem'd at that time, as if all the Conteſts between the Courts of *Rome* and *France*, were abſolutely determin'd. There was only one Diſpute left, about a Word that was to have been inſerted in the Letter which the Biſhops were to write. Upon which, an Anſwer was expected from the Court of *France* to the Project or Draught, which was carry'd to *Verſailles* by the Abbot *d' Hervaux*. Since that time, the Cardinals *Carpegna*, *Altieri*, and *Lauria*, meeting at *Carpegna*'s Palace, to examine the Formulary of the Satisfaction which the French Biſhops are to give, *Lauria* was entruſted to carry the Reſult of their Debates to the Pope, and Cardinal *Janſon*; but in regard that *France* would fain gain by this Accommodation, and for that the Holy See is not willing at leaſt to loſe any thing; this Draught has had no better Luck then the preceding, tho' it were attended by a particular Congregation, held in the Preſence of his Holineſs, which was never done before upon this Occaſion. After ſo many Changes therefore happening in this Affair, 'tis for neither of the two Courts to promiſe themſelves any thing of Certainty, before a full Concluſion. However it be, the laſt Letters from *Rome* tell us, That 'tis much the ſame thing with this knotty Buſineſs, as with the Moon, that ſtill encreaſes and blunts her Horns till ſhe comes to the Full, but then wains and diminiſhes as faſt again, and vaniſhing, appears a New-Moon; that is to ſay, 'tis juſt where it was.

Tueſday the 11th. of the laſt Month, was ſolemniz'd the Anniverſary, in Remembrance of *Innocent* XI. but it was obſerv'd, that the

French Cardinals were not preſent at the Aſſembly; which is imputed to their Diſcontent and Vexation, to ſee that they can come to no Concluſion, after every thing ſeem'd to be ſo well compos'd between the two Courts.

II. Notwithſtanding the extraordinary Regard that has been practis'd to ſuppreſs the *Quietiſts*, they are diſcover'd to ſpring up every day. Alſo new Writings appear abroad upholding their Opinions; which put the Divines of the Court of *Rome* to very hard Labour. For this Reaſon, the Congregation of the Holy Office has given Power and ſundry Inſtructions to Cardinal *Durazzo*, to viſit ſeveral Monaſteries, ſuſpected to harbour *Molino's* Opinions, and to inform againſt ſome Eccleſiaſticks that are accus'd of 'em.

III. The Spaniſh Embaſſadour, has in the King his Maſters Name, recommended to the Pope the Intereſts of the General of the Jeſuits. On the other ſide, his Holineſs has permitted that Monarch to raiſe a Million of Crowns yearly, for Three years together upon the Clergy of *America*. But as for the Difference between the Pope and the Emperour, in reference to the Imperial Embaſſadour's Eſquire and the *Eleydukes*, it is ſtill in the ſame Condition. However the Pope is willing to grant 'em his Favour and Pardon, provided they will deſire it: but it ſeems they have no mind at *Vienna* to make any ſuch Confeſſions: So far from that, that his Imperial Majeſty inſiſts, That ſome ſort of Satisfaction ought to be given to his Miniſter. The laſt Courrier from *Germany* has brought to *Rome* the Emperour's Anſwer, touching the Satisfaction which is already demanded, wherein there are ſome Conditions which have not a little diſguſted the Holy Father.

This devout Pontiff, manifeſts every day a very great Affection toward the Poor. He has ordain'd, That the Meal which is every day allow'd to Thirteen Pilgrims in the Apoſtolical Palace, ſhall be diſtributed at *Montecavallo*, to the end, he may be able to ſerve 'em himſelf, as uſually he does, when his Health will permit him. With this Deſign, he has appointed Chambers contiguous to his own Appartment, and has appointed private Chamberlains to aſſiſt him every day in that pious Office. Bread begins to grow dear at *Rome*, ſo that the meaner ſort of People appear to be more ſenſible of the Inconveniences they undergo, then of the Charity which his Holineſs continues to the Poor. There was granted an Exportation of Corn into *France*; but the Contract has been ſuſpended, by reaſon of the publick Neceſſities. There has an extraordinary Congregation been alſo held to prevent a Famine, and ſurceaſe the Murmurs of the People, who begin to utter loud Complaints. The Prince and Princeſs of *Vaudemont* are arriv'd at *Rome*.

Toward the beginning of *Septemb.* Cardinal *Fourbin* gave his Holineſs to underſtand, that two ſmall Veſſels bound from *Sicily*, for *Civita Vecchia*, with Corn for the Jeſuits of *Rome*, and taken by two French Pyrates, were

were releas'd, with which his Holineſs was very well ſatisfy'd; but being urg'd afreſh by the ſaid Cardinal to enter into the League which *Lewis* XIV. has been a long time endeavouring to make in *Italy*, he anſwer'd, That he would never entangle himſelf in ſuch Engagements, and that there was too much War already flaming in *Chriſtendom*, to kindle any more.

IV. The Republick of *Venice* has at length engag'd Count *Bielke* to accept of the Employment of General of the Land-Forces, in the Place of the deceas'd Count *de Gomingſmark*, having granted him all the Honourable and Advantagious Conditions which he propounded himſelf. We underſtand by a Veſſel coming from *Malvaſia*, That the Galleys have joyn'd the Fleet with which the Duke ſet Sail for *Port Porro*, where he new Caulk'd his Veſſels, and prepar'd all things for the Enterprizes of the Campaign. The New Convoy which was furniſh'd out for the Army with Two hundred thouſand Ducats, ſet Sail toward the End of the laſt Month with a fair Wind.

V. The Prince of *Boſſolo* has obtain'd Two Letters from the Emperor; the one addreſs'd to the King of *Spain*, the other directed to the Governour of *Milan*, touching the Sale of *Sabioneta* to the Duke of St. *Peter*. The Firſt imports his Imperial Majeſty's Surprize and Wonder, That notwithſtanding the Three Months granted to the Prince of *Boſſolo*, for the Juſtification of his Pretenſions, the Governour of *Milanois* ſhould ſend to take Poſſeſſion of *Sabioneta*, and take away two Pieces of Cannon that had been carry'd to *Pavia*. That therefore the Emperor requeſted his Catholick Majeſty to revoke whatever had been done to the Prejudice of the ſaid Prince, whoſe Right was unqueſtionable; to reſtore him to the Poſſeſſion of his Dukedom; and in the mean time to nominate ſome perſon with authentick Commiſſion for the Diſcuſſion of his Pretenſions. The Letter written to the Marquis of *Leganez* is couch'd in much ſharper Language. For the Emperor forbids him to put the Duke of St. *Peter* in Poſſeſſion of *Sabioneta*; and enjoyns him forthwith to reſtore that Place to the Prince of *Boſſolo*, together with the two Pieces of Cannon; and to give Obedience to the former Letters ſent upon this Affair.

'Tis not believ'd that the Sale of this Dutchy will be attended with any bad Conſequences; but that notwithſtanding the Oppoſitions of the Emperor, all things will be amicably adjuſted, and that both the Prince of *Boſſolo*, and the Duke of St. *Peter* will be fully ſatisfy'd. In the mean time, the Viceroy of *Naples* is very active in raiſing Re-inforcements, as well for *Catalonia* as the State of *Milan*: And 'tis ſaid, that he intends to take away the Fief of *Campagna* from the Prince of *Monaco*, an Adherent of *France*, and to ſell it, that he may be the better able to return Money from time to time, to the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Governour of *Milanois*.

VI. The French quitted St. *Brigid*'s Fort, the 13th. or 14th. of the laſt Month in the Night-time; of which Action we ſhall here inſert a brief Account.

THE

THE 30th. of *July*, the Beſiegers began to open their Trenches within 2000 Paces of the Place. 'Twas expected, that the French would have been very free of their Small Shot from the Entrenchments which they had rais'd without the Fort; but all that Night they only ply'd their Great Guns, which did very little Harm. The Trench was mounted by above 2000 Imperialiſts, Commanded by the Count *de las Torres*, Lieutenant-General, beſides 800 Pioneers. The 31ſt. the Trench was reliev'd by 1700 of the King of *Great Britain*'s Men, Commanded by Duke *Schomberg*. The Work was very large, and ended in a Line, Parallel, to the Place of about 250 Paces. The French ſent forth out of the Fort, Three Detachments, that poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſome Out-Houſes; nevertheleſs their Small Shot did very little Harm: But ſo ſoon as day appear'd, they play'd very furiouſly with their Cannon for Four Hours together: yet there were not above 30 or thereabouts, kill'd and wounded of thoſe that reliev'd the French: among the firſt of which was Captain *Sarazin*; of *Schomberg*'s Regiment who had his Head ſhot off. The ſame night a Battery was began, and carry'd on very far: and at the ſame time, Duke *Schomberg* going to view the Works, accompany'd by M. *de Laches* Firſt Collonel of the Engliſh, the Collonel was wounded in the head with a Carbine-ſhot, cloſe by the Duke. The other Officers wounded, were Captain St. *Maurice* of *Schomberg*'s Regiment, a Lieutenant of the ſame Regiment, and Captain *Montauban* of *Laches*'s Regiment. The latter received a great Contuſion in his Arm; the other two had their Armes quite taken off juſt at the Shoulder Joynt. The 1ſt. of *Auguſt*, the Count of *Mazel*, with a Detachment of Dragoons, made himſelf Maſter of an Out-Houſe that was guarded by an Officer, and 30 French, who were all taken Priſoners, with the loſs only of three of the Aſſailants. That Night the Marquis of *Parelle* mounted the Trench with his own and *Commerci*'s Regiments. The 2d. in the morning, they began to play upon the Fort, with Four Pieces of Cannon; at what time the Marquis of *Bernex*, Camp-Marſhal, poſſeſs'd himſelf of another Out-Houſe that very much annoy'd the Pioneers; the French making very little reſiſtance, but quitting that Poſt, after a ſmall Firing. The Marquis of *Bernex* was kill'd in that Action, one Captain very much wounded, and two *Piemontois* Captains ſlightly hurt. After this, the Work was continu'd as far as the Entrenchment, which was put in a Condition for Service, and ſo joyning the whole together, the Curtain was found long enough on that ſide next the Fort, where they were very well ſhelter'd. The 3d. The Spaniards reliev'd the Trench, and carry'd on the Works a good way. The Battery was alſo enlarg'd with 4 Great Guns and ſome Mortars; and then they began to throw Bombs, and drave the French from an Out-work, which ſerv'd 'em inſtead of a Redoubt, where they took 4 pieces of Cannon. The next day, they made a Sally from the Fort, with about 500 Men; but were repuls'd with extraordinary Vigour by the Germans, and the Loſs of above

above 200 of their Detatchment. The 5th. the carrying on the Works was somewhat hinder'd by the Rains; and that day the French Cannon play'd upon the Trench, near His Royal Highness, and wounded some Officers. Nevertheless, they made themselves Masters of another Redoubt near the Fort, and took Prisoners those that kept it, to the number of 60 Grenadiers. The 6th. the Confederates lodg'd themselves upon the Level Way, call'd the *Esplanade*, and repuls'd the French; who made a numerous Sally, but return'd very much diminish'd in their Number. The 7th. or 8th. at Night, the Confederates approach'd within 20 Paces of the Covert Way; at what time the Marquis of *Leganez* was slightly wounded. The next day, after a vigorous Assault, they possess'd themselves of the Covert Way, with more Loss of the French then of the Savoyards. The 9th. the Besieged beat a Parley, for the Burying of the Slain on both Sides; which was granted. But they were refus'd the being admitted to Surrender upon the Conditions which they demanded: which were, To March into *Pignerol* with their Artillery and Ammunition. The 12th. and the next day, the Besiegers play'd continually upon the Fort, and set their Miners to work, in order to a General Storm. But after the Breach was made, and at the time that the Mine was ready to play, the Besieged fearing the loss of the Place by Assault, sprung their Mines to ruine the Fortifications, but to little purpose, and retreated into the Citodel by the way of their Line of Communication; which it was impossible to keep, but only in the Night-time, because it was too much expos'd in the Day to the Enemy's Fire. However, the Count *de Tesse*, and his Brother the Governor of the Place, could not make so secure a Retreat, but that the Besiegers fell upon their Rear, and did some Execution. The Badness of the Ground which environs the Fort, made more Resistance (by reason of the difficulty of raising Batteries, and to open and continue the Trenches) then the Besieged, who defended themselves but weakly, as not having made but one advantagious Sally. The Confederates lost between 14 and 1500 Men. The Garrison consisted of 12 Battalions, and 2 Troops of Dragoons and Gensd'arms; and those Men might have been reliev'd every Moment by the Line of Communication, at least, when they began to attack the Fort.

The 28th. arriv'd at the Camp from *Alexandria*, 12 great Pieces of Cannon, with 6000 Spaniards. Two days after were sent from *Milan* 24 Pieces of Cannon, 4 great Mortars, 2000 Bombs, with a 1000 Barrels of Powder; and as many from *Verceil*. Presently 500 Pioneers were set to work to, to repair the Fortifications of St. *Brigide*, and they began to Bomb the City of *Pignerol*, the Inhabitants of which offer'd 40000 Pistoles to exempt 'em from being Bomb'd. Nor was it without good Reason; for the 5 first Bombs utterly ruin'd 3 Houses. The Ladies and the Monks had Pass-ports to retire out of the Town. The Governour also, to hearten up the Townsmen, caus'd 3000 Sacks of Corn to be distributed among 'em, to be pay'd for at the Price it cost the King,

in

in 6 Years time. 'Tis not known whether the Siege of this Place will be contin'd; or whether they will only Bomb it at preſent, and then march in ſearch of the French. All that we know as yet, is, That the Duke about *Savoy* has caus'd all the High-ways to be broken up, ruin'd all the Country of *Pignerol*, and demoliſh'd all the Houſes; in the number of which is Cardinal *D'Etrees*'s Abbey. Which done, 15000 Men were detach'd from the Army, which march'd in ſeparate Bodies toward *Suza*, and ſome other Poſts.

The Taking of St. *Brigide's-Fort*, the Bombing of *Pignerol*, and the Motion of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Forces, have allarum'd the whole *Dauphinate*. For in regard it is not queſtion'd in the leaſt, in that Country, but that the Deſign of his Royal Highneſs, is, to fall upon *Catinat*, in his Camp at *Feneſtrelle*, where he is encamp'd in Expectation of Succours from *Catalonia* and *Germany*, they are under a dreadful Conſternation in thoſe Parts. What they have already ſuffer'd, perplexes 'em with Fears of future Calamities. In ſhort, they know full well how open they ſhould lie to a ſecond Invaſion of the Confederates, ſhould both Armies joyn Battel, and *Catinat* loſe the Field. The Intendant of that Province is in a world of Trouble. He has caus'd above 60 Pieces of Cannon to be taken out of *Grenoble*, *Brianſon*, and the adjacent Places, and has ſent 'em to the Camp, where a numerous Reinforcement of Men was expected the 15th. of this Month. So that after that Conjunction, 'tis thought the French Army will conſiſt of 54 Battalions, and 14000 Horſe. M. *Duſſon* has made an Incurſion to ſettle the Contributions in the Valley of *Barcellonetta*; from whence he has carry'd away Hoſtages to *Tournon*, where he is poſted. M. *de Larray* has alſo made an Incurſion into the Marquiſate of *Saluces*, where he burnt ſome Forage which the Confederates had there in Store.

His Royal Highneſs is well in Health; and within this little while he went with a Detatchment of Horſe and Dragoons within ſight of *Vilaret*; which is not above Half a League off the French Camp, with a deſign to ſurprize a Party of 150 Men that *Catinat* had ſent to the Head of that Valley, to get News of the Confederates Army. The Cannons, Mortars and Bombs were ſtill at *Froſaſque*, the 30th. of the laſt Month; and the Body of the Army in the Parts about *Pignerol*. Three Engineers, and ſome Officers that left *Suſa*, to throw themſelves into that Garriſon, were ſurpriz'd by the Germans. Two Engineers were ſlain, and the third, together with the Officers, were taken Priſoners. There are ſome Letters that ſay, That *Catinat* is already joyn'd by a Reinforcement of 6000 Men. M. de *Bachevilliers* was ſent to *Grenoble*, to take Charge of the Cavalry which is expected there, and which he is to Command together with M. de *Langallery*.

Reflections

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

IT may be truly said, by way of Discourse, in reference to the Quarrels between the Courts of *Rome* and *France*, That nothing so much resembles that Affair as the Moon.

Nec par aut eadem nocturna Forma Diane
Esse potest Unquam, semperque Hodierna sequente.
Si crescit, minor est; major, si contrahit Orbem.

" Nor can Nocturnal *Phœbe's* wandring Light
" Be ever equal, or the same: this Night
" Less then the following; if her Horns she fill;
" If she contract her Circle, greater still.

Every Month shews her to us with a different Face; and I am apt to believe that the same will be the Condition of these Debates, unless the Holy Father will generously resolve to grant His Most Christian Majesty whatever he demands. I have often said it, and I repeat it again, That these Contests will never be at an end, till they are concluded to the Advantage of *France*, at least, unless the Pope should happen to die suddenly; for infallibly under another Pontificate we should see another Turn of Affairs: and then I make no question but the Most Christian King would be glad, with all his heart, to insert the Word which ought to be inserted in the Letter, which the Bishops are requir'd to write, and which is now the only Subject of the Contest. But so long as *Innocent* XII. sits in St. *Peter's* Chair, the French Monarch will dispute this Punctilio with him to the smallest Tittle of every Letter in the Word. *Innocent* XII. is not *Alexander* III. with his *super Aspidem & Basiliscum ambulabo*; nor is *Lewis* XIV. reduc'd to the Emperor *Barbarossa's* Condition: and till one of those two things come to pass, the Most Christian King will not bate his Holy Father an Ace. He is the Eldest Son of the Church, grown out of fear of his Spiritual Parent's Correction. Under the Indulgent Pontificate of *Innocent* XII. *Innocent* by Name, and *Innocent* by Nature, he dreads not any Storms or Tempests of Thunder from the Vatican, or that this good Man should ever trample upon his Neck. Rather we shall find, that his Holiness, out of his Paternal Affection to an obstinate Son, will do what hitherto he has been afraid of adventuring to do. It will be talk'd of in the World. The Cardinal Zealots will make a Stir and a Hurliburly about it. They that are true to the Interest of the Holy See, will bewail his Weakness, and the Wound given to the Church. The Emperor, the King of *Spain*, and all the Catholick Courts will bless themselves, and with amazement cry out, *O Tempora! O Mores!* But all this Uproar and Mutiny, all these Lamentations and Wonderments will not prevent the Thing from being done. Therefore let 'em do quickly what they have to do, and let 'em surcease to interlude it any longer thus before all *Europe*.

VI. A certain witty Gentleman has notably observ'd, That this Campaign has been subject on both sides to several unlucky Disappointments, which have exhausted and consumed vast Preparations with little Fruit, considering the great Designs which both propos'd to execute. To speak of *France* only, That

Crown made extrardinary Efforts, as well by Sea as Land, in hopes to oblige the Confederates to accept of a Peace upon ſuch Conditions as ſhe ſhould vouchſafe to grant 'em, Nevertheleſs, ſhe finds her ſelf as far from the Mark as ſhe was before, after the Waſte and Conſumption of a great part of her Strength. 'Tis true, ſhe had ſome Advantage at Sea; and ſhe was very near ſtriking home, or at leaſt, giving an Important Blow. But as ſhe was not beholding for this Advantage either to the ſuperior Number of her Forces, nor to the Courage of her Admirals, 'tis more likely to Imbolden *England* and *Holland* to ſecure themſelves from ſuch another Surprize, then to encline 'em to Surrender up to her an Empire which it will be in their Power to diſpute with her to Eternity. Her Conteſts at Sea with two ſuch Potent Nations will be ſoon at an end, when ſhe has once waſted the Spoils of the Britiſh Foreſts. 'Tis true, ſhe brought more numerous Forces into the Field, in *Germany*, the *Low-Countries*, and *Catalonia*; but at the ſame time ſhe diſplay'd her Weakneſs in *Piedmont*, where ſhe threaten'd to ſubdue all before her, at the Beginning of the Campaign. Heav'ns! How did the French Poets Bounce and Rhodomontado at that time!

Le Roi d'un front égal, trace de grans deſſeins,
Et la guerre en fureur ne nuit qu'à nos voiſins.
Nous les verrons bien-tôt ces Cohortes ſi fieres,
Loin de nous attaquer, trembler pour leurs Frontieres.
L'Hyver fuit, & déja j'appercois dans les airs
Un terrible appareil de foudres & d'éclairs.
Où fondra cet orage, & quel de tant de Princes
Doit voir ſes Etats mis au rang de nos Provinces?
De l'une à l'autre Mer, tout eſt rempli d'effroi,
Et la pâle terreur donne par tout la loi.
Le Savoyard glacé ſur les Alpes chenuës
Croit voir à tous momens crever le ſein des nuës.

'The King, from all Diſturbance free, contrives
' Deſigns that ſtrike the World with deep Amaze:
' Wars Fury on our Neighbours only preys,
'That League with which ſurmounting Number ſtrives
' Our Borders to invade, ſhall tremble ſoon,
' To ſee Thy Arms Victorious in their Own.

' The Winter flies, and I already view
' The Air with Lightning and with Thunder fill'd:
' Where will the Tempeſt fall? What Prince muſt yield
'His Conquer'd Regions, which thy Flames ſubdue?

'From th'one to th'other Sea pale Terrour raigns,
' And all obey the Law that Fear impoſes;
' The Frozen *Piemontois* (ſo Fate diſpoſes)
'O're all his hoary *Alps* no Refuge gains,
' And only hopes that the affrighted Clouds
' Will burſt their Boſoms, and pour down in Floods.

Such

Such were the ranting Strains with which these Sycophants flatter'd the Most Christian King before the Spring began. Nevertheless, the Frozen Savoyard has shewn a more then ordinary Heat, and vigorously contributed to discompose the Measures of the Common Enemy. *France* therefore not being able to bring about her Ends in the *Low-Countries*, where she thought to have carry'd all before her, sends away a Detachment into *Germany*, under the Command of the Dauphin. This Re-inforcement, which menac'd all the Places upon the *Rhine* and the *Meine*, and which was to raise the drooping Hopes of the Infidels, could not however penetrate so far as *Heilbrune*, nor force the Prince of *Baden*, who lay to secure it. There was therefore a necessity that this great Body must be dismember'd, to bring back one Detachment to re-inforce *Luxemburgh*, who after the boasted Appearances and Shadow of a Victory, found how much he stood in need of the Reality of a numerous Succour; and the other was posted to the speedy Aid and Assistance of *Catinat*, who durst not shew his Head. In a word, After the Taking of *Roses*, they were to be Masters of *Palamos* and *Barcelona*; at least, there was a Design laid to besiege 'em; but *Noüailles* was forc'd to sheath his Fury, by reason that he was constrain'd to send away a Detachment, for fear of losing *Pignerol*, or that the French Camp should be forc'd at *Feneſtrella*.

Lewis XIV. has great Reason to wish for a Peace with the Duke of *Savoy*. That Prince harrasses him most terribly. The last Summer he invaded the *Dauphinate*; and the Winter following he committed those Ravages, that *France* may well say with the Author of those Verses which we cited last,

Et des Sommets neigeux des ſes froides Montagnes
L'Allobroge deſcend dans nos Riches campagnes.

" And from their Frozen Mountains snowy Tops
" Th'Allobroges descend among our wealthy Crops.

Now His Royal Highness comes to assail him in his most sensible Part: for it must be agreed, that *Pignerol*, which is at this time threaten'd, is one of the strongest Holds that *France* possesses. In respect to the French King, 'tis his Gate to let him into *Italy*; and in respect to the Duke of *Savoy*, the Door that opens into *France*: for it lies upon the Frontiers of the Dauphinate. The City of *Pignerol* is seated among the Mountains of the *Alps*, upon the River *Cluſon*, 12 Leagues from *Turin*, 19 from *Suſa*, and 10 from *Saluces*. The Citadel is strong both by Art and Nature. So that whether in respect of the Strength of the Place, or the Situation of it, it must be acknowledg'd to be of more then Ordinary Importance to the Most Christian King. For which reason it was that *France* made her self Mistress of it, in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. having surpriz'd Duke *Victor Amadeus* under specious Pretences, or taking Advantage of the Weakness of that Prince. The Story runs thus in short.

In the Year 1630. Cardinal *Richlieu* march'd into *Piedmont*, as General of *Lewis* the Thirteenth's Army, and invested *Pignerol* the 20th. of *March*. The City Surrender'd immediately, and the Citadel seven Days after. *Lewis* XIII. march'd after that into *Savoy*, and Conquer'd all the Country except *Monmelian*, which remain'd block'd up. The French also took *Saluces* in view of the Imperialists and Germans, who refus'd to Fight, tho' earnestly entreated

by the Duke of *Savoy*, which caſt him into ſo deep a Melancholy, that his Diſcontent was in part the Cauſe of his Death; for he died in a ſhort time after. This was *Charles Emanuel*. The next Year, Peace was reſtor'd to *Italy* by the Treaty made and concluded at *Queraſque* the 6th. of *April*, and the 19th. of *June*. By Vertue of this Treaty, the Duke of *Savoy* enter'd into all the Places that *France* had taken from him, and the 20th. of *Septemb.* the City and Citadel of *Pignerol* was re-deliver'd to Him. Some time after, upon I know not what Negotiations, the Duke ſurrender'd back to *Lewis* XIII. that City, with the Forts of *Peruſa*, and St. *Brigid*; this was upon the 19th. of *October*. All this was done by vertue of a New Treaty between the Duke, and the K. of *France*'s Ambaſſadors, Marſhal *de Toiras* and M. *de Servient*, Secretary of State. The Purport of which Treaty was, That *Lewis* XIII. ſhould hold the ſaid City for Ten Months. But Six Months being expir'd, the Duke of *Savoy* was given to underſtand, That the Conditions upon which *Pignerol* and *Peruſa* were deliver'd up to him, rendring the Peace of *Italy* rather dubious then certain, there was a Neceſſity that he ſhould reſign his Right in favour of *France*; and ſo by a new Treaty concluded in the Year 1632. in the Month of *April*, the Duke, for 500000 Crowns, or thereabouts, ſold to *Lewis* XIII. the Propriety, Poſſeſſion and Sovereignty of the City and Caſtle of *Pignerol*, and other adjacent Places. Thus the French Hiſtorians relate it. But I have heard, That the Treaty or Negotiation was not enter'd into, till the Year 1639. at *Grenoble*, where, in an Interview between the deceas'd King, and Madame Royal, *Anna Chriſtina*, his Siſter, Cardinal *Richlieu* having given her to underſtand, That if ſhe would not ſell *Pignerol* to her Brother, ſhe ſhould neither have the Place, nor the Money that was offer'd for it; The Princeſs, who ſaw well that what the Cardinal ſaid was too true, reſign'd her Right to *Lewis* XIII. for a Sum of Money which was Paid her. However it were, certain it is, that the Sale was a forc'd-putt, and that in the Peace of *Munſter*, the Miniſters of *Savoy* claim'd, that the Duke their Maſter, might have *Pignerol* reſtor'd to him; but all their Importunity ſignify'd nothing. The Plenipotentiaries of *France* made Anſwer, That the King would ſooner Surrender *Paris* to him then that Place. I know not whether the ſame Claim was renew'd at *Nimeghen*, or no; but this I well know, that the ſame Challenge was made at St. *John de Luz*. They who deſire to ſee the Reaſons that were alledg'd to oblige the King of *France* to ſuch a Reſtitution, may be pleas'd to read *Theſaurus*, in his Hiſtory of *Piemont*, and *Galeazzo Gualdo*, in his Treatiſe of the *Pyrenæan* Peace.

The taking of St. *Brigia*'s, has ſo much conſternated the Court of *France*, that the *Pariſian Gazettes* made no mention of it, till they were forc'd to it; and at laſt, when the Gazetteer found himſelf conſtrain'd to Publiſh the Unhappy News, he ſays, That the Duke of *Savoy* loſt about Five or Six Thouſand Men before he took it. On the other ſide, he is very ſhie of mentioning thoſe that the Chevalier *de Teſſé* loſt. But this ſame Fable of Six Thouſand Men is juſt ſuch another Story as that of the Twenty Thouſand Men which the Confederates loſt at the Battel of *Landen*. It may be ſaid of Abbot *Renaudot*, as the People were wont to ſay of his Father, who alſo Publiſh'd the *Gazette*, That he always ſpar'd the Blood of the King his Maſter's Subjects, but was very Prodigal of that of his Enemies: For you muſt know that he was a Phyſitian. 'Tis pity the Employment of Gazetteer ſhould ever go out of the Family of the *Renaudot's*; they having improv'd the Art of Lying in *France* ſo well as they have done; 'tis almoſt now become the ſole Manufacture of the Country.

Advice

Advice from *Turky* and *Germany*.

THe Imperial Army having croſs'd the *Danube* at *Peter Waradin* the 23d. of *July*, continu'd their March, without expecting the reſt of the Brandenburghers, that they might not give the Infidels leiſure to come to themſelves. The 24th. they arriv'd at *Michalova*, and the next day at *Salankemen*; where the Guards that were ſent before, perceiv'd ſome Saicques belonging to the Turks, which ſhelter'd themſelves near *Belgrade*, upon the Approach of the Imperial Army. The next day, ſome Armed Barks and Six Saicques joyn'd the Army, and caſt Anchor to ſecure the Proviſion-Boats. The 26th. the Army reſted; and in the mean time, every thing was got ready that was neceſſary for Building a Bridge to be laid over the *Save*. The 27th. the Army advanc'd as far as *Tuſſa*, where they met the Waggons laden with Ammunition. The 28th. they arriv'd near *Selim*. The 29th. they came to a Moraſs near the *Save*, which being cover'd with Water, it coſt a great deal of time to find out the Places where it was paſſable; The Raſcians being gratify'd a little over and above by the D. of *Croy*, ſerving as Guides, and in ſome places making uſe of Bridges; to the end they might advance the more commodiouſly toward the *Save*; which they began to croſs the 30th.

The Duke of *Croy* having croſs'd the *Save*, together with all his Artillery and Ammunition, call'd a Council of War the 31ſt. wherein the Siege of *Belgrade* was reſolv'd upon; and the 3d. of the laſt Month, they ſent to view all the Poſts before the Place, and order'd the Lines of Circumvallation to be made from the *Save* to the *Danube*. The 4th. all the Army arriv'd before *Belgrade*. The 5th. they fell to work upon the Lines of Circumvallation, and the days following prepar'd every thing ready to begin the Siege. The 7th. part of the Great Artillery arriv'd in the Camp. The 9th. the Brandenburghers came up; and the next day arriv'd ſome Cannon and Mortars, with Bombs and other Fire-works. The ſame day two Turks deputed from the Palank of *Bockovus*, came to the Camp to Capitulate with the Duke of *Croy*, who granted 'em a Convoy to guard 'em to *Semendria*. In this Palank were Nine Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Ammunition, with a Magazine of Corn and Hay, and a Guard was put into it. At laſt, upon the 12th. the Trenches were open'd; and the ſame day 4000 Men, ſeconded by Five Battalions were detach'd out, who took a Poſt about 200 Paces from the Counterſcarp, on purpoſe to ſecure the Pioneers. The 13th. the Beſieged play'd very furiouſly with their Cannon, and about 4 a Clock in the Afternoon made a Sally, ſeconded by the Men which they Landed out of their Saicques, who fell upon the Beſiegers in Flank, while they were attack'd by the Sallyers in Front. But at length the Imperialiſts kept their Poſt, and the Turks were forc'd to Retreat. In this Action, ſome Officers were Wounded on both Sides. The next day, the Turks made a Sally more numerous then the day before; but were ſo ſtoutly repuls'd, that they left 500 Men behind 'em Dead upon the ſpot. The Imperialiſts alſo ſtill continu'd their Works; which they carried on two days after, within 250 Paces of the Counterſcarp. By Letters from *Vienna* of the 29th. of the laſt Month, we were inform'd, That they only ſtay for the reſt of the great Guns, and the coming up of the River Fleet, and then they intended to ſhut up the Beſieged on every ſide: That they had already embark'd ſome Pieces of heavy Canon at *Semlin*, and were in hopes that the Batteries would be ready the 22d.

That

That in the mean time, they contin'd their Trenches, and to fortify those which were to secure the Besieged, in case the Infidels should attempt to relieve the Place. Several Deserters coming to the Camp, gave assurance that the Basha had sent several Courriers to the Grand Visier, and the Basha's of the Neighbouring Places, with Importunate Desires of speedy Relief; yet promising withall to Defend the Place to the uttermost of Extremity. According to the report of some of these Deserters, *Belgrade* is stor'd with Provision and Ammunition for a long time, and the Garrison consists of between 14 and 15000 Men; tho' others say, there are not in the Town above 7000 Janisaries, and 1000 Spahi's.

'Tis very uncertain whether the Turks will attempt to raise the Siege; for the News is very various in this particular. Some Letters from *Constantinople*, tell us, that the Kan of the Tartars has declar'd to the *Divan*, That it would be more advantagious to march the Army towards *Transylvania*, then toward *Belgrade*; That his Propositi had been well receiv'd, and that several Chiaux's had been sent to cause the High-Ways to be mended. Others say, That according to the Resolution of the *Divan*, the Turks and Tartars were upon their March to the Number of 50000; but that having Intelligence of the Siege lay'd to the Town by the Duke of *Croy*, they were return'd back again. And by other Letters we understand, That the Design of the Grand Visier, who is already departed from *Constantinople*, is to enter *Transylvania* with the Tartars; and not to relieve *Belgrade*, till the Imperialists are tir'd out and wasted by the Siege; not doubting, but that the Resistance of the Besieged will lengthen out the Siege, and that the Imperialists will lose a great Number of Men.

'Tis not known precisely, what Strength the Turks have; for the French, according to their laudable Custom of Lying, mount it up to 100000 Men. But they have reason so to do. But as far as we can rationally guess, the Ottoman Army may rise to the Number of between 40, and 50000. after the Conjunction of the Tartars, and a good part of their new rais'd Forces.

There has been a great Fire at *Constantinople*, and another at *Adrianople*, and both Conflagrations have laid in Ashes above a Thousand Houses. The Rebellions still continue in *Asia*, and several other Parts of the Ottoman Empire; and 'tis fear'd at *Constantinople*, that some Saicques coming from *Grand Caire*, may occasion the spreading of the Contagion, which is very Rife in *Egypt*, because they have been admitted, before they had staid out their Quarantain.

While the Imperialists continue the Siege of *Belgrade*, they send out Parties from time to time, which very much annoy the Turks. Lately a Detachement of Rascians pillag'd four Palanks on the other side of the *Danube*, and utterly defeated all that were posted in 'em. All the Ottoman Forces are to embody near *Widin* and *Nicopoli*, in order to cross the *Danube* at *Temeswar*. But General *Veterani*, who lyes encamp'd near *Debra*, has possess'd himself of all the Passes, and is preparing to repel the Turks and Tartars, which make up the greatest Number of the Grand Visier's Army. The Duke of *Croy* is to be re-inforc'd with 6000 Horse, which *Veterani* has sent away under the Leading of General *Polani*. The 11th. of the last, M. *Asbeberg*, who Commands the Danubian Fleet, arriv'd at *Vienna* from *Homberg*, and the next day set forward for *Hungary*. The 13th. of the same Month in the Evening, such a Prodigious Number of Locusts, and much bigger then Ordinary, were seen to fly about

Vienna,

Vienna, that their Number darken'd the Air. One Swarm of these Insects flew over the City, and settl'd upon the Banks of the *Danube*. They have been forc'd to carry to *Peter Wardin* all the French that listed themselves in the Emperor's Service, in regard they deserted, and run away every day to the Turks.

The French begin to believe that they have wrought the Polanders to encline to a separate Peace with the Turks; to which we are not apt to give credit. However certain it is, that the Polish Embassador did make, some while since, some odd Propositions to the Emperor, by way of Complaint. Which what they were, the Reader may judge by the Emperor's Answer here inserted; and which we receiv'd in Latin, but have render'd into English, to be more universally understood.

The Emperor's Answer to the Complaints of the *Poland* Embassador.

HIS Sacred Imperial Majesty, our most gracious Lord, by the Relation humbly made to him, has been acquainted with the Proposals made to his Imperial Ministers at the Conference upon the 8th. of May *last, by the most Serene King of* Poland's *Extraordinary Embassador, the Lord* Samuel Proski, *Knight of* Malta, *and Commendador of* Polonia, *and first with a deep Sense of Gratitude he acknowledges the Glorious Inclination of your Royal Majesty to carry on, and indefatigably continue this sacred War, and that Succour so seasonably afforded to Besiege* Vienna. *Which, nevertheless, in the most prudent Judgment of your Royal Majesty, was deem'd more Advantageous and more Necessary then any other Expedition for the Preservation and Security of the Kingdom of* Poland *it self. However, his Imperial Majesty considers it as a Kindness solely conferr'd upon himself, and shall to perpetuity retain the Memory of it; most ardently wishing, that the same Danger may never so nearly threaten the Kingdom of* Poland, *and more-especially* Cracovia, *the Metropolis of it: yet faithfully engaging himself to be most ready upon all Occasions, even with the Hazard and Detriment of his Provinces, to re-pay the same Assistance and Favour, according to the Claim of Mutual Confederacy, as has not only been formerly granted by him in the most desperate Extremities of the Polish Affairs, as what time the said City, with the Effusion of much Blood, was ransom'd to the Kingdom, as many are living yet to remember, but what he has the Satisfaction to prove, not only by the Testimony of almost all the World, but of his own Conscience, that is to say, That in the Present War he has not fail'd in any Duty of a Sincere Friend, a Neighbour and Confederate. Wherefore, tho' that same unexpected, and so little deserved, yet so plain an Accusation has been laid to his Charge, wherein for so many and much greater Acts of Royal Fraternity, as the Lord Embassador alleadges, no reciprocal regard has been had to the Demands of the most Serene King, but that he could enumerate many, and those not ordinary Specimens of most cordial Love, Friendship, and Good-Will, nevertheless, tho' such Commemorations diminish rather the merit of the Benefit, then augment the mutual Correspondencies of Friendship; his Imperial Majesty setting those aside, has commanded the following Answers to be given to the rest of the Heads of the Lord Embassador's Propositions.*

I. That his Imperial Majesty, notwithstanding the War so impiously made upon him by the French in 1688. brought numerous Armies every Year into the Field against the Ottomans, which not only acted Defensively, but met their Enemies in open Field, gave 'em fairly Battel, and gain'd several signal Victories over 'em in the Year 1689. That the Turks were twice overthrown

with

with a very great Slaughter, and despoil'd of their Camp, there is no Body but well remembers: And altho' (as Fortune does not hover always over one side) that in the Year 1696. *Belgrade* & *Nissa*, by an unhappy Fate, were lost again, yet the bloody and memorable Battel fought in 1691. at what time the whole Army of the Turks was put to flight with the Slaughter of many Thousands, and *Great Waradin* won the last Year, plainly demonstrate, That this War is not yet reduc'd to the Limits of a Defensive Opposition; seeing that the same Year, after *Great Waradin* was taken, the Imperial Army was not only ready, and furnish'd to have made farther Attempts, had the Enemy given an Opportunity, but also this Summer, God assisting, appears in the same Condition; and part of it began the Campaign with the Reduction of the Fortress of *Feno*.

But granting that through the Iniquity of French Invasion, his Imperial Majesty's Forces were so divided, that they could no longer make offensive War against the Turks, or scarcely defend themselves, How can the Substance of the Sacred League, whose first Expedition auspiciously began with the Defence and Succour of *Vienna*, be said to be chang'd, or, How the most Serene King and the Republick of *Poland*, can from the Misdeeds or Treachery of *France* deem it lawful to exact from his Imperial Majesty a Melioration of the Contracts of the Confederacy, as if otherwise the confirm'd Tye of his Oath were dissolv'd, his Imperial Majesty is so far from understanding, that he rather thinks it very hard, nay, contrary to Equity, and the Rules of Justice, and the Nature of the Agreement it self; the chiefest End and Scope of which is, with their United Forces to defend themselves and the Territories, committed by the Almighty to their Charge, against a Potent Enemy too strong for either being single. And in the second place, If their Forces prove sufficient, to recover those Provinces which unjust Usurpation detains from 'em, and restore 'em to their Religion and the Commonwealth of Christendom. As his Royal Majesty and the illustrious Republick of *Poland*, should it so happen, that during the Turkish War, they should be assail'd by hostile and unexpected Arms of other Enemies, or that through the fatal disposal of Divine Providence, the Turks should resume fresh Strength and Courage, even to advance to the Walls of *Cracovia* it self, would not for that Reason believe the Nature and Obligation of the Union chang'd, nor absolve his Imperial Majesty, or the most Serene Republick of *Venice* from the Bond of the Confederacy; so his Imperial Majesty (who as being aggriev'd, and very near the absolute Oppression of an unlook'd-for War, might perhaps with better Right defend his departure from the League, not hitherto so much as thought of) seeing that still he perseveres so stedfast and resolute in the Confederacy, and to a Tittle performs every Article of the Contract; seeing he still molests and divides the Forces of the Enemy with the agreed on; nay, a greater number of Soldiers; and for that Affairs, (thanks be to Heaven,) are not reduc'd to that Condition, that the Nature of the League may seem to be chang'd, has so much the less Reason to presume, nor can as yet presume, that the most Serene King, and the most Prudent Lords of the Republick would be willing to borrow from the Iniquity and Perfidiousness of the French, such brittle Arguments and weak Pretences, to bow the Strength, and unloosen the Bond and Tye of the League, so that it ought not to be any wonder, that the Imperial Embassador wanted both Orders and Instructions, either to Treat or Conclude upon such unexpected Proposals, and

that

that his Imperial Majesty has just reason to be assur'd, that his Royal Majesty of *Poland* will not insist upon this first Demand and Opinion.

II. As to the Tenths of *Italy*, it has been clearly made out to the most Serene King by the Imperial Ambassador, that his Sacred Imperial Majesty, as to that Affair, has faithfully fulfill'd what he undertook to do, and with that Success, that upon his interpos'd Kind offices with the most Serene King of *Spain*, free Liberty was granted by his said Royal Majesty, to collect the foresaid Tenths of the Kingdom of *Naples* and State of *Milan*, and applying 'em for the Benefit in the Kingdom of *Poland*; so that it is no fault of his, that they have not been hitherto Paid, or that his Holiness insists, that instead of Them he has granted larger Supplies. To which Remonstrance, there is nothing which his Imperial Majesty can farther add, but that to testifie the more earnest Endeavours of his Fraternal Affection in this Particular, and that he might not in any manner put a stop to the foresaid Tenths, he never demanded the Compensation reserv'd to himself of 1200000 Polish Florins, and is still ready to contribute the utmost of his Power to facilitate the raising of those Tenths, and which he has already faithfully done; as Father *Vota* can testifie.

III. As to the Declaration which the Lord Ambassador demands from his Imperial Majesty what Recompence, and what Fruit the Kingdom of *Poland* shall reap by the Surrender of the Provinces to the most Serene *Czars* of *Muscovy*; his Imperial Majesty, makes no question, but that the most Serene King of *Poland*, together with the Illustrious Republick, out of their singular Prudence will readily judge, that that Affair depends not upon the Determination of his Imperial Majesty, who was not concern'd with that same Treaty with the *Muscovites*, but upon the Success of the War: Nevertheless, that a most plentiful Harvest may be hop'd for, if what hitherto his Imperial Majesty has exactly perform'd according to the Tenor of the League, the most Serene King and Republick bring their Armies into the Field in due Season, and so numerous as they ought to be, and oppose the Common Enemy with all their Forces, while the Common Enemy employs his utmost Power against his Imperial Majesty. Nor does his Imperial Majesty doubt, but that this is that sort of Compensation which the most Serene King and the Republick propos'd to themselves in the said Treaty, and wishes from his Heart, that it may be to Both most Ample and abounding.

IV. As to the Provinces of Both *Walachia*'s, his Imperial Majesty so declar'd himself, as well in the Year 1691. by the Count *de Thun*, as by his Ambassador Count *a Nostitz*, as to be altogether confident, that the most Serene King and Republick, if they more narrowly consider those Declarations, will be extreamly well satisfi'd with 'em, nor will desire any thing farther from him while those Provinces are in the Power of the Enemy, and not yet reduc'd. For 'tis but requisite, that they should be first regain'd from the Enemy by the most Serene King, and that the War should be so vigorously carry'd on, that what his Imperial Majesty desires, they may be recover'd to Christianity; which being done, there will be an easie Agreement between his Imperial Majesty, and his Royal Majesty and the Republick; and he will then so carry himself towards 'em, that they shall be really sensible of his Candor and Affection; nor shall they repent of their Expence and Pains in the Recovery of those Provinces.

V. As to the Affair of *Scepusia*, his Imperial Majesty desires, that the most Serene King and Republick of *Poland* would by no means entertain any such

Thoughts, that he has any Deſign to diſpute the certain and undoubted Rights of that Famous Kingdom: on the other ſide, he hopes that his Majeſty will not raiſe any Controverſies, in reference to what belongs to his Imperial Majeſty and the Kingdom of *Hungary*. Nor is his Imperial Majeſty ignorant, that it was agreed upon in the ſworn Covenants, between *Rudolphus* of glorious Memory, and K *Sigiſmund*, that that ſame Caſtle, together with the Towns and Villages belonging to it; as it was poſſeſs'd without the Order, and againſt the Will of his Sacred Imperial Majeſty, ſo that it ſhould be reſtor'd and ſurrender'd to the Priſtin Uſe and Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Poland*, as it had been for ſo many Ages, quietly and without any Controverſie in the Poſſeſſion and to the Uſe of the ſaid King and Kingdom. But from thence no other thing can be evinc'd, then that that ſame Caſtle was to be reſtor'd to the Kingdom of *Poland* according to the Priſtin, that is, the Right of Mortgages not that the ſame, or Thirteen Towns of *Scepuſia* paſs'd into the proper, perpetual and Supream Right in Fee of the Kingdom of *Poland*; or that the Covenant of the Redemption, expreſly reſerv'd in the Contract of the Year 1412. by Vertue of which, *Scepuſium*, tho' mortgag'd, after Repayment of the Money lent, was to be reſtor'd, any Exception, Excuſe, Condition or Occaſion to the Contrary notwithſtanding, and about which, never hitherto any Controverſies happen'd, was to be made void, and of no Effect: but rather, that in the above-named Covenants, in the Year 1589. between the Emperor *Rudolphus* and *Sigiſmund*, it was expreſly and under Oath precaution'd; That all Contracts between both Parties, ſhould remain firm and ſtable; ſo that as well the Emperor *Rudolphus* reſerv'd to himſelf and his Succeſſors indefinitely the Right of Redemption; as *Sigiſmund* oblig'd both himſelf and his Succeſſors to permit it. Laſtly, the *Scepuſian* Cities and Inhabitants, at all the Coronations of the Kings of *Hungary*, as alſo at the laſt, have all-a-long paid Homage to the Kings of *Hungary*; without any diſpute, and deſir'd and obtain'd from them, the Confirmation of their Privileges. Which being duly weigh'd by the moſt Serene King and the Republick, what could his Sacred, Imperial Majeſty have done more conformable to the mutual Friendſhip, the good Neighbourhood, and moſt ancient Compacts between both Kingdoms and Provinces, then for the avoiding of all Complaints and Jealouſies, to offer Redemption, or if that ſhould be call'd in queſtion, to ſhew himſelf ready to ſend his Deputies to a certain Place appointed, in whoſe Power ſhould be, maturely and deliberately to examine the Matter in Controverſie, and to labour with all the ſpeed that may be, to compoſe the Difference amicably, and according to the Dictates of Juſtice. This was the Method expreſly agreed on, before the fore-mention'd Contracts in theſe words. Moreover, if any Grievances and Complaints ſhall ariſe between Us Kings our Selves, or between our Kingdoms and Provinces, by reaſon of Bounds or Limits controverted, or for whatever other Cauſes, old or new, or Breaches of Rights and Obligations, then either of us, who, or whoſe Kingdoms or Provinces pretend any Claim or Complaint, is in friendly-wiſe by Envoys, or Letters, to inform the other, and for removing or repairing the ſaid Grievances, to make his Complaints and Demands. To which, if Satisfaction cannot be obtain'd, then both of us ſhall preſently within the ſpace of two Months after a friendly Demand made, ſhall on the one ſide ſend Three of his Counſellors, Peers of the Kingdoms of *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Silefia*, or ſome of thoſe Provinces, or out of all; according to the Exigency

Exigency and Moment of the Affair; and on the other part, three Counsellors, Peers of *Poland* and the Grand Dukedom of *Lithuania*, upon a proper Day and to a convenient Place to be nam'd by the Party injur'd or complaining, all Excuses set aside; which Counsellors by Both of Us so selected shall make it their Business amicably to compose the Complaints, Grievances and Controversies between Us, Our Kingdoms and Provinces. Which not Succeeding, then the Injur'd Party or their Agent shall have Power immediately, the very same day, judicially to Exhibit his Suit to the Six Counsellors aforesaid.

Nevertheless, If by any other way or means his Royal Majesty and the Republick of *Poland*, will or can Inform or Instruct his Imperial Majesty of their Pretended Right, or that any thing has been derogated by other later Agreements from that same Claim of Superiority which is reserv'd to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, by the express words of Ancient Covenants, his Sacred Imperial Majesty will certainly give way to Reason and Equity, and will pretend to Nothing but what shall be justly made out to belong to him.

VI. Moreover, as to those Complaints made by the Lord Ambassador, in reference to Assistance of Forces and Provisions, promis'd by the Court *de Thun*, and not perform'd, His Sacred Imperial Majesty by his repeated Letters of the 1st. and 18th. of *Septemb.* 1691. and the 7th. of *Febr.* 1692, and lately by the Declarations at large of his Imperial Ministers in *Poland*, has made it out, That it was none of his Fault, that the Promis'd Conjunction of Forces did not take Effect. To which Declarations, seeing that hitherto no Answer has been given by the Most Serene King or the Republick, but that these things being pass'd over in Profound Silence, old Complaints are rubb'd up without any Cause; so that his Imperial Majesty has some reason to doubt, whether the said Declarations were ever seen or read by the Most Serene King and the Republick; therefore it is, that his Imperial Majesty desires the Lord Ambassador to transmit once more the said Declarations to his Royal Majesty, to be by him maturely and equitably consider'd. By them it will appear, That his Imperial Majesty had his promis'd Re-inforcements ready at the Time appointed in *Transylvania*; and that he might give a more evident Mark of his Sincerity, had appointed 'em to be under the Command of the most Serene Prince *James*, and Provision and Ammunition was provided for 'em; but that no Forces, which the Lord Ambassador cannot deny, either then, or a long time after appear'd from *Poland*, neither were any places appointed for the Erecting of Magazines: And therefore his Imperial Majesty, seeing that the Grand Visier, re-inforc'd by *Tekeli*, and the Tartars, against whom that Conjunction chiefly aim'd, bent all his Strength into *Hungary*, and finding no hopes of that Conjunction and Diversion, was constrain'd to dispose of his Forces another way. But afterwards about the End of *August*, when the Lord Ambassador of *Poland* press'd again for the same Conjunction, it was not in his Imperial Majesty's Power to satisfie the Demands of his Royal Majesty: because, not only that Memorable and Bloody Battel was fought in the mean time; by which, tho' Victors, his Imperial Majesty suffer'd very much: but also, for that the rest of his Forces were buried in the Expedition against *Great Waradin*, and besides much weary'd and lessen'd in their Number by long Marches. And then again, the Old Provision being spent, it was impossible to get ready so suddainly New Supplies sufficient for so long an Expedition.

All which Things, if his Royal Majesty and the Peers of the famous Kingdom of *Poland* would duly consider, whether it were possible (setting aside other Difficulties) for a Body of 2000 Men, at the End of *Autumn* to march such a vast tract of Ground, as far as *Cracovia*, and after hard Toil in the Heat of Summer to undergo the depth of Winter's Cold, most certainly they would readily acknowledge, with how little Equity they judge, who blame his Imperial Majesty for neglect of his Promise in this Particular.

The same is to be said concerning the Provision, which if ever it were deny'd, unless it were upon Impossibility, or Scarcity not to be avoided, it was done contrary to the Intention and Will of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, there being nothing that He more Desires or Wishes, then that he may be able, to the utmost of his Power, to assist the Endeavours of the most Serene King for the Republick; but also to afford him frequent Demonstrations of his Fraternal Affection.

The last thing which the Lord Ambassador adds, as a reason that the League begins to languish, has no other Ground, then a sinister Suspition or Suggestion of the one or the other, for want of being duly inform'd of the sence of his Imperial Majesty. For his Imperial Majesty knows nothing that is transacted by the English and Dutch Ambassadors at the Ottoman Court, but what he Orders to be faithfully imparted to the Ministers of *Poland*; and the Religion and Fidelity of his Imperial Majesty, in observing Treaties, is so well known to the most Serene King and the Republick, that they have no reason to fear, lest his Imperial Majesty should make any other then a General Peace: then which, altho' no greater Security or Obligation can be desir'd then what is Sworn to on both Sides, yet he is willing to give greater, if the rest of the Confederates are ready to do the same. But his Sacred Imperial Majesty is so far from setting Bounds to the Kingdom of *Poland* in their Demands of Condirions from the Enemy, that he Commanded the Lord Ambassador to be assur'd, that he will leave it to the great Prudence of the most Serene King and the Peers, who know how to measure their Demands by the Success of their Arms, and how much the greater Benefit and Enlargements the Kingdom of *Poland* shall reap thereby, so much the more grateful and acceptable it will be to him: There being nothing that he Wishes more, then that the Almighty would so far prosper the Progresses of the Arms of *Poland*, that they may be able, when the Treaty shall be set on foot, to extort from the Enemy such Conditions as shall be most for their Advantage.

All which things as he has order'd to be kindly declar'd to the Lord Ambassador in Answer to his Propositions, so he doubts not but the most Serene King, with the Republick, will by these, clearly perceive the Uprightness and Sincerity of his Intentions; and acquiescing in this Declaration, will so much the more vigorously and constantly prosecute this Confederacy, by how much the more they may be able to judge from the small Fruit which they complain to have reap'd by it hitherto, what there is to be expected for the Future, should the Bond of Sacred Union be now broken by separate Treaties, and the Perfidious Enemy, in a few Years, bend all his Force upon *Poland* only.

Which seeing his Imperial Majesty thinks needless to remonstrate more at large to the most Serene King, there remains nothing more, then to Confirm,

firm, as by these Presents he does, his Imperial Favour and Good Will to the Lord Ambassador.

Laxemburgh, June 2. 1693.

2. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* is making new Levies within his Dominions. The 28th. of the last Month, Prince *John George* of *Anhalt*, dy'd at *Berlin* in the 73d. Year of his Age. He was the Son of *John Castmir* of *Nassaw*, and *Agnes*, the Daughter of *Maurice*, Landtgrave of *Hesse*. He Married *Henrietta Catherine*, Daughter of *Henry-Frederic* Prince of *Orange*, by whom he had Five Princesses; of which, one was Married to the Prince of *Nassau*, Governor of *Friese*. And indeed it behoves us to pay this Applause to the Memory of the Prince of *Anhalt*, that he was endow'd with a great number of Noble Qualities. He had acquir'd in several Sieges and Battels, the Reputation of being one of the greatest Captains of his Age. He was Honest, Wise, Modest, a Lover of Learning and Learned Men. He was Governor of the Province of *Marc*, Marshal-General of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*'s Armies, and was the Third Person in the Privy Council of that Prince.

3. The French had such a strong Belief, that there would have been a Battel upon the *Rhine*, that Publick Prayers were put up in all the Churches of *Strasburgh*, and other places, for Preservation of the *Dauphin*; but he took a care to preserve himself. For, finding he could neither cut off the Confederates Provision, nor force 'em to quit their Camp, he was constrain'd to Retreat to the Advantage of his own Person safe and sound, after he had left a Strong Garrison in *Stugard*, and sent away two Detachments; the one toward *Piemont*, the other into the *Low-Countries*; the one of 12000, the other of 10000. And so toward the End of the last Month, he departed with a Guard of 2000 Horse for *Nanci*; where he took Post for *Versailles*, and arriv'd there the 9th. of the same Month. His Guard was order'd to stay at *Nanci* for M. *de Boufflers*; who, as it is reported, is to joyn *Harcourt* with 2000 Horse more, and 15 Battalions, in order to the Exacting of Contributions in the Country of *Juliers*; but Sickness and Diseases have considerably weaken'd his Army, especially the Infantry. Sometime since, the Number of the Sick were reckon'd to be above 12000. Letters from *Strasburgh*, of the 14th. of the last Month, gave an Account of 1400 brought to that City in Ten Days; and that all the Hospitals of *Landau*, *Philipsburgh*, and *Fort Lewis* were full; and that the High-Ways were strew'd with dead Men and Horses. Calamities not consider'd by those that enjoy the Ease and Plenty of a Court. Nor has the Army of the Confederates been free from Sickness; but the Number of their Diseased has been nothing near so considerable as that of the French.

The Dukedom of *Wirtenburg*, to preserve themselves from Fire, have agreed upon the Negotiations of the President of *Wismar*, the Swedish Envoy, to pay the French 400000 Rix-Dollars for the Arrears of Four Years Contribution; but the Inhabitants afterwards refusing to pay the said Sum, the Sieur *de Monel* was sent away with 3000 Horse, to burn and bring away all that he could meet with. Presently he invested the little City of *Tubingen*, where the Germans had carried some part of their Goods out of *Stugard*. But at the same time the Prince of *Baden*'s Army being decamp'd, and upon their March to secure the Country, the 3000 Horse were forc'd to Retreat with all the speed they could, being Chas'd by a Detachment of Germans,

now

not without some Loss. After that, the Confederates encamp'd near *Marn*, upon the *Neckar*. There they stay'd one Day in Expectation of their Baggage, and the 5 heavy Cannon; and the 31st. of this Month they cross'd the River, and posted themselves at *Heningsheim*. Upon Intelligence of this Motion, the French, who thought the Prince of *Baden* was Marching toward them, decamp'd from *Rixinghen*, where they had lain for some Days, and quitted *Eslingen*, *Stugard* and *Vahinghen*. Which last Place was in part consum'd by the Fire which they set to their Magazine, to destroy the Provisions which they were forc'd to leave behind them. This precipitate Retreat of the French oblig'd the Prince of *Baden* to send away a Detachment of Horse, under the Command of General *Steinau*, to Charge their Rear, and to Molest 'em in their March; but we hear no News, as yet, what that Detachment has done. They write from *De Largei's* Army, That a Fire happening in the Bakers Quarter, has consum'd a great Quantity of Bread, Meal and Corn, which has very much enchaunc'd the Price of Corn, which was dear enough before.

II. Nor is Bread less dear or less scarce in *Switzerland*, then in *De Largei's* Army. There are some Places where the Magistrate is fain already to distribute it to the People very sparingly; and generally the Price of Bread is very excessive over all the Cantons, and even in *Geneva* it self.

Lately M. *Amelot* sent the following Memoir to the Canton of *Zurich*, to be by them imparted to all the rest. 'Tis a little Piece of French Artifice, and so obvious to the Meanest Capasity, that a Man may discover the Drift of it with half an Eye.

Magnificent Lords,

'TIS requisite you should be fully convinc'd of, what I have given you to understand, in the King's Name, since the Beginning of this War, that it has been his Majesty's Intention all along to lend a willing Ear to a Full and Reasonable Peace; and that if the Necessity of making War upon the Frontiers of his Kingdom, and within the Dominions of his Enemies, has oblig'd him to gain Ground, and make Fresh Conquests upon the Princes in Confederacy against his Crown, it has been only in order to constrain 'em no longer to trouble the Repose of Europe. If there be yet some Persons who have so little Insight into Affairs, or who are so prepossess'd by their own Passions, as to question the Truth of what I say, the Conditions which his Majesty offers the Emperor, are sufficient to open their Eyes, to shew the Cause of the Continuance of the War, and to cover it with Shame on the Emperor, and the States of the Empire, if they refuse to accept those Conditions which are so Advantagious at a time when his Majesty's Arms are attended with so great Glorious Success. This is that which his Majesty has order'd to be made known to all the Members of the Helvetian Body, as being his true Friends and Allies, to the end they may be inform'd of his Zeal for Peace. To this purpose I have sent M. Baron, Secretary and Interpreter to the Lords of Zurich, to explain to them his Majesty's Intentions, who will not fail, according to custom, to Communicate the same to all the rest of the Laudable Cantons to whom I wish all Honour and Prosperity.

France, as it is plain to be seen, would very fain have a separate Peace with the Emperor, that she might be in a Condition more securely to vex the rest of the Confederates; but she spends her Arrows in the Air. She endeavours at the same time to divide the Protestant from the Catholick Cantons; but they

they understand their own Interests too well, to quarrel one with another, considering the Present Posture of Affairs in *Europe*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Turky*, &c.

I. IF it be true, That the Turks and the Tartars are upon their March to the Relief of *Belgrade*, with an Army of 50000 Men, and that the Garrison of that Place be so strong as is reported; the Impetialists will have much a-do to make themselves Masters of it. But there is no great Probability that the Infidels should be so numerous as those Letters (not coming from good Hands) give out. At least, the Intelligence is not confirm'd; while others assure us, That these Forces lie upon the Frontiers of *Transilvania*.

As to what concerns the Garrison, there is yet less Probability, that it should be so strong, as the French, who wish well to their good Friend the Turks, and fain would have it so, pretend. For the Basha, who is Governor of the Town, had sent away, before the Siege was lay'd, 6000 of the best Janissaries, with 40 Pieces of Cannon, and good Store of Ammunition to supply *Temeswer*. So that it is not very probable that the Deserters should speak otherwise then they use to do; that is to say, falsly and treacherously.

I confess, That had it not been for that same Stratagem of the Duke of *Croy*, that Place, which is infinitely in a better Condition then when it was besieg'd the last time by the Imperialists, might have made a vigorous Defence. But the Basha, Governor of the Town, suffer'd himself to be deceiv'd by a Letter which the Duke of *Croy* sent to the Governor of *Segedin* by a Country Fellow, who fell into the Enemies Mouths on purpose. That Letter contain'd an Order to the Governor to provide Victuals for the Army which was to march by *Segedin*, in order to besiege *Temeswer*. Which made the Basha conclude, that the Imperialists had no thoughts of Besieging *Belgrade*, and therefore it behov'd him to provide for the Preservation of the other Place, which he believ'd to be really in the greatest Danger. And thus it was that the Duke of *Croy* put a Turkish Governor to run Riot, and hunt the wrong Deer. For which he may perchance have reason to repent, and curse his own thick Skull that held no better Brains, should the Sultan send him from the Port the Complement usually sent to Men that have no more Wit; that is to say, Command him forthwith to oblige him with his Head.

But to return to the Garrison of *Belgrade*: 'Tis not to be imagin'd, however, that the Basha's Detachment has so far lessen'd it that it may not be in a Condition to hold out; for the Sallies already made apparently demonstrate the contrary. Nevertheless, it must be agreed, That the Men and the Great Guns which are now missing, would have been more useful at *Belgrade* then at *Temeswer*. For if those 6000 Men had been in the Town, and had sally'd out when the Imperial Army first appear'd, the Duke of *Croy* would have found it much more troublesom to have cross'd the *Save*, then it was without Opposition. He must have lost a great many Men, and the Siege had been delay'd; and such a Delay would have prov'd extremely Prejudicial to the Design of making himself Master of the Place. There is one thing more, and perhaps greater then all that has been said, and which may peradventure

venture prove the Chief Obſtruction of Taking the Town. For if the Baſha be a Perſon of a large Soul, and duly reflect upon the Errour he has committed, he will be ambitious to repair his Fault, and then his Deſpair, and the Nobler Choice of Dying bravely, then puſillanimouſly ſurrendring his Head, will ſupply the want of his 6000 Men. For there is no greater Encouragement to Die Bravely, then Deſpair.

Moriamur, & in media arma ruamus,
Una ſalus victis nullam ſperare ſalutem.

But ſuppoſing that this Detachment has done the Turks no Prejudice; that the Garriſon of *Belgrade* be ſufficiently numerous (now theſe 6000 Men are gone to repel the Enemy; and moreover, that the Place ſhould be reliev'd; the Duke of *Croy* has one fair Hit for it ſtill, which is, to engage the Enemies in a pitch'd Battel, which would be leſs hazardous for him then the Siege that he has undertaken. For the Ottoman Army is ſo enfeebl'd, and compos'd of ſuch raw Soldiers, that they would never abide the Fury and Reſolution of an equal number of lusty *Vetcranes*. And therefore there is great reaſon to believe, that either the Viſir has Orders not to come to Handy-ſtrokes with the Imperialiſts; or if he be ſo adventurous, that he will have the worſt. From whence I conclude, that the Infidels will rather attempt ſome other way of Diverſion, then attack the Beſiegers. And then the Place may be in great danger of being taken, whatever Reſiſtance it has hitherto made. To which we may add, That it is not as yet very certain whether the Ottoman Army be upon their March or no. If they are ſo, they muſt have ſet forward a long time after the Siege was lay'd. But if it be true, That the Viſir is upon his March, with an Intention to relieve the Town, then the Fate of the Siege depends upon the Baſha's Reſiſtance, and his Holding-out of the Town till the Arrival of the intended Relief; yet one would think, conſidering the Diviſions reveling ſtill in *Conſtantinople*, they ſhould have need of a good part of the Army there, till the Sultan's Throne be better ſecur'd. For what will the Relieving of a Town Abroad ſignifie to the Loſing a Diadem at Home?

Nor is it without reaſon that they are ſo fearful of the Contagion that reigns in *Egypt*. For we are inform'd, That the Peſtilence is not only there, but that it rages alſo in *Cyprus*, *Scio*, and over all *Paleſtine*; and that at *Rhodes* it has carry'd off almoſt all the Galley-Slaves.

II. There is ſomething very ſurpriſing in the Dauphin's Retreat. But to ſpeak freely; When he had to do with ſuch a Politick and Experienc'd General as the Prince of *Baden*, there was but little hope of meeting other then Diſappointment, how true ſoever the Meaſures might ſeem to be which were taken. Probably an Army of 80000 Men might have made an Attempt to have forc'd the Confederates in their Camp, not being above 60000. But the Dauphin, who had ſufficiently heard what Metal the Prince of *Baden* was made of, and was not ignorant of his high Reputation in War, had no mind to rouze a ſleeping Lyon; and therefore it is that he has merited a *Triumph of Wiſdom*, which will aſſuredly be decreed him upon his return to *Verſailles*.

One would have thought that the Dauphin, ſeeing he could not engage the Confederates to a Battel, that he might be reveng'd for ſuch a Diſappointment,

pointment, should have sat down before some one of those Towns, of which he had promis'd the Plunder to his Soldiers. But to render his Triumph more Glorious, his Troops were satisfy'd with only entring into *Wittemberg*, committing some few Ravages, and so returning again, without gathering the Contributions for which that Dukedom had contracted with 'em. Such reasonable and moderate Persons the French are, when they find a dangerous Enemy at their Heels. If they may not rather be said to be no less Prudent then the Dauphin; for they found it was not proper for 'em to stay in the Dutchy any longer. 'Tis very probable, that for the same Reason they that lie in the Castle of *Heydelberg*, will not tarry long behind 'em; in regard that as a fore-runner of Leave-taking, the Governor has sent to the Inhabitants of the *Palatinate* to pay him 4000 Pistoles; and has threaten'd the Capuchins to burn their Cloyster, if they do not pick up the Summ which he demands. So true it is, that there is nothing Sacred to the French. Superstition is none of their Crime in a Foreign Country; so that where-ever they come with their naked Swords in their Hands, they cry out with *Persius*, though in another Sence, *In Templo quid facit Aurum?*

From all that has been said, there is this to be inferr'd, That *France* is not beholding for any Advantages she gets to the Prowess or Number of her Soldiers, but to the Backwardness of her Enemies. For if the Prince of *Baden* could foyl the Dauphin by lying still, and break his Potent Army by Delay, what would he have done, had he been succour'd in time with equal Forces sufficient to have met the daring Dauphin in a fair Field? Or had it been only to have encounter'd *De Lorges* singly, and to have sav'd the Dauphin a weary Journey?

Advice from *France*.

I. THere is publish'd an Edict of the Council of State, for the Uniting of the Employments of Receivers-General of the Royal Demesns to those of the Receivers-General of the *Finances*. The Employments of Commissaries at War are not yet setl'd; for Money becomes more scarce in *France* every day then other. Decrees are daily given out to facilitate the Sale of the Offices of Mayors newly erected, and remove the Obstructions which those Offices meet with; which create a great many Law-Suits, but bring in little Money. There is a Roll order'd to be made up at *Paris*, of all the Houses in the City and Suburbs; and the Intendants of the Provinces are likewise order'd to send up Rolls of all the Houses within the Extents of their several Generalities, for the settling a Tax upon Chimneys according to those Rolls.

They are very rigorous in their Proceedings against those that hide their Money and Plate, contrary to their Prohibitions; as appears by a Decree of the 8th. of the last Month, set forth against the Heirs of *John Baptist Piedecchien*, a Citizen of *Rouen*, who rather chose to hide his Plate and Money in a Hole in the Wall, to the Value of 200 Lewid'ors, and 2100 Crowns, then to carry it to the Mint; and pay the Tribute of the Regulation. Upon which the Decree Ordains, That the Plate and Money shall be confiscated to the King's Use, and carry'd into the Mint at *Rouen*, to be Coyn'd into new Pieces; and that the Heirs of the Deceased be prosecuted for the Penalty of the Forfeiture. And thus you see a Succession ruin'd, because they had a desire

to keep their Money when they had it. Which ſhews the great need they have of this Example, to deterr others for the future.

Beſides ſeveral other Money-Decrees that ſwarm about the Streets, the Council is at work, without ceaſing, to find out new Funds to maintain the Continuation of the War. Among the reſt of their Projects, a Decree was made the 21ſt. of *Auguſt* laſt, for the taxing all Proprietors, without Diſtinction, at a Year's Revenue upon every Houſe, to be pay'd in Four Years ſucceſſively, in recompence of which, the King will diſcharge 'em of all Fines for Alienation, whether ſingle or double. Theſe Taxes are already rais'd in the Provinces; and at *Rochel* they were mounted ſo high, that a Fund of 5000 Livres Purchaſe was tax'd at 1250 Livres. But this Tax upon all the Houſes in *Paris* is not yet reſolv'd upon; only inſtead of it, the King has demanded Five Millions of that City: and there is to be a Meeting at the Prime Preſident's Houſe, to conſider which way to raiſe the ſaid Summ.

There is likewiſe to be an Augmentation of the Duties lay'd upon Salt, Drinks, and other Family-Proviſions; and a new Creation of Offices in the Courts of Law, and Criminal Juſtice, and others relating to the Taxes and Impoſitions throughout the Kingdom.

By a Letter written from *Paris*, the 1ſt. of the Month of *July*, we are inform'd, That the Price of Bread which was in that City at Three Sols the Pound, roſe the laſt Market-Day to Four Sols. Upon which, a Decree of Parliament was iſſued out, enjoyning the Corn-Merchants to declare what Quantity of Corn they have, and where they keep it: And farther, Commanding all Husbandmen, and other Private Perſons, to ſend to the Publick Markets all the Corn they have above what is for their own Proviſion, and Sowing of their Ground. The ſame day, a Soldier and a Woman being Convicted for Stealing of Bread in the Market which is kept in the Piazza *Maubert*, the Soldier was Condemn'd to the Galleys; and the Woman to be Whipt, and Branded with a Flower-de-Luce. There is an extraordinary Scarcity almoſt in all the Provinces; and that which has encreas'd it, is, That the Poor which flock'd all to *Paris* to get Work, and were employ'd upon the Ramparts, were all diſmiſs'd, and ſent Home again to Work for their Livings in their own Pariſhes. The Corn and Vineyards have ſuffer'd very much, particularly in *Beauſſe*, and in the Provinces along the *Loire*, and in *Poitou*: this is confirm'd on all Hands. The fear of a greater Scarcity then that of laſt Year, raiſes the Price of Bread every Day. It was ſold at *Paris* for Five Sols the Pound, ſince the laſt Letters that we receiv'd from *France*. Nor dare the Bakers of *Geneſſe*, and other Parts round about *Paris*, go without a Guard, for fear of being robb'd. This Fear of Scarcity cauſes 'em to ſeek all ways to fetch Corn from *Barbary*, and other Foreign Countries; among which, *Poland* is talk'd of. And for the Raiſing of requiſite Funds, the more Wealthy ſort are to be Tax'd by way of Loan at Intereſt. Which has been put in Practice already at *Lyons*, where the Merchants are oblig'd to lend Money, every one proportionable to his Eſtate; and this Money is to be lay'd out in Wheat of *Provence*, *Burgundy* being drein'd as well as *Guienne*, where the Harveſt has been very bad. By this Means they hope to prevent the fatal Conſequences of this ſame threatning Scarcity. In the mean time, becauſe it is no leſs pinching at *Paris*, then in other Places, they talk of making a Diſtribution of Bread to the poor People, at Two Sols the Pound, as they did in the

Year

Year 1662. to keep the Rabble quiet. A Woman was lately Apprehended in that City for ſtifling her two Children, all ſhe had: 'tis ſaid, the Reaſon ſhe alledges why ſhe did it was, becauſe that not having Bread to ſtill their Cries, Deſpair had forc'd her to put 'em out of their Miſery. There has been a very great Tumult at *Beaune* in *Burgundy*, by reaſon of the dearneſs of Bread: nor has *Guienne* yielded the half of the Corn which was reap'd the laſt year; which has rais'd the Price of a Buſhel of Seven, to Nine Livers, Ten *Sols*, nor is there hardly any to be had for money.

The King has ſet forth an Edict at *Verſailles*, the laſt Month, which was Enregiſter'd in Parliament the 2d. of this Month, importing a Creation of a Hunder'd Thouſand Livers in Rent-Charges, fix'd upon the Town-Houſe of *Paris*, and diſtinguiſh'd into ſuch and ſuch Summs proportionable to the Age of the Purchaſers. In the firſt place, all Ages, Qualities and Sexes may purchaſe theſe Rent-Charges: In the ſecond place, Children and Minors till 25 Years compleat, ſhall be pay'd for the Intereſt of their Principal Money, at the Rate of the Fourteenth Penny: from 25 years to 40, at the Rate of the Twelfth Penny; from 40 to 50, at the Rate of the Tenth Penny, &c. Thirdly, The King promiſes that theſe Rent-Charges ſhall be exempt from Seiſures and Repriſals. Fourthly, Fathers and Mothers that have purchas'd theſe Rent-charges in the Names of their Children, ſhall enjoy the Arrears without being bound to give any Accompt, till they have diſpos'd of 'em to the Profit of their Children. Fifthly, Marry'd Women that purchaſe theſe Rent-Charges with their Husbands leave, ſhall enjoy 'em during their Lives, without any Moleſtation from their Husbands Heirs, &c.

IL. In our laſt, or elſe the laſt before, we told you of a *Manifeſto*, which the King of *France* ſent with the Dauphin, to be ſcatter'd along the *Rhine*, to invite the States and Princes of *Germany* to a ſpeedy Peace; which being ſince come to our Hands, we have here inſerted at length.

Propoſals of Peace with the Emperour, propounded on the behalf of France.

IN regard that ſeveral Princes of the Empire earneſtly deſire, That the Moſt Chriſtian King would explain himſelf upon what Conditions, a Juſt and Reaſonable, he would be willing to conſent to a Peace, and ſpeedily ſtop the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, His Majeſty thought himſelf oblig'd no longer to delay the making known, as well by means of the King of *Sweden*, who has been the firſt to offer his Mediation, as by other Princes moſt deſirous of the Publick Tranquility, the Conditions upon which it may be Re-eſtabliſh'd, with all the Securities that can be reciprocally deſir'd, to render it perpetually laſting, and prevent the Diſturbance of it by any Perſon whatever. To which Effect the King deſires, That the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, and *Nimeguen*, may remain in full Force and Vigour.

That that which was concluded at *Ratisbonne*, in *Auguſt* 1684. under the name of a Truce for 20 Years, may be chang'd into a Treaty of Defenſive Peace, with ſuch Alterations as ſhall be hereafter explain'd, and which ought to ſerve for a convincing Proof to all the Empire, that his Majeſty has no Thoughts of making any New Conqueſts, but only to Re-eſtabliſh and Confirm, as well for himſelf, as his Succeſſors, a good and perfect Correſpondence as well with the Empire, as with the States and Princes of *Germany*; having

this in his Mind, That in Recompence for the City and Fort of *Strasburgh*, which the Most Christian King is in possession of, and which he expects to keep immutable to himself and His Heirs,

I. " That *Montroyal* and *Frarbach* shall be rais'd, and restor'd to the Prince " to whom they belong, and that neither of those Two Posts be Fortify'd " again.

II. " That all the Works of *Fort-Louis*, and *Hunningben*, that are beyond " the *Rhine*, shall be likewise demolished.

III. " The Most Christian King offers to restore *Philipsburgh* fortified " with the Fortress, and *Friburgh* in the same Condition they are in at present.

His Majesty is perswaded, That all the Princes and States of the Empire who desire Peace, will be convinc'd, that such Advantageous Offers will not only be sufficient to compensate for the City and Fortress of *Strasburg*; but also to serve as a Pledge and Assurance of his Majesty's Sincerity, to hold a perfect Correspondence with 'em, and to remove, for the future, all Occasions of Disturbance and Distrust.

They cannot indeed desire a greater Proof of it, than the Quitting a Place of such Importance as *Mont-Royal*, which his Majesty has made almost Impregnable by the Fortifications which he has rais'd about it, thereby sacrificing to the Good of Peace, those excessive Expences he has been at, to deliver all the Neighbouring States from the Just Disturbance which that Place might give 'em.

That of *Philipsburgh* which his Majesty possess'd near Twenty Years, by virtue of the Treaty of *Munster*, is of no less Consequence; and as he has added to it strong Fortifications, since he took it back, at present that it is return'd to him by Right of War, he might reap great Advantages, if he were not well perswaded, that the Peace which he offers to make, would never be alter'd on either Part. 'Tis for that Reason also, that the Most Christian King is willing to raze the Works which are beyond the *Rhine*, as well *Fort-Louis*, as *Hunningben*, and to restore to the Emperor, *Friburgh*, the Fortifications of which, want nothing to render it almost Impregnable.

Besides all these Conditions, the King is willing to restore to the Elector *Palatin*, the Possession of *Heidelbergh*, and all the Dependencies of the Palatinate; declaring also on his part, that altho' he has sufficiently made it out, that the Claim of his Sister-in-law, by reason of the Succession of the Two last Electors, her Father and Brother, are well establish'd, to several Lands and Fiefs of the said Palatinate, nevertheless his Majesty is willing, absolutely, to take upon him to quit his Claim, and repair the Losses sustain'd, so that the said Elector may remain the Peaceable Possessor of all the said Country. And tho' that after the last Duke's Refusal of what was agreed upon in his favour by the Treaty of *Nimegben*, the Empire has no farther Right to concern it self any more in that Affair, nevertheless the Most Christian King is willing to grant the Prince his eldest Son, the same Advantages which the Emperor and the Empire caus'd to be inserted in the Treaty of *Nimegben*, except *Sarre-Louis*, *Bicbe*, and *Homburgh*; for which his Majesty is willing to condescend to an Equivolent of equal Revenue.

The most Christian King also farther consents, That if any Re-Unions have been formerly made, which are not conformable to the Treaties, that Commissioners

missioners may be appointed on both sides, to examine a-fresh the Reasons of those that shall make their Complaints; and in case the said Commissioners cannot agree, his Majesty will referr himself to the Arbitration of the Republick of *Venice*. And in regard the King desires to make a Peace with all the Potentates with whom he is at War, he will readily agree to such reasonable Propositions as shall be made to regulate the Differences between other Confederate Princes and States, so that all Contests may be brought to a Conclusion.

These are the Conditions upon which the Tranquility of the Empire may be quickly Re-establish'd, and consequently the Peace of all *Europe*, which the French Embassador at *Stockholm*, has Orders to impart to the King of *Sweden*, with Command to let him understand, That these Conditions are to be look'd upon as the ultimate Determinations, upon which his Most Christian Majesty is willing to explain himself to the King of *Sweden*, to the end that if he think it convenient, he may communicate 'em to the Emperor, and to all the Princes and States of the Empire, that so they may, with the soonest, be inform'd of the Advantages they may reap by a speedy Acceptance of these Conditions; and which if they refuse, they can impute to no body but themselves, the Effusion of Christian Blood, and all the Miseries and Mischiefs of a War that spreads still more in the Empire, through the Number of those Forces which are under the Command of the *Dauphin*.

III. The French have so strangely extenuated the Loss which they receiv'd at the Battel of *Landen*, that to make the World believe it to be as they say, they have labour'd, to the utmost of their Power, to conceal it, by refusing us a true List of their Slain, and Wounded. Finding therefore the following List to be much more exact then what we gave you in our last but one, we thought it proper to be here inserted.

A List of the Principal French Officers, Slain and Wounded at the Battel of Neerwinden.

Slain.

LE Prince Paul de Lorraine, *Son of the Prince of* l'Illebonne.
Le Chevalier de Mont-Chevreuil, *Lieutenant General.*
Le Duc d'Ufex, *Brigadier and Colonel of the Regiment* de Crussol.
Le Comte de Gassion, *Lieutenant-General and Governour of* Rochelle.
Le Marquis de Chanvalon, *Cornet of the Light Horse.*
The Count of Montrevel.
De Ligneri, *Lieutenant of the Guards of the Body.*
Le Chevalier Rosen, *Count of* S. Mare, *Son of the Lieutenant-General.*
De Coligni.
De Rochebertelle.
De Chatenay, Gaujac, & de Vauroüy, *Captain of the Guards.*
Du Jardin, *Aid-Major.*
Vauvray, *Lieutenant.*
Champigni, & Corzu, *Sub-Lieutenants.*
Carana.
Paul, *Colonel of the Royal* Allemand.
De S. Mare, *Colonel.*
De Quoad, *Colonel.*
Le Chevalier de Beaupré, *Captain of Curassiers.*
Bolen, *German Colonel and Mareschal de Camp.*

Du-

Du Guay, Piemontois. *Major*
De Praſlin.
De Coubertin-Murole, *Captain and Aid-Major in the King's Regiment.*
Le Chevalier de Beauregard.
Dongi, *Major.*
Vicogne.
The Counts of S. Simon, *and* de Montfort, *Brigadiers of Cavalry.*
Gournay.
Botheim.
Galbaſar.
Chourdi.
De S. Sauveur.
Cabaſſon.
Dalbuſa *and* Seheudi, *Swiſs.*

Dead of their Wounds.

Lord Lucan Sarsfield, *Mareſchal de Camp.*
Le Marquis de Rebé, *Brigadier and Colonel of the Regiment of* Piemont.
Le Marquis d'Allegre, *Colonel of the Regiment of* Peronne.
Le Comte de Canici, *Captain in the King's Regiment.*

Wounded.

The Prince of Conti.
The Mareſchal of Joyeuſe.
The Count of Lux, *Son of the Mareſchal of* Luxembourg.
The Duke of Montmorency.
The Duke of Rocheguion.
The Count of Coſsé.
The Marquis of Villequier.
The Marquis of Rochefort.
The Chevalier of Villeroy.
De Silleri, de Tracy, le Comte de Grandpré.
De Saillant, *and* de Fonville, *Captains of the Guards.*
De Santeuil, Dorgemont, de Bourtible, de S. Paul, Chardon, Siltoune, *Lieutenants.*
Patriere, la Teſtole, Porciere, *Sous-Lieutenants.*
D'Artagnan, *Enſign.*
La Fond, *Aid-Major.*
Audiſert, *Sub-Aid-Major.*
Reinold, de la Barre Fiſonnet, de S. Giles, Bournonville, Imecourt, le Chevalier de Tillette, Pluvaux, Silli, Poinſegu, Marin, S. Eſteve, Froville, la Tarſe.
De la Tour Dallier *Capt. of the Horſe.*
Caumont, Dourlac, du Faij, Laſticonne, Bedein, Bourgny, Briconnet.
De Salis, *Brigadier.*
Fitz, *Lieutenant.*
Derlac, Burck, Surbec, Greder, Cherberg, Daſeld, Redingue.
Dorgemont, Reden, Solve de Noir, Bourgere, Dumont, de la Rocheberti, Chavelin, d'Entraques, Jolibois, Paſſiquiere.

Priſoners.

The Duke of Berwick.
The Count of Coſsé.
Sellis, *Brigadier of Infantry.*

A Particular Liſt of the Swiſs Officers, kill'd and wounded at the Battel of Nerwinde.

Of Stoppa's *Regiment, Kill'd.*

Monſieurs. Iſelin, *Capt. Lieut.*
Petitot, *Capt. Lieut. mortally wounded.*
Printechai *ſub Lieut.*
Minutoli *Enſign.*

Wounded.

Mrſ. Brendin *Lieutenant Colonel.*
Schenowr *Commandant.*
Nartlin *Capt.*
Schönberg *Lieut.*
Crafft *Capt.*
Muller *Enſign*
Hurtzel *Aid-Major.*
Bouti *Sous Lieut.*
Tonatz *Enſign.*
Morel *Capt.*
Baillif *Lieut.*
Wurtz *Sub Lieut.*
Feſch *Sub Lieut.*
Beli *Capt.*

Of Greder's *Regiment. Slain.*

Mrſ. Gréder *Aid-Major.*

Kramer

Kramer *Capt. Lieut.*
Buis *Capt. Lieut.*
Rochet.
Wounded.
Mrſ. Gréder *Colonel.*
Buiſſon *Lieut. Colonel.*
Zay *Capt.*
Meyer *Capt.*
Bordier *Capt. Lieut.*
Ledergerber *Sub Lieut.*
Bachman *Enſign.*
Betta.
Baudichon *ſub Lieut.*
Klein *Lieut.*
Streit *Capt.*
Of Sales's *Regiment.*
Slain.
Mrſ. Bordier *Capt Lieut.*
Brindlin *Capt. Lieut.*
Pfiffer *Lieut.*
Caffau *Lieut.*
Wounded.
Mrſ. Roſenthal *Capt. Lieut.*
Salis *Commandant.*
Mahdrot *Capt.*
Tinnenberg *Capt. Lieut.*
Landri *Lieut.*
De Barri *Lieut.*
Muller *Capt.*
Courten *Capt.*
Courtenau *Lieut.*
Schmid *Enſign.*
Gréder *Capt.*
Fatio *Lieut.*
Chevalieur *ſub Lieut.*
Of the Regiment of Zurbeck.
Slain.
M. Marlaine *Capt.*
Girard *Capt. Lieut.*
Kapaltzal *Capt. Lieut.*
Wounded.
Mrſ. Joffrey *Capt. Lieut.*
Arpaud *Capt. Lieut.*
Saltzqueber *Capt.*
Mallecrene *Capt. Lieut.*
Bourguin *Lieut.*
Auria *ſub Lieut.*
Of the Regiment of Reinold.
Slain.
Mrſ. Micheli *Comandant, mortally wounded.*
De Vailer *Capt.*
Gottminguer *Major.*
Wounded.
Mrſ. Reinold *Colonel*
De Bettani *Commandant.*
Achman *Capt. Lieut.*
De Sauſſure.
De Melet *Capt Lieut.*
Baumganter *Capt. Lieut.*
Schreiber *Sub-Lieut.*
Gouray *Lieut.*
Imhoff *Enſign.*
Gougelmal *Enſign.*
Stelk *Lieut. perdu.*
Of the Regiment of Schellenberg.
Slain.
Mrſ. Mey *Capt. Lieutenant.*
George *Lieut.*
Toumeli. *Enſign.*
Wounded.
Mrſ. de Schellemberg *Colonel.*
Planta *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Paravicini *Capt.*
Vinguer *Aid-Major.*
Colberg *Lieutenant.*
Bondeli *Enſign.*
Knetcht *perdu.*

IV. The Affairs of *Piemont* having conſtrain'd the Court of *France* to ſend away a great Detachment of the Catalonian Army to re-inforce *Catinat*, and by that means, the Deſign againſt *Barcellona* being altogether diſappointed, *Tourville*, who was to have attack'd that place by Sea, having nothing farther to do, ſail'd away with all his Fleet to *Toulon*: where, without Intermiſſion, he has made it his Buſineſs to Carine and Caulk 50 Ships, in order to his Return Weſtward. He was to put to Sea about the 15th. of this Month with ſuch Veſſels as could be got firſt ready, after he had appointed a Rendevouz for the reſt. We are aſſur'd, that they deſign to attempt ſomething conſi-

derable

derable in their Return. But the more judicious and more knowing believe, that he will only come back with 75 Men of War, to be laid up at *Breſt* and *Rochefort*, and that the Remainder are to ſtay in *Provence*, with the Galleys, which are to Land 2000 Men at *Nice*.

V. The King has ſettl'd the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Houſhold, who is the Dauphin's Third Son. He has appointed for his Governor the Duke of *Beauvilliers*, Peer of *France*, Miniſter of State, Preſident of the Council of the Finances, firſt Gentleman of the Chamber, Commander of his Majeſty's Orders, and Governor of the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Anjou*. The Abbot of *Fenelon*, who has put forth ſo Excellent a Piece of the Education of Young Virgins, and is a Member of the French Academy, is his Tutor; the Marquis of *Rezilli*, the King's Lieutenant in *Touraine*, is his Under-Governor; the Abbot of *Beaumont* his Under-Tutor; and the Abbot of *Catelan* his Reader. M. *de Soleyſeil*, Gentleman in Ordinary of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and M. *de Puſſan*, Captain in the King's Regiment, are the two Gentlemen of the Sleeve. M. *du Chene*, Maſter of the Houſhold to the deceas'd Dauphineſs, firſt *Valet de Chambre*, and M. *de Chemade*, firſt Valet of the Wardrobe.

VI. The Marchioneſs of *Neſle* is dead of the Small Pox. She was the Marquis of *Neſle*'s Widow, Slain at the Siege of *Philipsburg*. The great Love and Eſteem which that Marquis had for her, Merit ſomething of a Recital. When he firſt began to Court her, ſhe had but one Brother, the Abbot of *Coligny*, who had ſufficiently decker'd, That he would leave his Siſter all the Eſtate belonging to his Family, reſerving his Benefices only to himſelf. So that the Marquis of *Neſle* demanded her in Wedlock; and tho' the Abbot afterwards chang'd his Reſolutions, and betook himſelf to a Military Life, and by ſo doing left his Siſter almoſt Portionleſs, the Marquis however Marry'd her. Now 'tis well known, That the Family of *Coligny* is one of the moſt Illuſtrious Families in *France*. The deceaſed Marchioneſs of *Neſle*, was Daughter to the Count of *Coligny*, who Commanded the French Nobility at the Paſs of *Raab*, where the Turks were defeated in 1664.

The Firſt of this Month dy'd alſo M. *Nicolas Poitier*, in the 75th. Year of his Age. He was Firſt Preſident of the Parliament, Secretary of the King's Orders, and one of the Forty of the French Academy.

Beſides theſe two and others of leſſer note, M. *Edward de Gorillon* is alſo dead, formerly Firſt Maſter of the Houſhold of her Royal Highneſs. He was Originally of *Champagne*, and Nephew to the Biſhops of St. *Flour* and *Rhodes*, who was afterwards made Biſhop of *Perigueux*, and was advanc'd to the Biſhoprick for his Eloquence. He had ſupply'd the beſt Pulpits in *Paris* for above Thirty Years together, and was call'd Father *le Boux*. He was then Prieſt of the Oratory, and Preach'd not only with an extraordinary Grace, but with a lively, and winning Eloquence: He mov'd and charm'd his Auditory beyond Imagination; inſomuch, that People crowded to hear him at ſuch a rate, that 'twas a difficult thing to get any room in the Church. He frequently Preach'd whole *Adventts* and *Lents* at the *Louvre*, and the deceas'd Queen Mother, has oftentimes gone to hear him in the Principal Churches of *Paris*. The King, to reward him, made him in the firſt place Biſhop of *Backs*, and afterwards of *Perigueux*, where he dy'd in the 75th. Year of his Age. The King has Nam'd to that Vacant Biſhoprick the Abbot of *Franchville*, Advocate-General of the Parliament of *Bretagne*; the Abbot of *Vertamont* to the Biſhoprick of *Pamiers*; the Abbot *d'Eſtain*, Count of *Lyon*, to that of St. *Flour*, and the Abbot *d'Hervaux*

vaux to that of *Condom*. The Archbishoprick of *Lyon* is conferr'd upon the Abbot *de Sillery*, Nephew to M. *de Harlay*, First President of the Parliament of *Paris*.

VII. Every days Intelligence confirms the Scarcity of Corn to be so great throughout the whole Kingdom, that the People are at their Wits end: And the Letters farther add, That this Scarcity has occasion'd a very Contagious Disease that has already carry'd off great Numbers of People. Which has oblig'd the Council of State to issue forth a Decree, by which his Majesty has empower'd, Mrss. *Possort*, *Daguestan*, *de Harlay*, Counsellors of State, and *Phelipeaux*, Intendant of *Paris*, to consider of a way to procure a free Utterance of Corn over all the Kingdom, and to cause the Markets to be furnish'd proportionable to the Necessities of the People.

VIII. At the Beginning of this Month, the King dispos'd of the Employments Vacant by the Battel of *Landen*. He has given the Royal German Regiment to the Count of *Nassau*, Camp-Marshal. The Regiment of *Roussillon* to the Marquis of *Fraslin*; the Regiment of *Praslin* to the Count of *Toulouse*: he has given another Regiment to the young Count of *Bordage*, and *Montrevel*'s Regiment to the young Count his Brother. He has also bestow'd several Gratifications upon the Prince of *Lillebonne*, to comfort him for the loss of his Son, Prince *Paul*, in the last Battel.

IX. M. *de la Loubere*, formerly Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Siam*, was upon the 25th. of the last Month, receiv'd into the French Academy, in the room of Abbot *Tallemant*. He made an Elegant Speech, which was no less Eloquently answer'd in the Name of the Society, by the Abbot of *Dangeau*, Director. Which done, the Prizes were distributed; That of Eloquence to the Abbot *Philibert*, and that of Poesie to Mademoiselle *Bernard*.

The Duke of *Orleance* arriv'd at Court some time since; and the Dauphin came to *Versailles* the 9th. of this Month.

Reflections upon the Advice from *France*.

I. THe Various and Manifold Decrees and Edicts that *France* continually Issues forth, in order to the finding out ways for the raising of Money, apparently demonstrate the Perplexities of that Crown, to find out wherewithal to support the present War. For the King of *France* is not yet so Absolute, nor has he yet found out that Secret to make his Obedient Soldiers fight for Nothing. The Ministers of the most Christian King may justly attribute to themselves the Saying of *Vespasian*'s General in *Tacitus*, *That nothing turmoyl'd his Thoughts so much, as the Raking of Money together*. I must confess, that *France* has not wanted it hitherto. But I know not what may fall out at the long-run, if she do not speedily humble her self to such an Accommodation as the Confederates shall deem most Convenient for the Good of *Europe*. *For War*, as a great Politician said, *is the Cormorant of the Exchequer*; and the People must be drain'd at length.

Yet for all this, the most Christian King, that scrupl'd not to romage for hidden Gold among the Tombs of the Dead at *Heidelberg*, has so much seeming Piety at home, that he will rather Ransack the Bowels of his Subjects, then offer the least Violence to the wealthy Monuments of St. *Denis*. Why should those Golden Relicks lye rusting there, any more, then the Twelve Silver Apostles as big as the Life, in *Paderborn* Church; which because the German

Prince in great diſtreſs for want of Money, ſaw ſtanding Idle there, he pull'd down, and according to the Expreſſion repeated by the Hiſtorian from his own Mouth, ſent to Preach to all Nations in Rixdollars.

But to carry this Reflection a little farther: Nothing better demonſtrates the Incertainty and weakneſs of Humane Affairs, then the Variety of Ways that Men make uſe of, to arrive at the ſame Ends. Even War, which is the laſt Means of Princes, and which ſeems to ſwallow up all the reſt, what is there, for which it is not beholding to ſlight, to Stratagems and the Intreagues of Negotiations? What is it in the Main, but a Cruel and Bloody ſort of Game, wherein the great Diſpute is, who ſhall not only be the moſt crafty and the ſtrongeſt, but alſo the Chiefeſt Favourite of Capricious and Fantaſtick Fortune; that is to ſay, the moſt ſucceſsful Maſter of Proſperous Accidents? How have the Victories ſometimes won by this, and ſometimes gain'd by th'other ſide, during the whole courſe of the War, ſtill bounded the Careers of interchanging Proſperity? And what remains, but only the Labour and Toil of beginning all again upon freſh Expences, to try the ſame Fortune ſtill, and diſpute who ſhall be the laſt exhauſted? Nevertheleſs, there is this Difference, which cannot be too often call'd to mind, that the Aggreſſor is not expos'd to this Uncertainty, but for having ambitiouſly undertaken to extend his Dominions and his Conqueſts over the Rights of his Neighbours with whom he might have liv'd in Peace; ſo that, as to his particular, the War has been no other then a voluntary Eſſay whether any Bounds might be able to ſatisfie his Ambition: But it is not the ſame Thing with the Princes and States that are United together for the Common Defence; for that Neceſſity which has conſtrain'd 'em to it, has left 'em no other choice to make, but either that of War, or their Deſtruction: and in this Extremity they are not to grudge at the Expence, becauſe it is the whole for which they fight; and they but expend a part to preſerve the reſt: To which we may add, That this Conſideration makes not the leaſt Diſtinction between the People and the Soveraign; for they who are concern'd to guard themſelves from the Yoke of a New Domination, look upon the Charges which they are at, as the Price of their Liberty, well laid out for the precious Bargain of their Countries Security, and the Preſervation of all that is dear to Mankind on Earth. And there is no queſtion to be made, but that this powerful Motive it is, to which they are beholding for the Sacred Tye that re-unites in this Defenſive War, ſo many States and different Intereſts. Whereas thoſe People who are engag'd to puſh forward an Offenſive War, labour to no other end but for the Oppreſſion of others, without any Profit to themſelves; only becauſe, *Rex Chriſtianiſſimus delirat*, therefore *Plectuntur Galli*. For all that they can hope for, or expect from their King's Proſperity, is only to augment the weight of their own Servitude, proportionably to the Number of his Conqueſts, and to contribute toward the ſupport of a Glory and Grandeur which redounds not in the leaſt to their Proſperity or Welfare. They may toyle and moyle, 'tis the Deſpotick Power of one Single Perſon only, that reaps the Harveſt of their Sweat and Labour;

Quicquid conſpicuum aut Pulchrum in Æquore tetò eſt,
Res Fiſci eſt ubicunque natat.——

There is no Queſtion but both ſides are ſenſible of the Burthen of this War;

War; the Confederates to maintain it, and *France* for having rais'd it: They out of Neceſſity for the juſt defence of their Borders; She, upon the ſole Motive of Extending her Dominions. And thus the means which are made uſe of on Both ſides to ſupply the Expences of the War, are very different. Among the Confederates, where the Intereſts of the Soveraigns and the People are the ſame, 'tis ſufficient to make known the real and preſſing Exigencies of the Publick, to excite the People to provide for their own ſafety; but in *France*, where nothing is aim'd at, but to aggrandize Abſolute and Tyrannick Power, of which the People are already, tho' too ſlaviſhly ſenſible, 'tis requiſite to cover the ſeveral ways to which they have recourſe, with the myſterious Veil of Policy, either to make 'em glide along more ſmoothly, or turn to more profitable account. For Example, it cannot be otherwiſe imagin'd, but that all thoſe Raiſings and Abatements of the French Pieces, that have been ſo long Currant in the Realm, are only to fetch the Money out of the Peoples Pockets, and cauſe it to circulate the more frequently through the Royal Treaſury, to the end, that ſome part of it may ſtick there. But 'tis ſometimes under the Veil of a Reformation, ſometimes under the alluring Pretence of ſaving ſome Loſs, or procuring ſome Benefit to the Publick, by laying out this Money in the Purchaſe of Rent-Charges, and New Offices which are Sold for the Publick Welfare. Wherein the ſlight and dexterity of the Miniſter is no leſs neceſſary then the Credit of Abſolute Power, to ſet the Wheels of ſuch a Prodigious Motion a going. The Abatement ordain'd by the Decree of the 18th. of *Auguſt* laſt, was obtruded under the plauſible Motive, *That his Majeſty, for the Encouragement of Trade, and the Benefit of his Subjects, was pleas'd to continue the fall of his Pieces, till they were reduc'd to their juſt Price, according to their Intrinſick Value.* Nevertheleſs, behold a New Decree of the 29th. which ſuſpends that fall, during the whole Month of *September*, by reaſon that the other Decree *could hardly be publiſh'd in the remote Provinces before that time; which might be the occaſion of great Diſturbance and Confuſion in Trade.* So eaſie it is to diſcover the Baffles put upon the Subject by Arbitrary Will; which nevertheleſs they cannot avoid. And the French are afraid they ſhall very ſuddainly ſee a new Reform, or Coyning of Gold and Silver Pieces; and they have great reaſon for it. They look upon the laſt Decree as a Prelude to a new Augmentation, and they believe it will be very conſiderable. Such is the unhappineſs of Subjects govern'd by no ſtedfaſt Laws, but by the floating and inconſtant Will of a Deſpotick Prince, that they can never be certain of what they enjoy.

II. The Harveſt proving ſo bad in almoſt all the Provinces of *France*, and Want and Scarcity having ſo long and ſo generally prevail'd, I cannot ſee how that Crown can be able to make good thoſe farther Efforts which ſhe is oblig'd to, in her own defence, without being utterly overwhelm'd by the Burthen which ſhe has brought upon her Shoulders. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has now an unreſiſtible Foe to deal with, not to be repell'd by all his numerous Hoſts, nor all his Bombs and Fire-works, the fatal effect of that Want and Miſery to which he has reduc'd his People. It muſt be acknowledg'd however, that the Moſt Chriſtian King does like himſelf, in taking all the Care he can to ſupply his Markets, forbidding by his Poſitive Edicts the Hoarding up of Corn, and commanding all Perſons that have it, to bring it forth in this time of Univerſal Extremity, and they ſeverely Suffer that are found diſobedient to his Injunctions; it being a Practice illegal and prejudicial

to the Publick at all times, more-especially at such a Conjuncture as this. Certainly *France* would at this time be a very uneasie Place for our Engrossers, Badgers, and Forestallers of the Markets. A sort of Cattel that break the Hedges, and leap over all the Pales of all Establish'd Law; and in the mid'st of Plenty, upon every frivolous and ridiculous Pretence of their own inventing, raise the Price of Corn, to the great Damage of the Poor, at their own will and Pleasure, by private Combination among themselves. Abundance takes no cognizance of this; but the Prudence which made those Laws, instructs us, That such a Mischief is not to be conniv'd at, because we live in Plenty. Those sort of People it seems had got such a Head in *France*, in time of Fulness, that now, in time of Dearth and Scarcity, all the Severity of the King's late Edicts is little enough to reach 'em; he is forc'd to redouble his Lashes. But to return to what I said before: The People of *France* are almost quite exhausted, the most certain fore-runner of a Kingdom's Downfall, and yet the King of *France* sets up his Auctions for Offices and Employments, as if his Subjects had the Spanish *Indies* in their Pockets. But the Most Christian King knows better things, whatever outward Shews he makes; and this is the true Reason he is so weary of the War, and which obliges him to flatter his Subjects that they shall suddenly see an end of it. All his Letters to the Archbishop of *Paris* for *Te Deum's*; all the swelling Relations of his Battels and Victories; in a word, all the Writings which he causes to be dispers'd abroad, tend only to make the People believe that he is in a fair way to Peace, though nothing at present be more remote from his afflicted Kingdom. The Confederates know too well, that the King of *France* desires that Blessing only, to take a little Breath, that he may be able afterward to devour 'em one after another. Which will more plainly appear, by reading the Extract of that Memoir, by way of Reflexion upon the Peace propos'd and offer'd on the Behalf of *France*. The Memoir consists of Two Parts: The First contains the Motives that encline *France* to desire a Peace: The Second contains the Reasons why the Confederates refuse it, but upon Conditions that may render it more durable then the former.

It begins with Two General Remarks. First, That this Language of offering Peace is no New thing to *France*; because it was the Language with which she began the War, which she declar'd by her *Manifesto*, if they refus'd to change the Provisional Treaty of a Truce, into a Treaty of a Definitive Peace. Secondly, That she persists to talk of Peace, at the same time that she most loudly vaunts her Victories and Advantages during the Course of this War. Secondly, It examines, in the next place, what should be the Motive to it; and whether it be true, as the Adherents of *France* give out, That she Acts by a Motive of Charity and Good-will toward the Allies; That if there be in this way of proceeding any Charity of Re-union, 'tis *A-la-mode* of the Chamber of *Metz*, to re-unite to his Demesns the Territories of his Neighbours. Thirdly, 'Tis suppos'd not to be out of any Motive of Equity, in order to the Restitution of what she had taken from 'em; not but that such a Design would be very Noble, and very much to be desir'd; but it would be such a Novelty, that Incredulity might well be justify'd for not believing it till we saw very good Proof of it. Fourthly, It therefore behoves us to seek for this Motive in the particular Interests of *France*; and to conclude, that she has some Reasons either of Necessity or Profit that incite her to offer Peace. Several are set forth; which may be reduc'd to these Seven. 1st. That

whatever

whatever Advantages *France* has preserv'd or acquir'd during this War, they are not so great as the Charge which she is at; in regard those Advantages are only the Monarch's; but the People bear the Expences; whose Sufferings and Miseries cannot extend so far as the King's Ambition. 'Tis a real Mischief of which every body is sensible, and which encreases every Day with the Additions of Conquest. 2dly That these Advantages are uncertain, and depend upon the Event of this War. The Greater they are, the more are the Back-blows of Fortune to be fear'd, and a single Misfortune may change the Face of Affairs. There are a thousand Accidents not to be fore-seen, and inevitable; and others foreseen that may be avoided, but cannot always be prevented, for which several Examples are produc'd. An Order ill executed at the end of a Battel, may give the Vanquish'd the Honour of the Day, though they have receiv'd the greatest Loss. However, notwithstanding this Uncertainty, *France* can never attain her End, which is, to force the Confederates to an unjust Peace, but by always preserving and encreasing her Advantages. 3dly. The fear of losing 'em, requires that *France* should secure what she has at Present, and not trust to the Future, since all past Advantages remain in suspense, and lyable to the Decision of a New Peace. 4thly. So much the rather, because hitherto *France* has made greater Efforts against against the Confederates, then she has e're been forc'd to withstand on their side; besides, that she has had the good Luck to make her Advantage of several Disappointments and Diversions which may probably surcease; as the War which she has fomented between the Emperor and the Turks. 5thly. He is therefore concern'd to talk of Peace, and to endeavour to procure it before the Confederates get the Upper-hand, and are in a Condition to enforce him to receive Conditions more moderate then that of the Truce. 7thly. It is Policy in her to offer and continue this Language, to possess the People that she really desires a good Peace; and that it is the Confederates fault, that they do not see an end of their Miseries and Desolations: for while she conceals her intended Iniquities under the name of Peace, she gains the Appearance of Right on her side, and throws upon her Enemies the Blame of all those odious Calamities which she has been, and still continues to be the Cause of. And this Delusion serves her no less, as well to make the People Patient, by shewing 'em how seemingly willing she is to shorten their Sufferings, as to throw, from time to time, as Occasion offers, some Apples of Discord among the Confederates.

The Motives which encline *France* to desire Peace, serve as a Rule whereby to judge, That she offers no more then the Name of it, and how much it behoves the Confederates not to hearken to a Peace. And this is that which is examin'd in the Second Part of the Memoir, which contains Two others: One, Of the Advantages which *France* has been suffer'd to gain, during the Reign of this Prince; which has rais'd his Power to that height wherein it appears at this time. The Other, of the Consequences which are to be drawn from thence for the future, should she be suffer'd to take farther Advantages by a Treaty of Peace, or by an over-feeble Opposition to the great Efforts which she is oblig'd to make for the maintaining of this War. The First is reduc'd to the following Considerations.

1. That the Treaties of *Munster*, and the *Pyrenæans*, which were to secure the Peace of *Europe*, after so many, and those most bloody Wars, were serviceable to *France*, not only to give her time to take Breath, but to repair the

Defects

Defects of her Finances, and make up the Breaches of the Government, during the King's Minority. and the Civil Wars, to raiſe Monarchical Power above the reach of all Laws; and afterwards to form new Projects abroad, and to ſet a-foot formidable Armies and Fleets to execute their Deſigns, as we have ſeen by Experience.

2. That inſtead of of oppoſing theſe Beginnnings that tended to a general Invaſion, they were all along too late, and too feeble; for which they dearly pay'd, by the Treaty of *Nimeghen*, which only ſerv'd to Diſband the Forces of the Confederates, to lay the Foundations in *France* of the new and ſurpriſing Juriſdiction of the Chambers of *Metz* and *Briſac* over other Sovereigns, and to cover all ſorts of Hoſtilities and Uſurpations, with the Name of the due Performances and Obſervances of the Treaties of Peace.

3. That for want of not having taken care to ſtop the Career of this Miſchief, and ſtand upon their Guard, there was a Neceſſity impos'd of adjudging, in Favour of *France*, proviſionally, by a Treaty of Truce, all that *France* had wreſted from her Neighbours, contrary to the Treaties of Peace; and, in a word, whatever ſhe was pleas'd to demand.

IV. That the Enemy finding by that, that he had nothing more to do but to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to bring about his Deſigns, openly broke his Truce, that he might have his Uſurpations adjudg'd him by a Treaty of Peace.

V. That then the Confederates awak'd in Earneſt, upon the Brink of the Precipice; which occaſion'd this Great and Puiſſant League now in Being; the Beginning of which was favour'd by a wonderful and unexpected Revolution, but the ſucceeding Motions of it languiſh'd, and their Efforts were ſlow and imperfect. So that they ſuffer'd the Enemy to take New Advantages, and to propoſe to himſelf a Power of giving Laws by a Treaty of Peace, and to preſcribe himſelf alone the Conditions of it.

Upon which in the Second Part, theſe Remarks are made.

I. That if after the vaſt Oppoſition of this War, it ſhould be ended before the Enemy were reduc'd to aſſent to a juſt and honourable Peace for the Confederates, there muſt be an End of the Liberty of *Europe*. For if the preceding Treaties ſerv'd to no other purpoſe but to augment the Power of *France*, what would that Treaty do, that ſhould render Fruitleſs the utmoſt Efforts of the Confederates? Would it of it ſelf give bounds to her Ambition, when all the Confederates together could not do it? Could they find a League ſtronger then this which they have enter'd into, or Conjunctures more favourable? This would be to impoſe upon themſelves a groſs and palpable piece of Flattery.

II. That conſidering the preſent Condition of Affairs, 'tis not to be imagin'd, that the Enemy will conſent that Equity ſhall be the Judge, or the Rule of a Treaty of Peace. Will they willingly loſe the fruit of all their Labours, unleſs they are reduc'd to ſuch a Condition that they ſhall be no way beneficial to 'em? They have been at too much Pains and Charges to renounce their Advantages eaſily; nor have the Confederates done enough to conſtrain 'em. There is nothing but ſome terrible Shogg, or the exhauſting of their Strength, will make 'em liſten to the Laws of Equity.

III. That as a Relaxation may prove fatal to the Confederates, ſo all their hopes depend upon a Vigorous Defence, eſpecially at this time, when they know ſo well where the Strength and Weakneſs of the Enemy lyes. Whatever Advantages he has gain'd, 'tis Evident, that he neither has better Men

then

then the Confederates, nor Forces enow to oppose 'em every where at the same time; only his Diligence supplies the rest. What is there that may not be hop'd for as well, if with the same Diligence he should be oppos'd with a greater Force then he could be able to withstand? Has he Forces equally Numerous to the Confederates by Sea and Land? Has he the same Encouragements of his People, who for the Shadow of Grandeur, which concerns not themselves in the least, emaciate their Purses and increase their Expences, while other People have the Advantage of working for themselves, while they labour to preserve themselves from the yoak of a Foreign Lord and Master? Lastly, If he have sometimes triumph'd, 'twas by reason of the slowness and feeble Efforts of the Confederates; not that they were beholding either to their Conduct, their Courage, or their Number. The only way is therefore to keep 'em so in play, that they may have their hands full; and then the Probability is great on the Confederates side, assisted by that Oracle of Ancient Wisdom, *Si bona fuerit Causa pugnantis, pugnæ exitus malus esse non potest.*

To add something to this Memoir, I shall only observe, That hitherto Six Treaties concluded with *France*, have only serv'd to aggrandize that Crown; and should we now make a Seventh to compleat the Ruin of all *Europe*? It behoves the Confederates to continue the War with *France*, till she be drain'd to the last *Sols*; and to convince her, that besides that the Peace which she offers to the Emperor, is only to dis-unite the Princes of *Germany*, and that her Propositions are Ridiculous; I say, besides all this, they ought to let her know, that there is no Credit to be given to any Treaty made with *France*; but that *Punica Fides*, is now become *Gallica Fides*. So that the Emperor may well retort upon his Most Christian Majesty the following Expressions in one of *Fontain*'s Fables,

—— Pensez tu que j'oublie
Ton Naturel? Aucun Trait?
Y'a-t il jamais Encor Porté
A vivre avec l'Empire en bonne Intelligence?
Peut on Compter d'ailleurs sur l'alliance
Qu'a faite la Necessité?

Think'st thou, that I can e're forget
Thy Natural Genius, never alter'd yet?
Could ever any Treaty bind so fast
Thy Solemn Vows,
To make 'em with the Empire last?
Who on thy Forc'd Alliances can e're repose,
That ne're from Honour were obtain'd,
But only by Necessity constrain'd?

III. Tho' the French according to their usual Custom; still maintain that they lost not so many Men as the Confederates, at the Battel of *Neerwinden*; Certain it is, however, that their Loss was incomparably much more, as we are every day given to understand by credible Testimonies. Among others, a certain Person but lately come from their Army, moderately summs up their Damage to be between 16 and 17000 Men slain outright;

outright; and we are assur'd from *Namur*, that in Eight days, there dy'd in that place above 1500 of the Wounded that were sent thither. How is it to be imagin'd that so many General Officers and Persons of Quality should be Slain and Wounded, but that an extraordinary Number of Common Soldiers must fall at the same time? Besides the French themselves acknowledge, that the Confederates were not only very advantagiously posted, but that they did Wonders for Six or Seven Hours together; That their Cannon made a dreadful Ravage Nine or Ten Hours, while the French Cannon did little Harm, by reason of the Situation of the Place. Moreover, How came it to pass, that the French Army after the pretended Victory, neither pursu'd the Confederates, nor in so long a time sate down before any Place, till they had been re-inforc'd by the Regiments of *Normandy* and *Bretain*, and a numerous Detachment of the *Dauphin*'s Army?

Which being so true as it is, nothing is more, to be admir'd, then that the King of *France* should be so inadvertent as to play with Prayer, and expose his *Te Deums* to the Sarcasms of all the World. 'Tis to be fear'd, he is a Person of a very short Memory, or that he never considers what he writes. For in his Letter to his dear Cousin the Archbishop, he says, That his Victory was so great, that part of the Enemies Army was Kill'd upon the Spot, part Drown'd, and part Dispers'd; yet after he had thus Confounded his Enemies, discoursing afterwards of His Britannick Majesty, he could not forbear this Expression, That *Luxemburgh* attack'd like a Prince of *Conde*; but that the Prince of *Orange*, as he call'd him, had made a Retreat like Marshal *Turenne*. Now I leave it to all the World to judge whither the Prince of *Orange* could make a Retreat like *Turenne*, with an Army *part kill'd upon the spot, part drown'd, and part dispers'd*. Such are the Triumphs of Truth over the Inconsiderate Rhodomontado's even of Kings and Princes themselves.

Advice from *Spain*.

I. WHen the French Fleet departed from *Lagos*, where it put in to take in fresh Victuals and Water, it appear'd the second time before the Port of *Cadiz*; but without stopping there, it arriv'd before *Malaga* the 18th. of *July*. Immediately *Tourville* sent to the Governour, to let him know, he would do no harm to the City, only he demanded, That the five Vessels that were in the Harbour might be deliver'd into his Hands, which were Four Dutch Vessels laden with Oil, and one Spanish Bark. To which the Governor answer'd, That it was not in his Power to deliver up the Ships of the King his Masters Confederates; so that Order was given at the same time to go and Burn 'em. To which purpose, *Tourville* went in his Shallop within Musquet-shot to view the Batteries of the City and Mole, and to sound the Depth of the Water. Which done, he order'd the *Prompt*, the *Eclatant*, the *Magnificent*, the *Phœnix*, the *Eolus*, the *Arrogant*, the *Vigilant*, and the *Aquilo*, the *City of Cadiz* Fireship, and two Frigates, the *Heroess* and the *Expeditious*, to secure a Detachment of Shallops, to attempt the Burning of the Vessels in the Haven. Both the Ships in the Harbour and the Mole it self, play'd very furiously upon the Enemy, and *Tourville* himself had like to have been Kill'd with a Cannon Bullet in his Shallop. The French had Seven Officers and 117 Seamen Kill'd and Wounded, without any other Fruit of all their Pains, only that the Zealanders burnt their Vessels themselves to prevent

their

their falling into the Enemies hands. This done, *Tourville* sent to the Governour for fresh Victuals; upon which, the Governour in Consideration of the great Gallantry he shew'd in ventring his Person so desperately, and to so little purpose, sent him a Present of Bread, Wine, some Sheep and Calves, some Wild Fowl, Snow, Fruits and Sweet-meats. After which he set Sail, not well-pleas'd with the loss of his Men, and the hazard he ran of his own Life, without having perform'd any greater feats then to behold the Burning of five Vessels not worth the Loss of his Men, and Venture of his own Life, if it be true that he escap'd so narrowly; for I must acknowledge, that 'tis only French News publish'd by themselves. To which there is this farther added, That because the Governour would take no Money of him, he sent him a very lovely Sword, a Pair of Pistols, and a rich embroider'd Scarf.

The great Booty which the French thought to have got, when the *Smirna* Fleet fell into their hands, has occasion'd such a terrible misunderstanding of one another, and such Debates among the Officers, that they still lay the blame one upon the other. 'Tis given out, That if *Gabaret* had pursu'd his Orders, not one Ship of all that Fleet had escap'd their Clutches. But notwithstanding all the Care they have taken to spread that Report abroad, the more Judicious and less Passionate sort of People give no Credit to it. In short, besides the palpable Contradictions which are observ'd in some Relations of that Action, 'tis pretty well known, That *Gabaret* behav'd himself much better then *Tourville*.

The Letters from *Roses* of the 8th. of the last Month tell us, That several Waggons were there, loaden with Ammunition; and from *Perpignan* they write, that they had sent away 3000 Bombs. The same Letters add, That they were preparing fresh Victuals for the Navy, which was expected in those Parts, from whence it was to set Sail in order to facilitate some new Enterprize that *France* had in her Fancy to undertake. Since we understand, That *Tourville*, after he had left a Squadron between *Gibraltar* and *Malaga*, appear'd the 4th. of *August* with the rest of the Fleet before *Alicant*, and the 10th. before *Barcelona*. The Expedition which was in Agitation, and for which they made such great Preparations, was the Siege of *Barcelona*; but *Tourville* having receiv'd advice, That *Noüailles* was forc'd to send away a great Detachment of his Army into *Piemont*, set Sail toward *Provence*.

The French have finish'd the Repairs of the Works at *Roses*, which the Cannon had endamag'd during the Siege. They have also rais'd Forts all along the Bay, to secure the Entrance into it. They have left 4500 Men in the Place, and the rest of the Army is repass'd the Mountains, to take up their Winter Quarters.

His Catholick Majesty has not as yet dispos'd of the Viceroyship of *Naples*, to which there are so many that lay Claim. 'Tis thought the Duke of *Medina Celi* will carry it; and that the Embassade to *Rome*, will be conferr'd upon Count *Santa*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Spain*.

I. IF it be true that Marshal *Tourville* expos'd his Life so ventrously at *Malaga*, for the sake of Four Ships laden with Oil, as the French Gazetteers give out; 'tis more then he did, or durst do, for a Prize of much greater Value; that is to say, the *Smirna* Fleet. 'Tis a strange thing that his Courage should

be ſo inflam'd againſt Four Oil-Ships, and ſo ſedate when he was to fight with Fourſcore againſt no more then Nineteen Men of War; for ſo conſiderable a part of the Wealth of two Nations. The worſt of it was, that he miſt the Oil too. All that is to be ſaid, is this, that Oil is the only Magnet that draws *Tourville*'s Mettle to it, and that he will venture more for Four Ships of Oil, then for Four or Five hundred Thouſand Pounds worth of other Commodities. Had the *Smirna* Fleet been laden with nothing but Oil, he had certainly had it. But now his Valour is warm'd, 'tis expected, he ſhould do ſome great Matters in his return home, if the Infection reigning among his Seamen will permit him. But in regard it will take him up ſo much time to Carine and Refit his Ships, 'tis thought he will not be in a Condition to ſet Sail from *Toulon* before the 15th. of *October*; and then were all his Seamen in Health, the Seaſon will not be proper for Sea-Exploits. 'Twill be well if he can bring his Fleet ſafe and ſound agen into *Breſt*, and then he may boaſt to have obtain'd the greateſt Victory that ever he is like to gain in this World; that is to ſay, to have conquer'd the Winds, and the Waves, and the Bay of *Biſcay*.

Advice from *Poland*, and the *North*.

I. THere has been a petty Dyet held at *Warſaw*, to conſult about the Ways of raiſing Money to Pay the Army; and at length they came to this Reſolution, that it ſhould be rais'd by way of Contribution. But this Affair was not terminated without extraordinary Heats and Conteſts between the Deputies, even to the drawing of their Scimitars; inſomuch that ſome were Slain and others Wounded. For which reaſon, the Principal Authors of this Diſorder have been Arreſted. As for the Army of *Poland* and *Lithuania*, it lyes encamp'd about *Wiſnowits*. The Tartars have made Incurſions as far as under the very Cannon of *Carlowitz*; but it coſt 'em dear. For meeting with a great Body of the *Polanians*, they were conſtrain'd to betake themſelves to Flight, with the loſs of 200 Slain, and 45 Priſoners, together with 146 Horſes. A conſiderable Party of the Garriſon in *Trinity-Fort*, advancing very near to *Caminiec*, had like to have been ſurpriz'd by Sultan *Murey*, who arriv'd there the day before with 18000 Tartars. The Abbot of *Polignac*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from *France*, is arriv'd at *Warſaw*, and has already had a Private Audience of the King: but he expects the Arrival of his Train, before he can make his Publick Entry.

II. The Queen of *Sweden* dy'd the 5th of the laſt Month, about Eight a Clock at Night, at *Carelsbergh*, a Royal Houſe, a League from *Stockholm*, whither ſhe remov'd, in hopes that the change of Air might have contributed to the recovery of her Health. She had been ſick a long time; but ſhe had thoſe Intervals in her Sickneſs, which gave ſome hopes of Cure. This Princeſs perceiving the near approach of Death, deſir'd ſhe might be Bury'd without any Pomp, and order'd that the Money which was intended to be lay'd out upon her Obſequies, ſhould be diſtributed to the Poor. Her Name was *Ulrica-Eleonora*, and was the Daughter of *Frederick* III. King of *Denmark*, and *Sophia Amelia*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Brunſwick-Luneburgh*, and Siſter of *Chriſtiern* V. now reigning. She was Born *Sept.* 12. 1656. and Married to the K. of *Sweden*, May 16. 1680. She is extreamly lamented by reaſon of her Noble Endowments, her Piety, her Wit, and her Learning, that ſignaliz'd her no leſs then her high Birth.

III. Notwith-

III. Notwithstanding all the sedulous Care that the Ministers of the Empire, of *England*, of *Holland*, and *Brandenburg* have taken to accommodate the Business of *Ratzeburg*, they cannot find out which way to reconcile both Parties to their Satisfaction. So that after the time allow'd by the King of *Denmark* was expir'd, *Ratzeburg* was invested by the Danish Forces; after which, they rais'd Batteries and bomb'd the City; at what time, his Danish Majesty was present in person, and was follow'd by M. *Bonrepaux*, the French Embassadour. A great Number of Houses were reduc'd to Cinders, and the Town was reduc'd to a miserable Condition. The Governour never let fly his great Guns, till the Besiegers began to play upon the City, as having express Order not to shoot first; that the Princes of *Lunenburgh* might not be look'd upon to be the Aggressors. The Bombing began the 31st. of *August*, and the 4th. of *Septemb.* the King of *Denmark* granted a Cessation of Arms for four days. During which, the Mediators that were at *Hamborough*, not being able to terminate, nor decide the Differences, obtain'd a Cessation till the Tenth Day inclusively. After which, the Conferences being held at *Remburgh* and *Harbourg*, the Cessation was prolong'd till the 18th which being expir'd, if there be not a Reconciliation before that time, the King of *Denmark* has protested, that he will absolutely compleat the Ruin of *Ratzeburg* with his Bombs, and keep the Garrison block'd up.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Poland*, &c.

WEre the King of *France* as diligent in the pursuit of Vertue, as he is sedulous in Mischief, he were to be look'd upon with Admiration. He is in a manner Ubiquitary, Omnipresent, every where, by means of his Embassadors, Agents and Envoys. But there is this difference between a Vice-gerent of God, and of Lucifer. The one sends abroad his Ministers to procure Unity and Harmony, and *Augustus*-like, to shut up the Temple of *Janus*, and give Peace to all the World. The other sends his Emissaries about to sow Discord and Division, and to undermine the Repose and Tranquility of all the Earth. No sooner is the King of *Denmark* come before *Ratzeburgh*, but *Bonrepaux* follows him at the Heels, to behold the fatal Effects of his wheedling Exasperations, and fester the Quarrels between those Princes, beyond Reconciliation. Tho' notwithstanding all the Tricks and Artifices of that French Minister, 'tis hop'd those Differences will be determin'd, notwithstanding all that hitherto has past, by the honest Dexterity and Prudence of the Commissioners appointed to that end.

In *Poland* the Abbot *Polignac* is arriv'd, to carry on the Ends of *France*, and disturb the Quiet of the Polish Court. A Subtle and intreaguing Ecclesiastick: the worst of men, when once corrupted into crafty Politicians: no men being greater Slaves to the Court, nor more Officiously serviceable to the vicious and ungodly Designs of the Princes their Masters. Nor is there any doubt, but the Business of this Abbot is to second the Endeavours of the *Tartar* Envoy, to draw the King of *Poland* from the Confederacy. Thus we see the most Christian King how diligently he labours to set the World together by the Ears; and those Ministers of his, that can make the best use of that Dangerous Engine, Jealousie, will do his work at last, unless the Princes

keep that Guard upon themselves, as not to suffer their Understandings to be deluded by the charming Impostures of a flattering Enemy.

Sermonem ab inimico nunquam putabis amicum,

Was the Advice of that Noble Poet *Menander*, cited by St. *Paul* himself.

Advice from *England*.

UPon the 31st. of the last Month, a Proclamation was issu'd forth, whereby the Parliament, which was to have met upon the 19th. of *Septemb.* was prorogu'd till the 3d. of *Octob.* next ensuing. From which time being afterwards prorogu'd till the 26th. of *Octob.* Another Proclamation was set forth, requiring the Attendance of all the Members of both Houses upon that Day.

Not long after another Proclamation was issu'd forth, Declaring their Majesties Pleasure, to continue the Seamen belonging to their First, Second and Third Rate Ships, in their Service, and for payment of their Wages before the Fleet shall set Sail the next Summer.

It was the last Month, that her Majesty sent to the City of *London* for a Loan of 300000 Pounds Sterling, and that the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in Complyance with her Majesties Desires, unanimously agreed to present an Address to her Majesty declaring their Willingness to serve her, which Address is mention'd in our last; but since that we understand, that they have accomplish'd the Prosecution of their Addresses so far, as to have sent already into the Exchequer 170000 *l.* part of the Money; and there is no doubt, but the Remainder is all pay'd in by this time. Upon the 25th. of this instant, Rear-Admiral *Mitchel* arriv'd in the *Gunfleet*, with the great Ships, in order to their being lay'd up.

Upon the 29th. the Common Hall met for the Election of a Lord-Mayor for the Year ensuing, and a Poll being taken, Sir *William Ashurst* and Sir *John Houblon* had, by much, the Majority of Voices. Which being declar'd to the Common Hall, and Reported to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, they proceeded to the Election by Scrutiny, and Sr. *William Ashurst* was chosen.

From *Scotland* there is nothing considerable, but that upon the last of *August*, the Lords of the Council in pursuance of his Maj'ties Letter, order'd a Proclamation to be issu'd out, for Adjourning the Parliament to the Ninth of *January* next.

The Letters from *Cadiz* give an Account, That they had landed 43000 Pieces of Cloth, with little Damage out of Three of the *Turky* Ships, the *Shandois*, *Asia*, and *Loyalty*, which were weighed at *Gibralter*; and that they were also endeavouring to weigh the *Italian* Merchant, with good Hopes of Effecting it.

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*.

III. THE Address which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen presented to her Majesty, and the Considerable Summ which the City has lent the Queen in this Conjuncture of Affairs, are sufficient to convince the World of

of the inviolable Devotion of the Capital City of the Kingdom to their Majesties and the present Government. So that *France* has miss'd the great Aim which she propos'd to her self, in Attacking the *Smirna* Fleet, which was to disunite the minds of the People, to discourage the Nation, and make 'em forget their real Interests. In short it appears, that the unlucky Accident which befel the Fleet, has no way answer'd the French Design, but rather, quite the contrary, has soader'd the Affections of the Nation faster together to revenge the Injury, and take such measures as may prevent such sort of Misfortunes for the future; and meditate those Precautions which may prove hence-forward of greater Advantage then their Loss has been.

——*Utilis interdum est ipsis injuria passis.*

The Nation in general is too judicious to impute the Miscarriage to those upon whose Shoulders the Enemy would have the Blame to be lay'd. They will not believe that any Admonition from an Adversary can be friendly. They are convinc'd that their Majesties will not fail to search into the Causes of the Misfortune, and to apply those Effectual Remedies, as may enforce the Enemy to pay back with Interest the Loss they have sustain'd.

Advice from the *Low-Countries* and *Holland*.

I Have not been able as yet to get a true List of the Slain and Wounded in the Confederates Army at the Battel of *Landen*. But this I can assure the World, that the Number of the Slain and Wounded is infinitely inferiour to that of the French, and which are since dead of their Wounds: moreover, 'tis no less certain, that the Confederates lost very few General Officers and Persons of Quality. I shall only here insert a particular List of the Slain and Wounded, and Prisoners in the *Brandenburg* Troops.

Infantry, Slain.

M. de *Buys*, Colonel. M. de *Montesoaux*, Lieutenant Col. M. de *Sido*, Major. M. de *Schulenbourg*, Major. M. de *Puyfort*, Adjutant Gen. to the Baron of *Heyden*. 5 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 40 Inferiour Officers, 899 common Soldiers.

Wounded.

The Baron de *Heyden*, Major-Gen. and taken Prisoner, but luckily made his Escape. M. de *Syberg*, Lieutenant-Col and Prisoner, and dead of his Wounds. M. de *Gersdorf*. M. de *Neuhof*, wounded and Prisoner. 6 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 17 Inferior Officers, 401 Soldiers.

Prisoners.

1 Ensign, 3 Inferiour Officers. 63 Soldiers.

Cavalry, Slain.

M. de *Villarnoù*, Colonel. M. d' *Autignis*, Lieutenant-Col. 1 Captain, 6 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets, 9 Inferiour Officers, 176 Troopers.

Wounded.

Wounded.

M. de *Schlipperbach*, Colonel. *De Reveillas de Veyn*, Col. *De Landorf*, Lieutenant Col. wounded, and Priſoner. *Du Portail*, wounded and Priſoner. 4 Captains, 2 Captain-Lieutenants, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets, 17 Inferiour Officers, 157 Troopers.

Priſoners.

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Cornets, 4 Inferior Officers, 128 Troopers.

II. The Letter which *Luxemburgh* wrote to the King of *France* after the Battel, is ſomewhat Pleaſant. 'Tis ſhort and ſweet, and therefore I thought it not amiſs to inſert it.

SIR,

M. D'Artagnan *will give your Majeſty an Account of what has paſs'd. The Enemy did Wonders; but your Men did yet better; The Princes of your Blood ſurpaſs'd themſelves. For my part, I had no other ſhare but in taking of* Huy, *to have given Battel to the Prince of* Orange, *and to have beaten him, according to your Majeſties Expreſs Command.*

III. *Charleroy* was inveſted the 10th. of this Month. The 13th. the French began to raiſe 5 Batteries, for playing of 8 Mortars, and a 100 Pieces of Double-Cannon. They fetch'd from their Magazines of *Mons*, *Maubege*, and *Namur*, a great quantity of Bombs, Carkaſſes, and other Warlike Ammunition. The 15th. the Beſieged began to fire briskly upon the Enemy that made their approaches, and thoſe that wrought at the Batteries. The 14th. they made a Sally with ſuch Succeſs, that they drave the French from a Poſt of which they had poſſeſs'd themſelves. The Marquis of *Caſtillo*, the Governour, who has a good Garriſon, and every thing neceſſary for a good Defence, has promis'd the King of *England*, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, to make a vigorous Reſiſtance. He has put out all the Women and Children, the greateſt part of which are arriv'd at *Bruſſels*, after they had been pillag'd by the Enemy. The Count *de Brouai* had leiſure and the good luck to get into the Place; but 4 Spaniſh Captains, who attempted the ſame thing, were ſtopt at the Counterſcarp, and carry'd to *Namur*. On the other ſide, there was a Letter intercepted from *Luxemburgh* to the King of *France*, wherein he promiſes him to make him Maſter of *Charleroy* before the End of this Month. The Trenches were open'd before the Place the 15th. or 16th. at Night. There are 30 Battalions employ'd in the Siege; 11 that came from the Coaſts of *Normandy*. Thoſe 17 Battalions are to be fix'd to the Siege; and 13 more are to be drawn out of *Luxemburgh*'s Army to mount the Trenches, who are to be reliev'd by as many more from the ſame Army; ſo that 'tis reſolv'd that theſe 26 Battalions ſhall relieve and mount the Trenches in their turns. *Luxemburgh*, who guards the Beſiegers, is poſted ſo advantagiouſly, and ſo well entrench'd, that the King of *England*, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, finding no way to come at him, drew out a Detachment to fall into *Flanders*, under the Leading of the Dukes of *Bavaria* and *Wirtemberg*, in hopes to force the Duke of *Luxemburgh* to quit his Station. But he finding himſelf ſo well poſted, thought it ſufficient to ſend away the Marquis *de la Valette*

Ieste into the Lines with a ſmall Body of Horſe, to throw himſelf into any Place as there ſhould be Occaſion. So that the Detachment of the Confederates rejoyn'd the Army, conſidering the Ways were hardly paſſable for the Artillery. The French have one great Advantage to encourage 'em in the Siege of *Charleroy*; in regard they can have every thing that is requiſite for that Enterprize by Water. 'Tis true, that becauſe the Place is well ſtor'd, they will meet with a ſtout Reſiſtance; but whatever it coſt 'em, they are reſolv'd to have it. M. *Heinſius*, Penſioner of *Holland*, departed from *Holland* the 25th. of this Month, in company with ſome other Perſons of Quality, to conferr with his Britannick Majeſty at *Breda*, where he was to be the next day, in his way to *Loo*, whither he was to come the 29th.

His Majeſty has conferr'd the Employment of Marſhal-General of the Troops of the *United Provinces*, vacant by the Death of Count *Waldeck*, upon the Duke of *Holſtein Ploen*, who was in the King of *Denmark*'s Service, and always ſignaliz'd himſelf where-ever he came. He is a Perſon of great Experience, and merits Honour. The 12th. of this Month, the King of *England* publiſh'd in the Dutch Army the Choice that he had made of the Duke for their Marſhal-General, and Commanded all the Generals, and other Officers, to acknowledge him under that Quality. His Majeſty has alſo given to the Duke of *Wirtemberg* the Employment of General of the Foot, in the room of the Count *de Solmes*, together with the Regiment of Dutch Guards. The States have alſo lately repeated their Prohibitions, forbidding, under great Penalties, the conveying of any Horſes out of the Country. Count *Erneſt*, *William de Bentheim*, died at *Bontheim*, the 26th. of the laſt Month, in the 70th. Year of his Age. The Count *de Wingats*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary departed for *Vienna*, after he had taken leave of the States; at what time he declar'd His Imperial Majeſty's great Joy, when he underſtood that their Forces had not ſuffer'd ſo much as the Enemy gave out.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Holand*, &c.

IN regard it is univerſally agreed, that the Loſs of General Officers, and Perſons of Quality, comes far ſhort on the Confederates ſide, of the Loſs of the French, it follows conſequentially, that the number of Common Soldiers Slain and Wounded on the French ſide, muſt far exceed the number of each defir'd by the Confederates. I forbear thoſe other Reaſons which I have already hinted in other places, enough to convince the World that the Loſs of the French is not to be expreſs'd. So that if ever it behov'd a General, after the gaining of a Battel, to write modeſtly to his Maſter what he had done, doubtleſs 'tis the Duke of *Luxemburgh*. Nevertheleſs, he prides himſelf in it at an extraordinary rate. I will not undertake to blame the Letter; 'tis ſufficient that Mademoiſelle *de Scudery* has made her own Reflexions upon it. Here follows her own words, and two Letters of two Soldiers which ſhe inſerts in her *Diſcourſe of Modeſty*.

" An Uncle of mine told me, he had ſeen two Letters from two Soldiers, " very different. The Firſt, from the deceaſed M. *de Turenne*, after the Battel " of the *Downs*, wherein he wrote to Madame *de Turenne*, in theſe Words:

The Enemies came to Us; they are beaten, God be prais'd: I am ſomewhat tyr'd with the Fatigue of Battel; I give you Good night, for I am going to Bed.

" The

" The Second was from Colonel *Balthazar*, after a petty Skirmiſh, wherein he " got the better.

I write with my Sword embru'd in the Enemies Blood; for having met four Squadrons of Horſe, I have defeated 'em.

" It muſt be confeſs'd, that theſe two Letters make out a very different " Character of the Perſons that wrote 'em. The Firſt is from a Great Captain " truly Brave, whoſe Modeſty gives Fame leave to ſpeak of him as ſhe pleaſes " her ſelf. The Second is from a Perſon that truſts only to himſelf to ſet forth " his own Praiſe, and who neither knew what belongs to Chriſtian Humility, " or Pagan Modeſty.

In my Opinion, M. *Luxemburgh*'s Letter is ſomewhat like Colonel *Balthazar*'s; as the Relation which the King of *England* ſent the Lords States, after the Battel of *Landen*, reſembles the Letter written by M. *de Turenne*. For in a word, Nothing could be more modeſt then that Relation, in what particularly and preciſely concerns the Perſon of his Britanick Majeſty. Nevertheleſs, that Great Prince, during the whole time of the Fight, diſplay'd a Prudence, a Courage, a Magnanimity, and a Reſolution equal to the Ancient Hero's. Or if he were enforc'd by Number to retreat, he no leſs illuſtriouſly made known his Skill, his Conſtancy and Valour, above the uſual rate. So that upon this Occaſion we may properly repeat the Words of *Peter Chryſologus*; *Bellicoſus dum in bello fugit, artis eſt, non timoris.*

Juſt now we have receiv'd the News, That the Imperialiſts raz'd their Siege from before *Belgrade*, the 10th. of this Month. Of which more particularly in our Next.

FINIS.

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THE Historical and Political *MERCURY*:

For the Month of *October*, 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

AT length, after many and many Negotiations, and all the Politick Shifts of tricking Dexterity, that all the French Priest-craft could devise, The Affair about the Bishops of *France* who were present at the Assembly of the Clergy in 1682. is finally determined. The Abbot of *Narmoutier* took Post, and flew from *Rome* with His Holiness's Brief to his Most Christian Majesty, together with a Draught of the Accommodation, the Regulations of which had been adjusted on both sides, except some little Mote of a Punctilio which His Holiness, who had already leapt over so many Camels of greater Difficulties, desir'd might be remov'd out of the way, for fear of giving an Occasion of farther Titubation. However, notwithstanding all his Diligence, the Abbot of *Narmoutier*'s *Pegasus* did not flye so fast, but the Abbot of *Oppede* got before him. He was the first that brought the News to the Court of *France*, who were wrapt up in excess of Joy to hear it. The next Day the thing was Confirm'd by reading His Holiness's Brief, and the Draught of the Accommodation which the Abbot of *Narmoutier* had deliver'd. In pursuance of this News, Monsieur *de Croissy* wrote to about Sixteen or Seventeen of the Bishops in Nomination that were at *Paris*, That they should repair the next Day to *Versailles*: Where being arriv'd, the King told them, That the great Difficulties which the dispatch of their Bulls had met with, being all now surmounted, they had nothing more to do, but to go and make Profession of their Faith to the Pope's Nuncio, ordering also Eight others, that were in their Dioceses, to do the same to their several Archbishops. After which, the King order'd the Bishops to write in Latin the following Letter to the Holy Father.

'PRostrate at the Feet of Your Holiness, We declare, That We are struck with a most piercing Grief, a Grief that proceeds from the 'Bottom of Our Hearts, and greater then We are able to express, for 'those Things which pass'd in that Assembly so highly Displeasing to

'Your Holineſs, and Your Predeceſſors. For this Reaſon it is, that We 'proteſt, that We hold, and that We ought to hold for not Decreed and 'not Determined in that Aſſembly, whatever paſt in Oppoſition to the 'Authority of the Church and the Pope, and to the Prejudices of the 'Churches, as being a Thing abſolutely remote from Our Thoughts.

This Letter was ſent to *Rome*; and the King accompanied it with the enſuing Letter.

Moſt Holy Father,

'GReat were My Hopes and Expectations from the Advancement of 'Your Holineſs to the Pontificate, of the Advantage that would 'accrue to the Church, and of Your Conduct for the Propagation of 'Our Sacred Religion; and now with Joy I behold the Holy Effects 'in whatever Your Holineſs does of Great and Advantageous as well 'for the One as the Other. This redoubles My filial Reverence for 'Your Holineſs; and in regard it is the utmoſt of my Endeavours to 'give You the moſt convincing Proofs of it, Your Holineſs is to under-'ſtand, That I have iſſued forth My Orders to prohibit the Execution of 'thoſe Things which are contain'd in My Edict of the 2d. of *May* 1672. 'touching the Declaration of the Clergy of *France*, to which the pre-'ceding Conjunctures had oblig'd me. I wiſh not only that Your 'Holineſs may be inform'd of My Sentiments, but alſo that all the 'World may judge by this Conduct that I obſerve, of the Veneration 'which I bear to Your Great and Sacred Endowments. Nor do I make 'any queſtion, but that Your Holineſs will make Anſwerable Returns 'by all manner of Proofs and Teſtimonies of Your Paternal Affection to-'wards Us. In the mean time, I beſeech Almighty God to vouchſafe 'You many Years, and make them Happy to Your Holineſs.'

This Letter ſeems to be very Soft and Coaxing; nevertheleſs it is ſaid, That neither the Pope nor the Court of *Rome* can well digeſt ſome Expreſſions in it. However it be, they have began to pay their Money into the Datary by Bill of Exchange, for the Diſpatch of their Bulls; and ſince that time, the Pope's Nuncio in *France* has had ſeveral Audiences of the King. Now in regard it is not queſtion'd but that this Accommodation betwixt the Two Courts will not a little diſguſt the Emperor, it is conjectur'd, That the Aim of all thoſe Conferences is to prevent the Effects of his Reſentment: As for the French Miniſters at *Rome*, they talk highly to the Pope againſt His Imperial Majeſty. In the Return of Thanks which Cardinal *Fourbin* gave His Holineſs upon the Concluſion of the Biſhop's Affair, He told him poſitively, That His Holineſs ought not to ſuffer the Imperial Troops to take up Winter-Quarters in *Italy*; That that Country would be utterly laid waſt if they entred into it; That what he had ſeen already, ought to make him apprehenſive

apprehenſive of the future Diſorders which thoſe Ill diſciplin'd Troops will commit, if he did not oppoſe them by his menaces. That upon this Occaſion it was that he ought to exert his Pontificeal Authority; and that in Caſe his Imperial Majeſty carry'd things too far, he offer'd him in his Maſter's Name, whatever Succours he ſhould ſtand in need of to reſiſt him. Nor did this Cardinal ſtop there. He repreſented to the Holy Father how neceſſary it was for him to enter into a League in *Italy*; offering at the ſame time, that *France* would be at all the Expences. But as much devoted as the Pope may be to the Intereſt of *France*, he thankt the Cardinal for his Offers, and gave him to underſtand, that conſidering the preſent poſture of Affairs, he could by no means liſten to his alluring Charms. Since that, this Cardinal preſented him with a Draught of a Peace, which did not diſpleaſe the Pope. The differences with the Emperour upon the Occaſion of the Ambaſſadours Eſquire and Heydukes, is brought to a Concluſion, by vacating and annulling the Suit begun, and the Sentence pronounc'd againſt the Eſquire and Heydukes. The *French* had moſt terribly Exaſperated and Imbitter'd that Affair; but the Pope overcame all Difficulties.

II. Cardinal *Flavio Chigi*, after he had lain a long time ſick, and had ſtrugled very much with the violence of his Diſeaſe, died at length the 13th of the laſt Month, in the 72 Year of his age, and in the 36 of his advancement to the Purple. The next day in the Evening his Body was removed into the Church of St. *Mary* of the *Auguſtins*, where it was Expoſed all *Tueſday*, and viſited by the Sacred College and all the Orders, who were preſent at his Obſequies, which were ſolemnized the ſame day. This Cardinal has made Principal Heir of his great Eſtate, Prince *Don Livio Chigi* his Nephew, tho' clogg'd with ſeveral Legacies, and among the reſt to pay 10000 Crowns in two Years to the Marquis *Zondedari* his Brother-in-law, to whom he has alſo left the Enjoyment of the Inheritances which he had in *Sienna*, the place of his Birth, upon this Condition, That for the future he ſhall take upon him the Name and Arms of the Family of *Chigi*. By his Death ſeveral great Benefices and other Eccleſiaſtical Dignities are become vacant, together with a Ninth place in the ſacred College. 'Tis thought that the Pope will ſuddenly fill up thoſe Places, and that he only ſtays before he does it, for the Return of a Courier that is ſent into *France*. However the Competitors are hard at work in making Parties, and every thing is in motion for that purpoſe.

III. The Orders of his Holineſs for the relief of the People during the Preſent ſcarcity, are executed with great care, and the Congregation for Proviſion meets for this purpoſe every day in the Palace of Cardinal *Altieri*. The Pope has publiſh'd an extraordinary Indulgence in three of the Principal Churches in *Rome*, to deſire of God that Peace which would be ſo Neceſſary to all *Chriſtendom*. The Affair of the Inquiſition of *Naples* is not yet brought to a Concluſion, and this proceeds from the Conteſts happening between the two Deputies of the Seats, who not

agreeing

agreeing upon ſeveral points of their Commiſſion have diſpatch'd Curriers to *Naples* for new Inſtructions.

IV. Some time ſince, their arriv'd at *Rome* a Courier from *Milain*, diſpatch'd to the Ambaſſador of the City by the Clergy of the State, to carry the reſult of the Debates upon the Propoſals made by the *Spaniſh* and *Imperial* Miniſters, who would enforce them to Contribute to the expences of the War. The *Milaneſe* Eccleſiaſticks are divided in their Opinions; ſome believe that they ought, as good Subjects, to bear a ſhare of the publick Charges: others oppoſe it ſtrongly, not only by reaſon of the Eccleſiaſtical Immunity which they pretend to, but alſo dreading the Conſequences. The Ambaſſador has put in a Memoir on this Occaſion, to prove, That the Clergy ought to be exhorted to a willing Contribution: upon which the Congregation of Immunity being aſſembled, it was reſolved by reaſon of the Preſſing Neceſſity of the State, that the Eccleſiaſticks ſhould be Oblig'd to Contribute proportionable to their Eſtates, the Cardinals excepted according to Cuſtom.

V. They are ſtill preparing a Convoy at *Venice* for the *Levant*, which was to have put to Sea by the beginning of this Month. A certain Veſſel lately arriving in this Port, brings News of a Report, that the Duke was advanc'd with the Fleet towards the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, where he imploys himſelf in fortifying that Neck of Land, that the Auxiliary Gallies are gone to Cruiſe in the *Archipelago*; that he had very little hopes of undertaking any conſiderable Enterprize, the ſeaſon being far ſpent; in the mean time he was gone to meet the *Seraſquier* with an Army of 8000 Horſe and 16000 Foot. The 9th of the laſt Month, Signor *Franciſco Invrea* was choſen Duke of *Genoa* in the great Council, where he had 70 Voices more then any of his Competitors. The young Prince of *Parma*, Son to the Princeſs of *Newburg*, Prince *Edward Farneſe* the Father of the young Prince, and the Princeſs *Magdalen* of *Parma*, are all dead within this little while

VI. Sometime after the taking of St. *Bridget*'s Fort, the Duke of *Savoy* divided his Army into three Bodies. The Firſt had Orders to march towards *Suza*; The Second, which was the more conſiderable, towards *Pragelas*; and the Third, remain'd about *Pignerol*, to Bomb that Place, and to repair the Fortifications of St. *Bridget*. The Deſign of his Royal Highneſs was, to have attackt *Catinat* in his Camp; but finding it was not a thing poſſible to be done, by reaſon of the Entrenchments and Defiles, wherein he had enclos'd himſelf, the greateſt part of the Forces that were ſeparated, rejoyn'd, poſſeſs'd themſelves of all the Mountains between *Pignerol* and *Feneſtrelles*, and laid waſte all the Country round about *Pignerol*, Cutting down the Trees, Grubbing up the Vineyards, Breaking up almoſt all the High-Ways, and Burning all the Villages and Cottages, that might be any ways ſerviceable to the French. After that, all things being in a readineſs for the Bombing of the Town, they fell briskly to work; but as yet we know not all the particulars. The Letters from *Paris* of the 9th. tell us, That the Confederates Army,

after

after they had thrown 4000 Bombs into the Town, and blown up Fort St. *Bridget*, were retir'd beyond the *Po*. This News was grounded upon Letters written from *Pignerol* the 3d. and was Confirm'd by a Letter from *Grenoble*, dated the day following. 'Tis added also, That *Catinat*, having Advice that the Place was wholly disingag'd from the Enemy, sent thither a considerable quantity of Refreshments; and four Battalions of Men that were posted for the Guard of *Fenestrelles*, to supply the Number of the Sick in the Garrison, which were sent to *Suza*, and for the greater Confirmation of this, 'tis said also that M. *de Maisones*, Commander of the Foot in *Pignerol*, upon the 7th. instant, carried the News to *Fontainbleau*, that the King gave him 300 *Louis d'or's*, towards the Expences of his Journey; and that, upon the 9th. he took Post, in order to his return, with new Orders for the Mareschal.

There is no question, but that the purport of these Orders was to begin the Campaign in *Piedmont*, as the thing had been resolv'd on. *Catinat* was to have upon the 27th. or 28th. of the last Month, a very considerable Army; and the First of this Month he was to set forward. The French give out, That this Army consists of 60 Battalions, and 80 Squadrons, not reckoning in 13 Battalions, and 3 that are to remain under *Susa*. They also say further, That the Army may be joyn'd by a part of the Garrison of *Pignerol*, which is very numerous; and that, in case they march towards *Coni*, the Forces that lye in the Valley of *Barcellonetta*, under M. *d'Usson*, may likewise joyn 'em. However it be, we understand by a Letter of a General Officer, written the 2d. of *September*, from *Sant de Sesane*, that *Catinat* was to be in the Plain the 28th. with 40 Battalions, and 76 Squadrons; and that the 29th. the Marquis *de Larray*, was with 12 Battalions to gain the higher Grounds of St. *Ambrose*, to facilitate the Entrance of *Catinat*, if the Duke of *Savoy*'s Forces shou'd oppose him.

His Royal Highness caus'd Entrenchments to be made both on that side, and on the other side next *Veilana*; but we are assur'd, that notwithstanding all those Precautions, *Catinat* had made his way through, as far as the Plain of *Turin*, where he began to make a great destruction of the Mulberry-Trees, wherein consists the greatest part of the Wealth of the Country, and that he was upon his March directly towards the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army, with a full purpose to give him Battel. Nay, 'tis said, That the Battel is already fought, and various Accounts are given of it. But I shall forbear to say any thing further of it, till I come to the Advice from *France*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

I. THe Accommodation between the Courts of *Rome* and *France*, is but a very imperfect Reconciliation. A ranker'd Sore, meerly Skinn'd over, as any one, with half an Eye, may plainly discover. In short, here is not the least tittle of a word so much as mention'd, concerning

cerning the *Regale*, which is however, a Point of high Importance, wherein the Intereſts of both are mainly concern'd. 'Tis a Reconciliation of Expedients, with a great deal of Treachery in the Belly of it: And the King of *France* may well reckon it among his *Plures de pace Triumphos*: for it is eaſie to obſerve, that the King of *France* has ſow'd ſeveral Expreſſions in his Letter to his Holineſs, which cannot chuſe but be bitter Pills to the Holy See, 'tho' they may go down well enough with *Innocent* XII. The Market, good or bad, was of his own making, and it is not for him to Complain: Yet one of the things you ſee, which that ſame double-hearted-Monarch tells him is, That to the end he might live in a good Correſpondence with his Holineſs, he had conſented, that the Reſolutions that had been taken in the Aſſembly of 1682. ſhou'd lye dormant, and bound Hand and Foot from doing any Miſchief by being put in Execution; and that all things ſhou'd remain in the ſame Condition they were before. Now who is ſo blind, as not to ſee, that theſe words, are abſolutely contrary to what 'tis the Pope's main Intereſt to deſire and inſiſt on, ſo long as Pope: So that moſt certainly, this is no Peace; ſo far from it, that it is only a Truce, or rather a Suſpenſion of Arms. So true is that of the Poet, tho' a Man be never ſo Politick a Diſſembler,

Certè difficile eſt abſcondere Pectoris æſtus,
Panditur & clauſo ſæpius ore furor.

For notwithſtanding all his gilded Expreſſions of Moſt Chriſtian Piety, his Moſt Chriſtian Sovereignty has ſtill reſerv'd to himſelf, (and what King of his humour wou'd willingly himſelf be the Manacler of his own hands) to reduce things to their firſt Diſobedience, and to pronounce the Pope, no more then Poor Biſhop of *Rome*, whenever the Holy See grew Stubborn to his Demands; and this is that which I dare fairly engage will infallibly happen, if not under this Pontificate, at leaſt under another.

In the mean time, it muſt be agreed, that the Letter which the Biſhops have written, is neither ſo effectual, nor ſo ſincerely ſatisfactory, as in Juſtice, *Innocent* XII. for his own Honour ought to have demanded: tho', if the Matter be never ſo little minded, 'tis plain to be ſeen, that they were either to do this, or nothing: there was no medium, otherwiſe no Accommodation; and yet it was not the difficulty of the matter, but the obſtinacy of the perſons, that rais'd all the Obſtructions, and all the Fiddle-faddles: So that I cannot reach the deep Wit of Cardinal *Lauria*, when diſcourſing of two that negotiated this Acommodation, he ſaid, *That their Zeal and their Abilities had triumph'd over Difficulties, which were ſuch, as for a long time the Court of* Rome *had never had an Affair ſo nice and delicate to tranſact*, I might make ſeveral Reflections upon this Letter of the Biſhops; but I ſhall confine my ſelf to ſome few.

The

The first is, That it is certain, that the Bishops have acted in this Affair, I will not say with little Sincerity, but very Treacherously. They were no Bigots, but fully convinc'd, that the Resolutions taken in the Assembly of 1682, were Just, and conformable to Truth. 'Tis not in their Nature to condescend, and declare it as the Result of their Consciences, that that same odd Doctrine, that the Pope has that boundless Authority, which he pretends to, over the Holy See, can ever be the effect of human Reason. This was never the Faith of the Gallican Church; She never did, nor never will believe it: and yet you see after what a strange manner these Prelates express themselves: But at the bottom, 'tis not at all to be admir'd at. People who extorted from others so many false and counterfeit Signatures, readily believe, that one single dash with their Pens against their Consciences, will not signifie very much.

My second Reflection is, That there's nothing more clearly sets forth the Despotick Government of *France*, then this Letter. For most certain it is, that the Bishops, at least to preserve their own Honour, had never wrote it, had they been their own Masters. But it must be done, that, well they knew; or they must run the hazard of losing the Rents of their Bishopricks.

There is indeed some reason to be surpriz'd, that *France* which is a Crown so haughty, shou'd make so poor and condescending a Step, as to cause this Letter to be written. But the Policy of *France*, is to Sacrifice every thing to the bringing about her own Ends. Now *France* wou'd very fain engage the Holy See to enter into a League with the Princes of *Italy*; or to engage him to labour Tooth and Nail, the Peace of *Europe*, so far as it may be advantageous to *France*. And another thing is, she wou'd no less fain have a Permission to Tax the Clergy.

My Fourth Reflection is, That these Prelates must be oblig'd to recant; and yet not to be forc'd to tell an egregious Lye. Now this Letter, considering how it is couch'd, is absolutely absurd, and contrary to Sence and sound Judgment.

II. Cardinal *Chigi*, so lately dead, was Nephew to *Alexander* the VII. He was sent into *France* Legate *à latere*; where after he had been detain'd a long time, as it were a Prisoner, he was oblig'd by the Treaty of Accomodation, to make a whining Excuse to the King of *France*, in behalf of the Apostolick See, and to declare, That it was never the Pope's Intention to displease or offend his Majesty; but that on the other side, he was infinitely sorry for the heinous Offence of the *Corsi*. This Cardinal was one of the richest of the Sacred College; and he dyed greatly discontented, that Death shou'd surprize him before he came to be Pope.

Advice from *Turkey* and *Germany*.

I. THat we may resume the Relation of the Siege of *Belgrade*, the Trenches were open'd the 13th. of *August* at night, and carry'd on towards the Counterscarp. The Besieged, who that day were solemnizing their *Easter*, or *Beiram*, made a very numerous Sally, wherein they lost many Men. That Sally consisted of above one half of the Garrison, together with a Detachment of the Forces that lay aboard the Saicks. The 16th. the Works were

carried on 150 Paces; and the Major-General was no leſs buſily employ'd in raiſing two Batteries. The 16th. or 17th. at night, the Beſieged made another Sally, more numerous then the former; but they were ſo vigorouſly repuls'd, that their Loſs prov'd very conſiderable. The Imperialiſts alſo loſt a great many men. The 18th. and 19th. they made two more Sallys to ruin the Works; but were ſtill repuls'd with extraordinary Diſadvantage. In the mean time, a great Detachment of Horſe and Foot were ſent away to *Semlin*, under the Command of the Count of *Marſigli*, with Orders to lay a Bridge over the *Danube*, and raiſe five Forts of each ſide the River, to ſtop the Enemies Fleets. The 20th. they began to Bomb'd the place, after they had finiſh'd the Redoubts that fortify'd the Lines, and cover'd the Beſiegers. The 21ſt. they began to build the Bridge; and the Veſſels of the Imperial Fleet being advanc'd within about 100 Paces of *Belgrade*, they began to play with their Cannon upon that of the Turks, and were ſeconded by the Artillery from the Forts which were built upon the *Danube*, while they carry'd on the Trenches within 100 Paces of the Counterſcarp. On the other ſide, the Turks made ſeveral Sallys, but they were always forc'd to retreat with Loſs. The 23d. the great Battery being finiſh'd, they planted upon it 32 Cartouches, with ſome other Pieces of Cannon, having receiv'd ſome days before a Supply of 50 great Guns. At the ſame time, a Detachment of the Imperialiſts took a Turk and a Frenchman, who were endeavouring to get into the place, and confeſs'd, that they were ſent by the Grand Viſier to the Governour, to encourage him to make a ſtout Reſiſtance, and to aſſure him, that he was upon his March to relieve him.

By another way of Intelligence alſo we underſtood, That the Garriſon was not above 6000 men. The 25th the great Battery was re-inforc'd with 10 Mortars; and 26th. by break of day, the Beſiegers began to batter the place with extraordinary Vigour, and much Succeſs. The ſame day General *Heuſſer* having croſs'd the *Danube* near *Semlin* with 6 Regiments of Horſe, poſted himſelf near the Village of *Borſen*, between the *Donawez* and the *Borca*, at the Head of a Bridge, which the Infidels had caus'd to be repair'd, to prevent any Succours from being put in on that ſide. The 27th. they continu'd battering the Place with ſo much Vigour, that the Fort where the Turks had planted Cannon, from whence they had play'd with extraordinary Fury, were utterly ruin'd. The ſame day, the Duke of *Croy* advancing very near to viſit the Works, receiv'd a Musket Shot in his Hat, without any other harm; But the Marquis de *Mondoya*, Camp-Aſſiſtant-General, was kill'd out-right, cloſe by him, with a Musket-bullet. The 28th. the Beſiegers wrought hard at a Battery, which they had begun to raiſe on the left hand, to ruin the Out-Works of the Turks on that ſide. They alſo chas'd *Muſtapha* from the *Moraſs Catana*, where he had poſted himſelf the day before, with a Party under his Command. They alſo fir'd with great Fury upon the Enemies Guards, that were approach'd a little too near the Fort of the Imperialiſts, and by that means, oblig'd them to retreat in great haſt. In the mean time, the Turks having planted their Artillery in other places, play'd warmly upon the Beſiegers, which very much annoy'd 'em. Of 14 Mines which the Turks had made, 11 were diſcover'd; which made the Beſiegers diſcontinue their Works 'till they had found out the other 3. 'Tis ſaid, that the Engineer *Cornaro* gave that Intelligence to the Duke of *Croy*, by means of a German who was a Priſoner with the Turks; and that the Governour of *Belgrade* underſtanding

it,

it, threatned the Engineer to cauſe him to be empal'd upon the Ramparts of the City: but the D. of *Croy* ſent the Governour word, That the Three Baſſa's, whom he had in his power, ſhou'd be anſwerable for the Severity which he inflicted upon the Engineer *Cornaro*, and that they ſhould undergo the ſame Torment which he caus'd him to ſuffer. The 29th. the beſieged made a ſhow as if they wou'd have ſally'd out of the Town: but obſerving that the Imperialiſts were in a readineſs to receive 'em, they durſt not proceed in their Attempt.

That Night, till the 30th. happen'd a very furious Tempeſt, which broke the Anchor-Cable of one of the Imperial Veſſels that carry'd 25 Guns. They endeavour'd by all means to ſtop the Veſſel, but it was impoſſible; for the fury of the Wind drove it on that ſide the City where the Turkiſh Galleys lay: ſo that to prevent the Veſſel from falling into the Enemies hands, they were conſtrain'd to ſet it on fire, after they had ſav'd the men. The next day, Intelligence came thick and three-fold, that the Grand Viſier was arriv'd with his Army near *Fatiſlaw*, with a Deſign to attempt the Relief of the Place. The ſame day the Beſiegers extended their Lines which they had made the day before: but M. de *Koyſersfield*, who was preſent at the carrying on of that Work, was kill'd with a Musket-ſhot in the Head. Some Turks advancing along the *Danube*, were repuls'd by the Imperialiſts; and they began to raiſe a new Battery on the right hand, to diſmount the Cannon of the Horn-works belonging to the Infidels. The 31ſt. a Council of War was call'd; after which, two Courriers were diſpatch'd away; the one to General *Veterani*, the other to Colonel *Kiba*; with Orders for the latter to march with all the Men under his Command near *Minoviza*, for the Security of that River. I ſhall here inſert word for word a Letter written from *Vienna*, the 16th. of *September*, containing,

The Particulars of the Continuance of the Siege of *Belgrade*.

THE 5th. of this Month the Beſiegers play'd with great fury from a Battery of Cannon and Mortars, upon a Horn-work of the place; and they began on the right hand a large parallel line, which was finiſh'd the next day. The ſame day the Count de Archinto *received a Muſquet Shot in the head, of which he died within two days after.*

The 7th. by means of a Greek *Deſerter that got out of* Belgrade *the Evening before, they diſcover'd part of the Enemies Mines, though not then fill'd with Powder, and they began to draw a Large Boom of ſeveral Trees faſten'd together athwart the* Danube, *which was to extend near our Lines of Circumvallation from one ſide of the River to the other. The ſame day we receiv'd Intelligence by an Expreſs from General* Veterani, *That upon the 25th of the laſt Month the* Grand Viſier *had croſs'd the* Dannbe *at* Widin, *and that he carried ſome pieces of Cannon along with him.*

The 9th in the Morning, it was reſolved in a Council of War, that a general Aſſault ſhould be given to the Counterſcarp. *The Attack was to be made on every ſide, and in order to it all things were diſpoſed after this manner. Firſt* 100 *Foot with* 300 *Granadiers were ordered to advance and repel the Turks: They were followed by* 300 *Granadiers more. Seconded by* 600 *Fuſiliers, and altogether by* 1200 *Muſquetiers upon the laſt Line, the Body of the Reſerve, to the number of* 4100 *Men, compoſed of Impe-*

rialists, Brandenburgers, Luneburgers was to be upon the right hand: The command of the Attack, which was to be made on the right hand was given to Count Guy de Staremburgh, M. Seybelsdorf, *Lieutenant Camp Marshal, had the command of the Left Attack, and the Auxillary Troops were to make the Middle Attack: about Noon all these Troops were drawn out, and about two in the Afternoon the Duke of* Croy *repairing with General* Heusler *to the place from whence they were to march to the Assault, gave order for all things necessary to be at hand; but before they had disposed of their Artillery, and brought together their Bavins and Gabins which they had need of, 'twas Ten a Clock at Night, so that they resolved to defer their Assault till the next day; however finding the Officers and Soldiers eager to fall on, because they would not suffer their courage to cool, they chang'd their resolution, and the Attack was forthwith made. The Grenadiers began with extraordinary valour and resolution, the most part leap'd upon the Counterscarp, and began to post themselves; but the Enemy who had without doubt notice of our design from the Camp, had got ready a world of Artificial Fireworks, Old Iron, Stones and Granadoes, which they threw down upon our men in such terrible Showers, that they were forc'd to retire. Moreover, by reason of the obscurity of the Night, they could not discern the Enemy from their own men: Besides, that the Post which they had won, was too far remote from our Lines, for 'em to be able to maintain it, they thought in convenient to draw off. Monsieur* Seibelsdorf, *General of the Bavarians was kill'd in this Action; and we lost about 150 Soldiers, besides 300 wounded, of which one half are past danger. The 8th. they advanc'd their new Lines to that degree, that they were in hopes, within 3 days to be within a foot of the Counterscarp. But the 9th the Van-guard of the Turks Army appearing within sight of ours, resolution was taken the next day to raise the Siege, for fear lest the Turks Fleet, being supply'd by their Land-Army, should hinder Provisions from coming to our Camp, by cutting off our Communication with* Semlin; *which might be easily done, our Forces on the* Danube *being too weak to make opposition, in regard that our Boats were not all come up to us.*

This Letter was attended by another of the 19th, importing, That the raising of the Siege of *Belgrade* being resolv'd on; on the 10th, that night and the days following, were spent in drawing off the Artillery, and sending it away over the *Save*, together with the Ammunition, Baggage, and other warlike Instruments; except only some few Utensils of the Sutlers, which could not be carried off for want of Waggons. That upon the 12th, the Duke of *Croy* caus'd all the Army to repass the *Save*. That the Garison of the Place, together with 4 or 5000 *Tartars*, stuck close to his heels in his march, and made several vain Attempts to fall upon his Rear-guard, commanded by General *Hofkirken*. That this Garrison, and the 4 or 5000 *Tartars*, were since advanced as far as *Sabatz*, with a design to pass the *Save*, and annoy the Foragers of the Imperial Army. That for that reason, the Cannon being laid up in the Forts which the Imperialists possess, and the Army having march'd the same day to *Semlin*, where it rested the 13th, to secure the Man of War, a distribution was made to every Regiment of Horse, of a Boat-load of Hay; with a general Prohibition to Forrage abroad till new Orders. That the Grand *Visier* was expected the same day, or the 14th at farthest, with his whole Army: And that General *Pollani* was going to joyn the Imperial Forces, that were forthwith to be reinforc'd with other Detachments from *Croatia* and *Transilvania*.

The raising of the Siege of *Belgrade* after this manner, which was still question'd by some, was confirm'd by a Letter from *Vienna* the 23d. which I shall here insert, because the Relation is somewhat better circumstantiated then in the preceding News.

The

'THe 10th. of *September*, the Imperial Army being too weak to resist the 'Grand *Visier*, surrounded with an Army of Fourscore thousand men, they 'began to break up from before *Belgrade*, with a design to march for *Peter-* '*Warradin*; to which purpose they spent that day, and all the night following, 'in imbarking their Cannon and Mortars upon the *Save*, in order to carry 'em 'on the other side of the River. The next day, the Besieged, perceiving the 'Retreat of our men, made a very numerous Sally, which prov'd little to their 'advantage. The 12th. the Army being divided into two Bodies, croft the '*Save* over two Bridges, to which they set Fire, after the Duke of *Croy* had 'drawn off all his Troops out of the Forts: and the same day, the whole Ar- 'my continued their march towards *Semlin*. This Retreat was made without 'the loss of so much as one man, tho' the Enemy fail'd not to pursue us. Our 'men before they left their Camp, set fire to it. This is the whole truth of 'the matter of Fact.

Since this, our last Advice from *Belgrade*, makes no mention of any design the Grand *Visier* has to pass the *Save*, seeing that all his Projects having been laid against *Transilvania*, and for that being unprovided of all necessary Preparations, it will be almost impossible for him to attempt any thing on this side the River, without hazarding the success of a Battel. General *Veterani*, who lay encamp'd at *Caranzebes*, broke up from thence the 10th. with the Forces under his command, on purpose to amuse the Enemy, and find him Employment. But the same Advice says not a word of any Motion of Count *Tekeli*, who seem'd to be as it were exil'd to the other side of *Columba*, and had very little or no employment among the *Turks*; his Reputation being grown very low, as having lost the support of the *French* Embassador, and some of the Bassa's that were before his Friends.

The Imperial Army found some difficulties to bring back their Fleet; and particularly those Vessels which were laden with the Artillary, Amunition and Baggage, from which they did not think it safe to remove too far, the *Turks* being so near at hand to molest 'em in their passage. Every thing being put on Board upon the 14th. one of the Vessels that lagg'd behind, not being so nimble of sail as the rest, was attack'd by four great Gallies, and about 50 Saicks, of the *Turks*, which were seconded by the Men and Cannon that the *Turks* had put ashore, with a resolution, either to make themselves Masters of her, or to sink her: but the other Vessels returning to bring her off, there happen'd an Engagement for two hours, wherein the Infidels lost a great many men, and were at length forc'd to retire. The same day they sent a small body of Horse and Foot near *Semlin* to fall upon our Rear-guard; but this Enterprize had no better success then the former. The Army arriv'd at *Tussa*, the 15th. where they rested the next day to give the Beasts leisure to get a good way before 'em. This day the *Turks* show'd themselves again, till the Duke of *Croy* made a halt with his Army; but they return'd back again, without daring to make any attempt. The 17th. the Duke of *Croy* advanc'd as far *Salankemen*, from whence they heard several discharges of the great Guns from *Belgrade*, which made 'em conjecture that the Grand *Visier* was arriv'd there with his whole Army. The Duke of *Croy* continu'd his march, and arriv'd the 21st. near *Peter-Warradin*, where he intends to stay to watch the Motions of the Grand *Visier*.

Since

Since the raiſing the Siege of *Belgrade*, General *Veterani* is return'd with his Army into *Tranſilvania*, having left General *Pollant* to guard the River of *Maros*, and to hinder the Infidels from putting any Relief into *Guila*. In the mean time, 8 Regiments are ſent away to re-inforce the ſaid *Veterani*, with Promiſe to ſupply him with more numerous Succours in caſe of Neceſſity.

The Report runs, That the Ottoman Army conſiſts of 60000 Turks, ſome Thouſands of Arnautes, and 30000 Tartars. Now, tho' the Imperialiſts are far inferiour in Number, they are no way diſcourag'd at it. They are ready to make Head againſt the Grand Viſier, ſhou'd he have any Deſign to paſs the *Save*, in order to give them Battel.

But it is not probable that he will be ſo ſturdy. In ſhort, according to the Advice from *Vienna* of the 30th. of *September*, we are inform'd, That at a Council of War held by the Grand Viſier at *Belgrade*, it was reſolv'd that they wou'd not paſs the River this Year, only there ſhou'd be a numerous Detachment ſent on this ſide the River, as well as into *Tranſilvania*, to make an Irruption, ſuch as ſhou'd inforce the Imperialiſts to march their Men on that ſide, to oppoſe the Enterpriſes of their Enemies. Some Deſerters gave out, That the Grand Viſier had a Deſign to attack *Peter Waradin*; but there is no probability of it. One part of the 6000 Tartars and Malecontents, Commanded by Count *Tekeli*, march'd towards *Temeſwar*, of which General *Veterani* being inform'd, ſent away 8 Regiments of Horſe to *Segedin*, with a reſolution to ſend a greater Number after 'em, if there ſhou'd be any occaſion.

The Militia of *Croatia* made themſelves Maſters of *Medon*, upon the Frontiers of that Province, and put to the Sword the Garriſon of that place, conſiſting of 600 Turks, among which were ſeveral French Officers. Count *Sigiſmond Batthyani*, Couſin of the Ban of *Croatia*, arriv'd the 28th. of the laſt Month at *Vienna*, with 4 Colours taken from the Turks. He reports, That the Ban *Brungeni Magdat*, had made himſelf Maſter of a conſiderable place in *Boſſina*, where were alſo ſeveral French Officers; and after he had Plundred and Burnt ſeveral other Villages, he brought away a very conſiderable Booty.

II. The Campaign is at an end upon the *Rhine*, at leaſt for Actions of Importance. This Campaign has been extreamly ſevere ſince the taking of *Heidelberg*; tho' ſince that time, there has neither been Siege nor Battel. An infinite Number of Soldiers have been ſwept away on both Sides by Sickneſs, tho' the Loſs was heavy upon the French, in regard they were much more fatigu'd and weary'd out then the Confederates; and that Proviſions were extreamly dear in their Camp: Beſides, That they have loſt more Horſes then Men. 'Tis reckon'd that the Confederates have loſt near 15000, and the French almoſt double the Number; which is a Loſs not eaſily to be repair'd, if the thing be true: But for my part, it ſeems to me ſomewhat hyperbolical.

The French quitted the Caſtle of *Heidleberg* towards the beginning of the laſt Month. They left behind 'em 7 Pieces of Cannon, together with ſome Bombs and Granadoes. But what was more ſurprizing is this, That they never ſo much as touch'd the celebrated Tun, which was full of Wine, no more then any of the reſt that were in the Caſtle Cellar. 'Tis true, that the Mines which they ſprung before their Departure, wrought not their full Effect. Nevertheleſs, the Palace is ſo ruin'd, that it will be a difficult thing to repair it, till after ſome Years of Peace. The Damage is reckon'd to amount to Five Millions; The Confederates have already put 200 Men into the Caſtle. 'Tis thought alſo, that they will endeavour to put it into a poſture of defence;

and

and the Inhabitants begin already to Rebuild the City; not so discreet for so doing in my opinion. There has been an Assembly held at *Francfort*, where the Winter-Quarters has been agreed upon. They are very diligent upon the Fortifications of *Hailbrun*. Four Thousand of the Saxon Foot, and 2000 Horse, will Winter upon the Frontiers; the rest are to return into *Saxony*. These Troops are to maintain themselves at their own Charges, in Consideration of 300000 Florins which have been granted 'em. They are to be quarter'd in *Odenwald*, along the *Mein* and the *Neckar*. The Imperialists are to be posted in the *Black-Forest*, stretching as far as *Strasburg*. Those of the Circles of *Franconia* and *Suabia*, are to remain in their own Country; and those of *Hesse-Cassel* are to lye in the County of *Hanouer*, *Westerwald*, *Wetteau*, and the Parts adjoyning. The French Troops are preparing to enter into Winter Quarters. The Prince of *Baden* has publish'd a Placaet against those who carry any Horses to the French, by which, all Commerce is Prohibited upon Pain of Life and Confiscation of Goods; He Promises also 1000 *l.* Reward to those which shall discover the Contemners of his Orders. The Prince himself is to be at *Norembergh*, at the Assembly of the States of the Circle, which is there to be held; after which, he will depart for *Vienna*, to be present at the Grand Council of War, to deliberate about the Preparations for the carrying on the next Years Campaign: In the mean time, our Forces are so well disposed, that 15000 Men lye ready to secure *Suabia* and *Wirtemberg*.

III. We understand from *Ratisbonne*, That the Envoy of *Brandenburgh* has represented in the Name of the Elector his Master, to the Envoy of *Sweden*, That if Peace was accepted upon the Conditions that *France* offers, the Ruin of *Germany* will Inevitably follow, and that the French will soon make themselves Masters of it; That there is no other way to secure themselves from the Invasion of that Crown, but by putting an Absolute force upon him, to observe the Treaties of *Munster* and the *Pyrenæans*, by a Restitution of all that he has since Usurp'd; to the end, that by that means, there may be a strong Barricado made betwixt the Empire and *France*; The same Minister declar'd moreover to the Envoy of *Sweden*, That the Elector, his Master, was highly satisfy'd with the reasonable and sincere Conduct of the King his Master, who would by no means take upon him to advise the Princes of the Empire, to accept of the Proposals of a Peace so ignominious, that he had Orders to return Thanks to His Majesty in the behalf of the Empire, and all the Confederates, and that he hoped His Majesty would continue his Grace and Favour, to make known to the Count *d'Avaux* Ambassador of *France*, the Injustice of those Conditions, and to Interpose his Royal Authority to oblige *France* to make others much more reasonable. The Ministers of other Princes, and among others, the Envoy of the Elector Palatine, the Deputies of *Austria*, and the Director of *Mayence*, have likewise made known to the Envoy of *Sweden*, the Just Indignation of the Princes their Masters, against all Propositions of Peace of the same Nature; more especially, their high disdain that the Court of *France* should insert into the Dispatches sent to the Count *d'Avaux*, that she had been earnestly sollicited by several Princes of the Empire, and the greatest part of the Assemblies at *Ratisbonne*, to make those Propositions which is not true; *France* only acting in that manner, to cause Divisions among the Confederates.

As for the late Intrigues of the Emissaries of *France*, to Engage the Princes of the Empire to enter into Separate Treaties of Peace with her, and upon pretended

Pretended Suppoſitions, that they made the firſt Steps to attain it, the Miniſter of *Denmark* reſiding at *Ratisbonne*, declared towards the end of the laſt Month, to the Emperor's Commiſſioners, and ſeveral other Envoys, That in truth, the King his Maſter, was well-inclin'd to Employ all good Offices for the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace; but that his Intention tended no farther, then to render it General; and that he was ſo far from Conniving at the Separation of any one of the Confederates, that His Majeſty, both as he was a Member and a Confederate of the Empire, was reſolv'd to take that part which became him, in all their Joint Intereſts.

Beſides this Declaration, and ſeveral particular Proteſtations made by various Miniſters, we underſtand by Letters from *Ratisbonne* of the First of this Month, That the Director of *Mayence* had ſignify'd to all the Miniſters preſent at the Dyet, or reſiding in that City, as having had ſufficient Proofs of the falſe Suppoſition aſſerted by *France*, That *ſeveral Princes of the Empire had ſought to the* Moſt Chriſtian *King, to make Propoſitions of Peace.*—

They by the Order and in the Name of ſeveral Princes, enter'd their Proteſtations to the Contrary; to all which, the Commiſſioners afore-mention'd, returned an Anſwer,

THat they were perfectly well aſcertain'd of what force the Aſſurances were, which the Director had given in the Name of the Deputy-Miniſters at the Dyet againſt the Exorbitances of France; *And that they would ſo much the more willingly inform the Emperor of them, as finding not only wherewith, more and more to Corroborate His Imperial Majeſty in the full Confidence which he has in all that was propos'd to him by the Electors, Princes and Cities; as alſo by the Miniſters reſiding at* Ratisbonne; *but alſo great Reaſons for Conſolation and Hope, that God Almighty moved with the Fidelity, the Union and Conſtancy of the Princes of the Empire, and the reſt of the Illuſtrious Confederates, together with the Juſtice of the Common Cauſe, would at length be pleas'd to Proſper the Arms of His Imperial Majeſty, and freely give that Stable and Univerſal Peace, for which they daily put up their Prayers to Heaven.*

IV. The Ambaſſador of *France*, has not as yet publickly demanded leave of the Swiſs-Cantons to raiſe Men within their Territories; but the Spaniſh Ambaſſador who lyes at *Gbur*, has Orders to raiſe 3 Regiments, provided they can but agree upon the Conditions with the Regency; but that is the great queſtion; Scarcity and Famine continues ſtill in *Switzerland*, which has conſtrain'd the Magiſtrates to deſire all the Refugees that are within their Territories, to ſeek out other Habitations within a Month. There has happen'd ſome Diſorder at *Lauſana*, by reaſon of the Dearneſs of Proviſions; but theſe Diſorders as yet have had no bad Conſequences. The City of *Geneva* have repreſented to ſome of the Cantons, the Extreme Neceſſity of their City, through the extraordinary Scarcity of Corn. The Deputies of *Zurick* and *Berne*, having conferr'd at *Baden* with the Emperor's Envoy, have given leave to the *Geneveſes*, to Buy a certain quantity of Corn, by way of Proviſion in the Territories of *Germany*, ſtaying only till that Miniſter has written to the Court of *Vienna*.

Reflections

Reflections upon the Advice from *Turky*, &c.

1. MAny People flatter'd themſelves that the Duke of *Croy* would carry *Belgrade*. 'Tis true, that as the Rumours and Reports were ſpread about of Diviſions in the Ottoman Empire, and the Weakneſs of the Grand Viſier's Army, there was all the likelyhood in the World, that he might have made himſelf Maſter of the Place; but all thoſe Rumours and Reports, were but the Excreſſences of Plethorick Fancies. The Viſier appear'd with an Army of 80000 Men, and how was it poſſible that the Duke of *Croy*, who had no *Luxemburgh's* to cover him, could ever be able to continue the Siege in View of ſuch a Potent Succour; He who had not half the Number of Men which the Turks had: The wiſeſt Courſe that he could take, after ſuch unlucky Diſappointments was to quit his hold, and not to hazard an Army; he is not the only General that ever was conſtrain'd to Raiſe a Siege. Hiſtories are full of Accidents of the ſame Nature. Nor was there ever any Heroe ſo great in the World, that was not ſometimes humbled by Mortifications of this kind. Among the reſt, I look upon that to be a very Signal one, when the Grand Viſier was chas'd from before *Vienna*, after a far more ignominious manner then the Duke of *Croy* roſe from before *Belgrade*. The Prince of *Conde* was wont to ſay, That he had been conſtrain'd to Raiſe Sieges in his life-time; yet not that he thought himſelf, never a-whit the worſe Soldier for all that. 'Tis Prudence to Retreat, when a General finds there is nothing more to be done upon ſure Grounds; but that on the other ſide he finds himſelf obnoxious to thoſe Dangers which he was not bound to cut his way through at all Hazards. The Great Captains of Antiquity, thought there was nothing ſo honourable in War, as where there was leaſt of Chance: for this it was that the famous Hiſtorian applauds *Tiberius*, to whom ſays he, *Semper viſum eſt gloriоſum quod eſſet Tutiſſimum.* The ſame Hiſtorian adds, *That no Victory can be ſo great, nor of that value, as to be Purchaſed with the Deſtruction of his Men. Preſence of Mind in Extremities, when join'd with Reaſon, is highly to be extoll'd; but a daring Impetuoſity, that falls on without Fear or Wit, is nothing but mere Raſhneſs.* And this was the great Maxim that Govern'd the Conduct of Marſhal *Turenne*.

There is no queſtion, but that the raiſing of this Siege, has eſtranged the Minds of the Turks from liſtening to the Peace, ſo earneſtly proſecuted by the Engliſh and Dutch at the Ottoman Port; but 'tis a Misfortune that cannot be Remedied this Campaign.

If the Imperialiſts could have been more Early in the Field, and had had an Army much more Numerous, moſt certain it is, that they could not have fail'd in their Enterprize, and the Conqueſt of *Belgrade*, would have unavoidably trail'd after it other Advantages that would have terribly diſcompos'd the Affairs of the Turks: But the Emperor having two Wars to maintain, 'twas impoſſible his Forces could be every where. It may be likewiſe ſaid, That the Germans do not always do what it is in their power to perform; the Maſter-wheel that gives Motion to all the reſt in Military Affairs, is good ſtore of Money, which the Germans wanting, or at leaſt very backward in raiſing, all the reſt of the Wheels moves ſlowly, for want of that ſame Oil of Silver. It ſhould be their main buſineſs to venture the Whole for the Whole, and in that only to imitate *France*, that ventures on with all her utmoſt Efforts, makes

one vigorous push for the Game, and by that means become the Mistress of all her Enterprizes.

Nevertheless, tho' this Attempt of the Duke of *Croy* had the Misfortune to fail the Expectations of many; however it gave the Infidels to understand, That the Emperor is an Enemy sufficiently formidable, since he had the Bravery to undertake a Siege of so great importance, the prosperous Success of which, had put the Ottoman Empire into no small Confusion. Moreover, this Enterprize tho' it miss'd of the desir'd Event, yet it produc'd one of the principal Effects that were expected from it, since it broke all the Measures of the Infidels, by obliging them to quit their Designs upon *Transilvania*, which cou'd not have been evaded, but by hastening such an Important Diversion. Besides, 'Tis very probable that the Duke of *Croy* himself never thought he should succeed in the Enterprize, only he believ'd it Convenient to make the Attempt, tho' to no other purpose then to Allarm the Infidels, and dis-concert the Counsels which they had taken. At least, it's thus that many people discourse one among another.

II. I must confess, I do not so much admire that the Foreign Gazetteers shou'd be so much Mistaken in the various Stories which they publish, generally to the disadvantage of the Enemy. For they are a sort of News Cooks, who dress up their Dishes of Intelligence, according to the Palates of those, whom they endeavour to please; but this is my Wonder, That such defects of Intelligence, shou'd darken and cloud the Counsels of Princes, in such a manner, as that those things shou'd be conceal'd from their Knowledge, which are so plainly visible to their Sight. On the one side, That Fourscore Thousand Men shou'd be lock'd up in such a gloomy Mist, that they cou'd not be seen till the Grand Visier had pass'd the *Danube* at *Widin*. On the other side, 'Twas a great sign of Close and Reserv'd Management, That the Turks shou'd be able to conceal their Strength under certain Counterfeited feebleness, till the very nick of time requir'd 'em to appear: So true it is, That the want of good Intelligence, frustrates the most solid Counsels in the World; and that an Army of good Spies is more Useful, then whole Batallions and Squadrons of good Soldiers. From whence I conclude; That 'twas neither this nor that; but only for want of good Information of the Number and Strength of the Enemy, that shatter'd the Duke of *Croy*'s Design, he being too great a Soldier to sit down before Towns, until he had clear'd the Field of a marching Enemy, had he rightly understood the Truth of the Infidels ill-represented Condition.

Advice from *France*.

I. ALL *Europe* stands on Tip-toe in Expectation of some Events that may advance the End of this present War, either by Success of Arms, or else for want of Strength and Ability; which are the only ways to extinguish the Universal Conflagration. *France* who carried this Fire out of her Frontiers into the Neighbouring States, is not her self exempted within, from several Calamities which are the Consequences of this War; nor from the fear of a Scourge, the very Name of which makes all the People Tremble. Last Month appear'd a Decree of Council, which confirms the Necessity of his taking all the Care imaginable against Famine, and to prevent the Consequences of it, Importing, That in regard the Markets have not been furnish'd as they were wont,

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all ſorts of Grain are riſen to an Exceſſive Price: 'Tis true, he lays the Cauſe upon the Malignity or Intereſt of ſome People, Enemies of the Publick Good, who have ſpread abroad falſe Reports of future Barrenneſs and Scarcity, and have thereby ſtirred up particular Perſons, ſome to Lock up their Corn, others to Buy it up by Whole-ſale in the Market. It ſeems alſo that they have thought it convenient to give Notice to the Publick, to diſſipate their Fears, That there ſtill Remain in the Granaries great Quantities of Corn of the Harveſts of 1692, and 1693 and thoſe reported to be much more then is Neceſſary for the Supply of the Provinces, and the Subſiſtence of the Armies; but we underſtand at the ſame time by divers private Letters, That the Precautions of the Court extend themſelves much farther then their Cares mention'd in the Decree, That they are bethinking themſelves of fetching Corn from Foreign Countries; That it is true, there are private Men, who for their own particular Profit, wrong the Publick Neceſſities in ſuch Conjunctures as theſe; That the Harveſt of this Year has been very Bad; That the great Supplies with which they are bound to furniſh early the King's Magazines, are the reaſon in part, of the ſucceſſive Scarcity that follows the Harveſt ſo cloſe at the heels; which was never ſeen for theſe many Years before. That this Inconvenience in a time of War, of Impoſts, Tax upon Tax, and Miſery upon Miſery upon the People, made all thoſe that want Money, that is to ſay, the greateſt Number of the Kingdom, particularly ſenſible of their Condition; and that theſe Motives have inclined the Council to make Choice of 4 Commiſſioners of the Chiefeſt of the Magiſtracy, the better to retain the People in their Duty, by giving them to underſtand, that all Care imaginable is taking for their Relief. But beſides theſe Publick Motives, there is one Private, which was to favour, at the ſame time, the taking away of Corn for the King's Magazines, under pretence of Tranſporting it from one Province to another, to ſupply the Publick Exigencies; by that means, to prevent the Inſurrections of the Mob againſt the Purveyors. A little after the Publiſhing of this Decree, appear'd a Declaration, Importing, That becauſe ſeveral Perſons, Merchants of Corn, and others, bought up whole Harveſts as they ſtood upon the Ground, or in Barns by Whole-ſale, by which means, the Markets cannot be ſupply'd, nor the People find Corn for their Proviſion, nor the Bakers for the daily Conſumption of Bread; The King therefore Ordains, That ſuch and ſuch Commiſſioners ſhall be made Choice of, Perſons of Probity, Underſtanding, and Ability, to make Search in all Cities, Boroughs, Villages and Hamlets; nay, in all Abbies, Monaſteries and Nunneries, and all other Societies, and make a true Eſtimate of all the Corn they ſhall there find. He further Ordains, That all private Perſons, of what Quality and Condition ſoever, ſhall open their Granaries, Barns, &c. and declare the Quantity of Corn they have, either Threſh'd, or in Sheaf, under grievous Forfeitures. Farther he Ordains, That all Societies, Merchants, Husbandmen and others, as have any Corn in their poſſeſſion, reſerving one half to themſelves, ſhould ſend the other to Market. Further, That the Commiſſioners made Choice of, ſhall deliver to the ordinary Judge of the place, a Liſt of the Merchants, Husbandmen, and other private Perſons in the Neighbourhood, whoſe Duty it is to expoſe their Corn, with a Note of what Quantity they have, and of what they ought to carry into Market. With ſeveral other ſtrict Injunctions to the ſame purpoſe.

In pursuance of this Declaration Monsieur *De la Reigner*, has already visited in person several Communities and Convents in *Paris*, and finding that the Fathers of St. *Lazarus* were furnished with Corn for 6 years, he ordered that all, excepting the Provision for the year running, should be carried to Market, and sold at the Price currant; and Orders are sent to all the Intendants of the Provinces, to put the King's Order in execution with the utmost severity.

This Ordinance was attended with another; prohibiting all Merchants, Commissaries, and all other persons whatever, to transport any Corn out of the Kingdom into any other Countrey, upon pain of Confiscation, and the Gallies.

In pursuance of these Orders of the King, the Officers of the Civil Government are continually at work in causing Corn to be transported to *Paris*, and giving out their Orders for emptying all the Magazines round about them; but the Fears of the Merchants, and the apprehensions of scarcity which the People labour under, are great Obstacles of this Transportation; the effects of which we have seen between *Mellum* and *Fountain bleau Soeaux*, and other places, where the Mob at the instigation of the Merchants rose up all in tumult to prevent their Corn from being taken away: The same Disturbence happened in several other parts of the Kingdom, which produced a Decree of the Council of State, enjoining all Merchants, Husband-men, Farmers, private persons, and Publick Societies, to sell their Corn before the First of *December* next, except their necessary Provision for 6 Months, upon pain of confiscation of the said Corn; and expresly forbidding all persons to troop together, and hinder the liberty of Commerce, Transport, and Passage of Corn, upon pain of death.

Some time since, Monsieur *Du-Pillis* presented a Memorial to the King, containing Offers to furnish the City of *Paris* with Bread at such rates; 1. That there shall be a Patent made him for three Years. 2*ly*. That the Corn which shall be brought from Foreign Countries shall pay no Duties. 3*d*. That the Bakers Apprentices whom he shall employ during the three Years, shall be admitted Masters, without any Formalities, at the end of the said term. 4*thly*, That it shall not be lawful to any other Baker of the City of *Paris* to bake for the future, during the three years any sort of his Bread. 5*thly*. That he shall be allowed safe and convenient places for the setting up of Ovens, where he may be able to bake as much Bread as will suffice to supply the City. Upon these considerations, and for the prevention of Famine, a Decree came forth upon the 22*d*. whereby the King discharges till the last of *December* next, from all Duties, Polls and Impositions all manner of Corn, that shall be imported into the Kingdom, either by Sea or Land.

The 24th. was publish'd an Ordinance of the King, enjoining all Persons whatever, that shall lade any Corn to be Transported into the Provinces, to make their Protestation before the Intendants and Commissaries, That they are only to go into those Provinces; withal, making fresh Prohibitions to all his loving Subjects of what condition soever, to Transport any Corn out of the Kingdom upon pain of Death. Also the 6th. of this Month, another Decree was publish'd, forbidding all French Privateers to suffer the Redemption of any Ship laden with Corn, which they shall take, under the Forfeiture of 3000 Livres, and Confiscation of their Ships and Cargo. We understand that the Inhabitants of the Country of *Luxemburgh* begin to Murmur loudly, and make

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deep Proteſtations againſt the French Commiſſioners, who take away their Corn, in order to their ſending it into *France*; and becauſe they would alſo Regiſter their Barley, and all their Oats, about twenty of the Country-men got together to prevent them; but they were all Apprehended except three, who made their eſcapes. And ſome Eccleſiaſticks have been ſuſpended from their Livings, for daring to Preach againſt this violent raviſhing of Corn from them.

The Council have not thought it proper to lay any Tax upon Houſes, though the thing, at firſt, was reſolved upon, (as we told you in our laſt *Mercury*:) They have rather choſen to demand the Summ of Five Millions, of the City of *Paris*, and to let them alone to equal the Tax among themſelves. To which purpoſe, the 5th. of the laſt Month, there was an Aſſembly at the Town-Hall, where was preſent the greateſt part of the moſt able Citizens. Then it was concluded, That the Summ ſhould be laid upon thoſe that Lett Lodgings; who ſhall pay, in two Years, at the rate of Twenty times as much as they formerly were wont to pay to the Scavenger, and for their Lanthorns. Or indeed, That they ſhould change the Tax upon Houſes, into a Poll-Tax upon every Family. This Affair is not yet determined, but its thought they will hold to the laſt Propoſal: That is to ſay, That they will change the Tax upon Houſes, into a Poll-Tax in every Houſe, including Children and Servants. To which purpoſe, they have already divided the Inhabitants into Six Claſſes. The 1ſt. contains the Princes and Lords of the Court. The 2d. the Nobility. The 3d. the Clergy. The 4th. the Parliament, and Officers of Juſtice. The 5th. the Burgeſſes. And the 6th. the Handycraft Tradeſmen. However, all this meets with great Difficulties, almoſt inſurmountable, by reaſon of the Inequality of Eſtates which they meet with among the Members of every Body. This makes them believe that the King will take other Meaſures, in regard of the other Cities of the Kingdom, to prevent Delay; which is always very Prejudicial in Affairs of this nature.

III. All the Letters from *Paris*, of the laſt Month, and all the Publick News, inform us, That the Abbot of *Sillery* was nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Lyons*. Nevertheleſs, 'tis the Abbot of St. *Georges*, of the Houſe of *Vaſſe*, one of the beſt Families in *Maconnois*. He was nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Tours*; and before that, to the Biſhoprick of *Clermont*. He is Count of *Lyons*, Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, and a Man of Wit and Learning. Since the Diſtribution of Benefices, mention'd in our Laſt, the King has nominated the Abbot of *Garmontier* to ſupply the Place of *Auditor* of the *Rota*, vacant by the Nomination of the Abbot of *Evoaux* to the Biſhoprick of *Condum*. The Abbot of *Narmoutier* is of the Family of *Trimouville*. The Abbey of St. *Peter*, of *Corbee*, in *Picardy*, is conferr'd upon Cardinal *Janſon*. This Abbey is worth about 40000 Livres a Year. That of Mont St. *Hillary*, near *Arras*, is given to Cardinal *D'Eſtrees*. Theſe two Abbeys were poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Prince *Philip*.

IV. Beſides the Employments which the King has diſpoſed of, vacant by the Death of the Officers ſlain at the Battle of *Neerwin*, Chevalier *De Quoad* has his Father's Regiment. Chevalier *De Roſel* has that which Prince *Paul* of *Lorrain* Commanded. That of *Gourneau* is given to Chevalier *De Neſle*. *Moulineau* and *Pontack* have been gratified with two Companies, vacant in the Regiment of French Guards, they being only Lieutenants before, in the ſame Body.

Monſieur

Monſieur *De Lucienne*, Envoy Extraordinary from *France* to the Duke of *Mantua*, has been nominated to go to *Genoa* under the ſame Character, in the room of Monſieur *De Ratabon*. M. *Du Pre*, who was formerly Reſident at *Geneva*, goes to *Mantua*. King *James* has given the Lord *Clancarty*, now Priſoner in the Tower of *London*, the Employment of Captain of one Company of the Guards of his Body, vacant by the Death of the Lord *Lucan*.

V. Mareſchal *Tourville*, and the Count *De Chatteau Renaud*, ſet ſail, on the 18th. of the laſt Month, from the Iſlands of *Hieres*; and the other from *Thoulon*, on the 20th. Some ſay they are to joyn again at *Lagos*; Others, at *Malaga*, toward the End of the Month. But this is only Talk at random; for they received from the Court Orders ſealed up, which are not to be open'd till under ſuch a Heighth at Sea. Whence we are to conclude, That they will not lay themſelves up either at *Breſt* or *Rochfort*, till ſome conſiderable Action done in their courſe Home. M. *Tourville* put to Sea with 35 Men of War, and about 15 other Veſſels. And M. *Chatteau Reynaud*, with 26 Men of War, and as many ſmall ones. Letters from *Verſailles*, of the 3d. Inſtant, inform us, That *Tourville*'s Men of War were very much toſs'd at Sea, about 40 Leagues from *Roſes*. And thoſe from *Breſt* aſſure us, That as ſoon as the Marſhal arrives there, he will ſend 4 Men of War to *Dunkirk*, and keep 12, Mann'd and Victual'd, to Cruiſe at the Mouth of St. *George's Channel*. 18 Privateers are put to Sea from St. *Malo's*, to Cruiſe upon the Coaſts of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, under Engliſh and Dutch Colours. And 'tis ſaid there are others, Mann'd with all Engliſh, who are to take in Salt Meat in *Ireland*. Since that time, we have Advice, That upon the 26*th* of the laſt Month, 52 Sail were ſeen upon the Coaſts of *Spain*, ſteering their Courſe toward the *Streights*, which were thought to be the Fleet under *Tourville*'s Command.

VI. Letters from *Saumour* inform us, That in that place they ſet a Rate upon the Price of Corn, and that to prevent the carrying of it away, exact Searchers are made, in order to diſcover thoſe that keep any great quantities of it together. The ſame Letters add, That upon the 21*ſt* of the laſt Month, the Searchers found at *Loudun*, in a Merchant's Houſe, a large Hogshead full of Muſquetoons, and another full of Coats for Soldiers; the whole was confiſcated, and the Merchant impriſoned. After that, they found in a Gentleman's Houſe ſome Field-Pieces, two of which were carry'd to the Caſtle of *Saumur*. There is a great Noiſe made about this Buſineſs, though it is publickly ſaid that there is nothing in it, and that it was only the Contrivance of a zealous Monk, who not being ſatisfy'd with ſome New Converts, he was reſolv'd to make uſe of this way to ruine them. Now in regard theſe New Converts are none of the beſt Catholicks, they live in very little Reſt in moſt Parts of the Provinces: When they Die without receiving the Sacrament, they drag them to the Dung-hill, as they did before: And to the end that their Children may be better Catholicks then they were, the Jeſuits have given out Orders, That they ſhall be ſent to be Catechiz'd by the Fathers of the Society: And this to be done twice a Week, upon their Forfeiture of 5 Sols for the firſt time, 15 for the ſecond, and 50 Livres for the third. A Miniſter, whoſe Name was *Grion*, who had fled into *Switzerland*, and was come to *Sevanus* to fetch away his Wife and Children, was Hang'd at *Montpellier*.

They find out new Hereticks every Day at *Paris*, but they are Hereticks of another kind then the *Converts*. Since *Du Pin*, formerly mention'd by us, M. *Baillet* is brought upon the Stage, for having wrote a Book of *Devotion*, to

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the Holy Virgin, and the Worſhip that is due to her. They alſo fall upon the Gentlemen of *Port-Royal*, whom they accuſe for reviving the Hereſie of *Neſtorius*, and for having advanced him in their Writings of ſeveral *Socinian* Propoſitions.

The Parliament of *Paris* have made an Order enjoyning all Sturdy Country Vagabonds forthwith to retire into their ſeveral Countries, and employ themſelves in the Works of the Seaſon. The Men that ſhall be found Begging after this, under the Penalty of being ſhut up, for the firſt time, in the Common Work-Houſe at *Bicetre* for 15 Days, and of being ſent to the Galleys for three Years for the ſecond Offence. And as for the Women, they are to be ſhut up, for the firſt Offence, in the Saltpeter Houſe, for 15 Days; and for the ſecond, to be Shav'd and Whipt, and then ſhut up for a Month in the Work-Houſe before-mention'd. The Court returns from *Fountainbleau* to *Verſailles* on the 17th. Several Councils are held every day, and they have already adjuſted the manner how the Troops ſhall be diſpoſed of in *Flanders* this Winter; 50000 are to lie betwixt St. *Quintins* and *Namur*, and 20000 betwixt *Huy* and *Luxemburgh*. *Boufflers* is to endeavour to take up his Quarters betwixt *Aix la-Chapelle* and the *Meuſe*, to annoy *Liege*. 'Tis ſaid that there will be a ſecond Campaign in *Flanders*, during the Winter, under the Command of the Dauphin.

VIII. I ſhall conclude this Article with a Letter written from *Turin*, by their High and Mightineſſes Reſident in *Piedmont*, wherein you will find a particular Relation of the Battel that was fought between the Forces of the Duke of *Savoy*, and M. de *Catinat*. Now you may be ſure there was ſomething more then ordinary in this Battel, becauſe the French got it.

A Letter written from *Turin* to the High and Mighty Lords, the States-General of the *United Provinces*, the 5th. of *Octob.* 1693.

I Gave my ſelf the Honour to acquaint your Lordſhips on the 31. *inſtant; That the Infantry of his* Royal Highneſſes *Army marched on the* 21. *from before* Pignerol, *to joyn the Cavalry, which they did the ſame day at* Marſiglia, *after having blown up the Fort of St.* Brigid, *and ſet fire at* Piſcina *to all the Bombs and Ammunition which they could not carry away. The Army was preſently drawn up in Battalia; The Marquis de* Leganez *Commanded the Left Wing, compoſed of the King of* Spain's *Troops, as well Horſe as Foot, and of the Regiment of* Commerci, Taff, *and* Scrutenbagh, *Commanded by the Prince* Commerci: *His Royal Highneſs, and under him the Count de* Ciprara, *Commanded the Right Wing, which was covered by the reſt of his Imperial Majeſties, and his Royal Highneſſe's Cavalry; In the Right Wing, and the* Corps de Battaille, *was poſted the Foot of his ſaid Imperial Majeſty, of his Majeſty of* Great Britain, *and of his Royal Highneſs; The* Corps de Battaille *was Commanded by Prince* Eugene *of* Savoy, *who had under him the Marquis* de la Parelle, *and the Count* de las Torres.

The Army being diſpoſed in this Order, marched on Saturday *the* 3d. *into the Neighbourhood of* Orbaſſan, *from whence we perceived the Enemies Army towards the Hills, between* Orbaſſan *and* Pioſaſque: *The Enemy ſeeing us thus advanced, made a ſhew of moving towards us in Order of Battel, but the Night coming on, the two Armies marched off to a greater diſtance from each other, to ſuffer the Troops*

to

to repose themselves. At Midnight we sent away all the Biggage, and put our selves into a Posture to receive the Enemy, who we perceived by the Ground their Army took up, were much more numerous then we. At break of day the Enemy advanced towards us, making use of the Advantage they had in the Ground, which was full of Woods and Vineyards. They threw some Dragoons into the Village of Piosasco, seated upon a Hill, to cover their Right Wing, and began to play all their Artillery upon our Left Wing, which did us some damage; but our Cannon being likewise very well posted, and well served, did very great Execution among their Cavalry. About half an hour after Eight, they fell upon our Left Wing with about 20000 Men, without firing a Shot, having their Bigonets at the end of their Fusils, and their Swords in their Hands, but they were repulsed and driven back with great Vigour: They renewed their Attack, and took in Front and Flank the Neopolitan and Milanese Horse, who after having courageously withstood the Fury of the Enemy, were at last over-powered by their Numbers, and pushed upon the German Horse; who being thereby put into Disorder, and being at the same time charged by the little Gendarmerie, were no longer able to keep their Ground, and fell upon the Infantry, which was put also into Disorder. The second Line being brought on to repulse the Enemy, while the first Line Rallied, the Horse gave way, by which means the said second Line not being able to withstand the Efforts of the Enemy, was obliged to give Ground likewise.

But while things passed thus in in our Left Wing, the Enemy were thrice repulsed with great Loss by our Corps de Battaille, and our Right Wing, and we had all along the Advantage on that side, until the Enemies Horse, which had made our Left Wing give way, attackt our Infantry behind and in Flank, who had no longer any Horse to cover them on their Left, and were at the same time attackt by the Enemies Foot. Our Troops resisted them with extraordinary Courage, made their Cavalry give way by the means of our Cannon, (which was employed to very good purpose) and repulsed them with a great Effusion of Blood.

This Resistance and Effort of our Horse in the Right Wing, quite disheartened the Enemy, but they being 10000 Men stronger then we, and receiving a farther Re-inforcement, attacked our Troops a-new; so that being environed by their Cavalry, and very much Fatigued, and without hopes of being succoured by our Horse, we were obliged to retire at Four in the Afternoon, leaving the place of Battle to the Enemy, with 10 or 12 Field-Pieces, the rest being saved. Orders were given for our Troops to Ralley at Momalier, where in the Evening most of the Foot past the Po. Last night and this day, a great many Soldiers are come hither; The Enemy did not make the least shew of pursuing us.

All the Troops fought very well, and the Action was very sharp on both sides. The Troops of his Majesty of Great Britain, which were in the Corps de Battaille, did particularly distinguish themselves, and the Duke of Schomberg, who commanded them, fought on foot at the Head of his own Regiment, and would not take any other Command. The Count de las Torres desired him, after the Enemies third Attack, to take upon him the Command, and to cause a Retreat to be made by the Foot of the Corps de Battaille and the Right Wing, which had not yet sustained any great Damage, but the Duke of Schomberg told him, That it was necessary to have first his Royal Highnesses Order, and until it came, they would bear the Enemies Fire; adding, That he found things were gone so far, that they must now Overcome or Die; The Valour of the said Duke is to be greatly admired, He had the Misfortune to be wounded in the Thigh; one of his Servants, who waited upon him in his Chamber, saved his Life; for he seeing the Duke fall, run to him, and called for Quarter, but before he could be heard, was killed upon the Spot: The Duke at the same time was taken Prisoner, but

But Monſieur Catinat *ſent him back upon his Parole, and he arrived here this day: I had already deſired a Trumpet of his Royal Highneſs (who came hither yeſterday about* 5 *in the Evening) to go and demand him.*

I cannot yet exactly tell your Lordſhips how many are killed on our ſide; 'Tis thought that the Spaniſh Troops have ſuſtained the greateſt Loſs: The Regiments of His Majeſty of Great Britain *have likewiſe ſuffered very much, and there is not a Third of them left. Of the Regiment of* Schomberg, 18 *Officers are taken, many of which are mortally Wounded, and of the others proportionably. We have yet no News of Colonel* Montanban; l'Iſle Marais, *Lieutenant-Colonel, is taken Priſoner: The Baron* de Viskoute *Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of* Schomberg, *is alſo taken, and wounded;* De Loches, *Lieutenant-Colonel is killed or taken, with ſeveral Captains. There are* 3 *or* 4 *Captains of the Regiment of* Miremont *killed, Colonel* Monbrun *has* 4 *dangerous Wounds, his Major is killed, and his Lieutenant-Colonel is kill'd or Priſoner.*

Of the Troops of his Royal Highneſs, the Marquis de la Suſe, *Lieutenant of his Life-Guards is kill'd, the Count* de Chalaus *Colonel of the Regiment of* Mondoui *is likewiſe killed. Of the Troops of his Imperial Majeſty, the Prince* de Commerci *is wounded in the Shoulder, and the Son of the Count* de Palfi, *kill'd.*

The Enemies Loſs is at leaſt as great as ours, and 'tis only to their Numbers that the Victory is to be attributed: We have of theirs Priſoners, Col. Montrevel, *Quarter-Maſter-General of the Horſe, the Marquis* de Montmorenci *Colonel, and other Officers, as well as a great many private Soldiers. We have likewiſe taken divers Colours, Standards, and Kettle-Drums, and, except in the Left Wing, the Victory was on our ſide to the laſt.*

The Troops (who are moſt of them again Rallied) have Orders, part of them, to ſtay at Moncalier, *and the reſt to encamp before this City.*

The Enemy have not made any Motion ſince their Victory, and are ſtill in their Camps; they have only burnt ſome Houſes about Bainaſco.

This day was brought hither from Villa Francha, *by the* Po, *the heavy Artillery that was made uſe of againſt* Pignerol. *We apprehended the Enemy would have ſent a Detachment thither before it was Embark'd. All the Baggage which was likewiſe ſent from* Villa Francha *is come to* Moncalier.

As I am cloſing my Letter, I underſtand, that Colonel Montaubon *is arrived with about* 500 *Horſe, which he Rallied, and brought from* Villa Francha *along the* Po, *to cover the Artillery I juſt now mentioned.* Turin Octob. 5th.

Since this Letter, we have received two more, containing the King of *France's* Great Gratitude to Heaven. The firſt directed to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, to ſing *Te Deum* for a Victory in *Piedmont*. The ſecond directed to the ſame Archbiſhop, to ſing *Te Deum* for the Taking of *Charleroy*. The firſt runs thus.

Couſin,

After having ſucceſsfully prevented the Execution of ſeveral Enterprizes which my Enemies had formed againſt Pignerol, *and forc'd them to quit the Place, my Couſin the Marſhal* de Catinat, *whom I order'd to fight them whenever he cou'd meet 'em, joyn'd them at length, the* 4th. *of this Month near* Turin, *in the Plain of* Marſiglia, *and attack'd them; Nine or Ten Thouſand of the Enemies were Slain upon the Place, near* 2000 *Taken Priſoners,* 34 *Pieces of Cannon, and* 106 *Colours of Horſe and Foot taken; the Diſorder of the reſt of the Army was ſuch, That they*

disperſ'd and fled ſeveral ways, before they cou'd rally, leaving nothing wanting that cou'd be deſir'd to Complete the Victory. I hope it will be no leſs advantageous in the Conſequences, and the Projects we ſhall have an Opportunity to form upon the Enemies Loſs. Theſe Conſiderations engag'd me to Return thoſe Thanks and Praiſes to God, which are due to him, as to whom alone, I acknowledge my ſelf, beholding for all the Proſperity that Attends the Juſtice of my Arms. To this purpoſe therefore I write to you, to let you underſtand, That it is Our Pleaſure, that you Cauſe Te Deum *to be Sung in the Cathedral Church of My Good City of* Paris, *upon ſuch Days as the Maſter of Our Ceremonies ſhall give you Directions in Our Name. And I order all the Courts of Juſtice to be there preſent, according to Cuſtom. God have you in his Holy and Worthy Keeping.*

Fountainbleau, *Octob.* 25th. 1693.

The Second LETTER runs thus.

Couſin,

I Thought I could not break up the Campaign in Flanders *more advantageouſly then with the taking of* Charleroy, *which totally ſhuts out the Enemy from entring into the Countries which I have Conquer'd from them. Our Couſin the Marſhal de* Luxembergh, *cauſed the Siege to be laid by my Order; The Place was Inveſted the 9th. of the laſt Month, and Surrender'd the* 11th. *of this Month, 26 Days after the Trenches were Open'd. This long Reſiſtance, is not ſo much due to the Valour of the Beſieged, as to the Care I took of my Soldiers, not to leſſen the Number by Toil, and the hazard of a Siege; Believing that the Enemy beaten as they were at* Nerwin, *would not be in a Condition to ſuccour the Place, and the Fortifications which are made by my Orders, and which renders the Place Impregnable to all others, but the French: After this Conqueſt, it behoves me not to fail, to return Thanks to him, who ſends Victory where he Pleaſes, and has hitherto been pleaſ'd to affiſt it to my Arms; For which Reaſon, It is our Pleaſure, That you Cauſe* Te Deum *to be Sung in the Cathedral Church of my Good City of* Paris, *on ſuch a Day as ſhall be ſignify'd to you by Our Maſter of the Ceremonies. And it is Our further Pleaſure, That all the Courts of Juſtice be there preſent, according to Cuſtom. So God have you in his Holy and Worthy Keeping.*

Fountainbleau, *Octob.* 16th. 1693.

Reflections upon the Advice from *France.*

THere are many People who have hitherto queſtion'd, and ſtill doubt, whether the Scarcity of Corn is ſo great in *France* as is reported; which is the Reaſon I thought it Neceſſary to give a more particular account of the ſeveral Decrees concerning it, which manifeſtly ſhew, That Plenty overflows not in *France*: For Confirmation of which, I ſhall add, what the News at *Paris* publiſh'd on this occaſion, the Firſt of this Month. 'Tis true, that thoſe Gazettes, which they who publiſh, have Orders to ſet forth, ſuch as they are, extreamly mollifie and ſweeten the Severity of the Truth of the Matter of Fact

Fact. Nevertheleſs, 'tis an eaſie thing to diſcover through the Cunning ſleights of the French, that Corn and Bread are nothing near ſo plentiful nor ſo Cheap in *France*, as in other Parts, where that Crown has carried the War.

There Appear'd, ſay they, *at the Beginning of the laſt Month ſeveral Regulations.* Which plainly ſhew, That they do the King a great deal of Juſtice in giving him the Title of *Father of the People*, tho' it be only in this particular; for, good Man, he is loth all his People ſhould be ſtarved. *His Majeſty being Inform'd*, That tho' the Harveſt of the laſt Year was very plentiful throughout the Kingdom, and that the Harveſt of this Year has yielded great Store of Corn, more than ſufficient to ſupply the Provinces, and for the Subſiſtence of his Armies; *Nevertheleſs, ſome Perſons, Enemies of the Publick Good, either Wickedly bent, or for their own Intereſt, have ſpread about a falſe Report of Barrenneſs and Scarcity, and have thereby ſtirred up private People, ſome to Lock up in their Granaries the Corn which they have in great Plenty, flattering themſelves that they ſhall be able to Sell it Dearer another time: Others, to Buy up by Whole-ſale what they find in the Markets, to make Magazines of Reſerve. Which is the Reaſon that other Markets are not well ſupplied; Corn is Riſen, within this little while, to ſuch an Exceſſive Price, that the Publick ſuffers extreamly by it.*

A Man might make a Number of Reflections upon this piece of News; but all that I ſhall ſay at preſent, is only this, That notwithſtanding all the Tricks & Sleights which they make uſe of, to inſinuate that the Harveſt of the laſt Year, and this now going on, produc'd great Quantities of Corn, more then ſufficient to ſupply the Provinces and *Armies*, 'tis clearly to be ſeen that there is nothing of Truth in the Rhodomontado: In a word, to what purpoſe ſo many Precautions of all ſorts, ſo many Decrees one upon the Neck of another, to make themſelves Maſters of the Corn belonging to private Men; if the Harveſt were ſo plentiful as they would make us believe. Theſe are all Shams, no leſs Abſurd then ridiculous: But it may be, the King of *France* out of the Paternal Care of his People, has a further Deſign upon them, as he has taken all the Money out of their Pockets, ſo to get the Bread out of their Mouths. But that which is more ſingular in this Buſineſs is this, The Author of the ſame News, ſome Pages after, forgetting what he had ſaid before, acknowledges Ingeniouſly, and without any evaſion or Circumlocutions, That thoſe abounding Harveſts of which he ſpoke, were very Bad. *There are no States*, (ſays he) *which are not Subject to the Scarcity of thoſe things, which Nature ſometimes beſtows with Profuſion, tho' ſparing enough of them at other times. At this time ſhe affords* France *but little Corn; Another Year it may be, other States and Kingdoms will Suffer under the ſame Want. Nevertheleſs, our Enemies will have it to be an Effect of War, which is only an Effect of Nature.* The Enemies of *France* are in the Right; the bad Harveſt of *France*, are the real Conſequences of the preſent War, They have diſ-peopled the Provinces of Husbandmen, to ſerve in the Armies; they have taken the beſt part of their Horſes, to mount their Cavalry and Dragoons: Now, for want of theſe Men and theſe Horſes, what a World of Land muſt lye Untill'd? more eſpecially, ſince that now the Golden Age being paſt, the Earth ſurceaſes bearing of it ſelf. Nor is it likely that Happineſs will return to it, during the Reign of *Lewis* the 14th. *But*, adds the Author of the ſame News, *the King's Enemies did not foreſee how far this ſort of Scarcity would Redound to the Glory, and Goodneſs of our Monarch, by giving him an Opportunity to appear a Real Father of his Country, he has made it appear already; He makes it appear at this Day; and penetrating the Neceſſities of his People,*

He causes Distributions of Bread to be made to an entire World of People, if I may be permitted so to say; He hath set up above 30 *Ovens in the* Louvre, *much larger then usual, which are to be Employ'd in Baking of Bread Day and Night, and this Bread being deliver'd at a Price much lower then it is at present Worth, will draw a thousand Blessings upon the Person of the King, who Causes Plenty to flow in Favour of his Subjects, where Scarcity reign'd before.*

Thus, you see what Flattery Can do; it Can make Famine a Blessing, and now we have found out the Spring of all the King's Prosperity this Summer; his Paternal Distribution of Bread to his Subjects, or at least his Intentions to do it, have won him two Victories; one in *Flanders*, and the other in *Piedmont*. However these last words, is plain to be seen, are a Confession in due Form; from whence 'tis Positively to be concluded, That Abundance of Corn, is no more the present Blessing of *France*, then Store of Money, of which the Kingdom is quite exhausted. It may be likewise said, That the Wine falls so very short, which is a Calamity not Inferiour to any of the other. You need no more then Read the following Petition set to Musick, and Sung about the City of *Paris*.

Requette a Bacchus.

Toi qui presides sur la Vigne,
Bacchus, preserve la d'influence maligne,
Du plus grand des malheurs nous serions accablez,
Si les raisins etoient coulez.
Nous sommes déja miserables,
On void par tout manquer ta charmante liqueur.
Remplis en nos tonneaux, & pour cette faveur
Nous ferons de toutes nos tables
Autant d'Autels, à t-on honneur.

Petition to *Bacchus*.

Bacchus Protector of the Vine,
If that same Sacred Plant be Thine,
Let no Malignant Blast
Our Wealthy Clusters wast:
For if our Grapes surcease to flow
In Crimson Streams.
We're all undone, and overwhelm'd with Woe.

Already wretched to Excess.
Thy Charming Liquor fails us past Redress;
But fill our Toirces, and our Tuns,
And Bless us with thy luscious Boons;
Then we'll be all thy Priests, and for thy Sake
Our Tables we'll thy Altars make:
While we thy Favours so Divine,
Extol in Hecatombs of Wine.

The

The Taxes upon the Houſes very much perplex the Court; had they put to Farm this Tax, it would have produc'd immenſe Summs; but the whole being better conſidered, they rather choſe to demand Five Millions of the City, and leave them to themſelves to Level the Impoſition, becauſe they have not yet forgot that ſame Affair, and ſome others of the ſame nature made a great noiſe at the beginning of this Reign in 1647. and that it was upon this Occaſion, that great Diſorder began to break forth, the Burgeſſes not enthat during they ſhould take from them a years Rent of their Houſes. They fell then upon the Chief Miniſter, they declaimed againſt the Abuſes of the Regency. The Parliament undertook the Cauſe of the People, and were not afraid to tell the King, by the Mouth of the firſt Reſident, 'When his Majeſty brought the 'Edict to be Verified, That that ſame Neceſſity of Affairs, that is to ſay, that con'tinued Ague, that had ſhook the State for ſo many years, was the uſual pretence 'made uſe of to cover ſo many Exactions as had been impoſed upon the People, 'but that they ſaw well that War was the Monſter which they had no 'mind to ſtifle, whatever could be ſaid to them, to the end, it might always 'ſerve as a pretence to thoſe who abuſe the Royal Authority, that they might 'devour what remained behind among the Subjects, and pick up the Relicks 'of the Shipwrack, which had been only the the Effect of the Tempeſt, 'which themſelves had raiſed over all *Europe*. But the Times are chang'd ſince that. The King has been long out of his Teens; War without neceſſity has re-aſſumed more Vigor then before; Edicts and Impoſts are multiplyed, There is no more talk of Verification; all men are mute, unleſs the Scriblers of Panegyricks, and the main Buſineſs is now to force other people to undergo the ſame Deſtiny.

VIII. The French had the better of the Battel, which was fought in *Piedmont* that is not to be diſputed. Nevertheleſs, we find by the Letter to their High and Mightineſſes, that the Loſs was very equal on both ſides. However, to hear the French talk, you wou'd ſwear the Duke of *Savoy* had been utterly defeated, his Army diſabled from acting any more this Year. That *Catinat* had not loſt above 2 or 3000 Men, nor above 500 wounded, 34 Pieces of Cannon taken. 106 Colours of Horſe and Foot wreſted from the Enemy; never a more ſignal Victory then that of *Scipio* over *Hannibal*, and that of *Marius* over the Simbrians. Have at *Carthage* next. But the French have a long time aſſumed to themſelves the peculiar Faculty of enlarging their Advantages. After what they Rodomontado'd of the Battel of *Landen*, what they now Romance upon this occaſion, is ſhrewdly to be ſuſpected. They have Publiſhed, and ſtill give out, that the Confederates loſt 20000 Men in that Battel, whereas it is ſince known by the greateſt Demonſtration imaginable, that is to ſay, by the Perſon who gives out the Bread to the Army, who gave it out the Evening before the Fight, and who did the ſame thing upon the firſt Muſter that was made after it, that the Loſs did not amount to above 5000 Men. I dare aſſure my ſelf we ſhall hear ſuch a thing in reference to the Battle in *Piemont*, for we are certain of no leſs punctual Relations from *Turin*, then from *Paris*, I expectation of which, we ſhall only make theſe two Reflections.

The firſt is by the Confeſſion of the *French* themſelves, that the Battel laſted from 9 a Clock in the Moning till 5 in the Evening, and that the Succeſs was doubtful for ſome hours; theſe things well conſidered, is it to be imagined that *Catinat* ſhould loſe no more than a handful of Soldiers, or that he had but 500 wounded

wounded. Are the *French* all Sons of *Thetis*, or did they fight wrapt up in Clouds by their adored Goddess *Venus*.

The Second Reflection is this, That after they had won the Field they have Acted nothing since, they were satisfied with the Field of Battle, not daring to pursue the Vanquish'd. A most certain sign that their Forces were in no better Condition to act then the Troops of his Royal Highness.

This Story however, may perchance be worth a Marshall of *France*'s Battoone to the Marquess of *Clarebault*, who carried the first News to *Fountainbleau*: but nevertheless this great Victory has need of a good round Embossment of Lyes to keep up the peoples Spirits for the loss, which advantages of this Nature so frequently cost them, there will be but one effect more of this Action that fresh Attempts will be made, to perswade the Duke that it is now his Interest to make a separate Peace, And we are also assured, that by the King's directions and advice, the Duke of *Orleance* has sent an Express to his Royal Highness to make him new Propositions upon that subject.

But let them be Victories, or not Victories, thanks must be given to Heaven for them; and if Fortune had not favoured *Pius Ludovicus*, as she ought to have done, he is able himself, by Vertue of his Royal Prerogative, to make a Compleat Victory of it, and so to fit it up for the Archbishop of *Paris*, that it may be thought worthy of *Te Deum*. Though to me it seems a strange Paradox, that the King of *France* would so far Expose himself to the laughter of the World, to think himself the more the Conqueror, by Botching his Generals Victories, and being the Royal Voucher of known Falshoods and Reports. He would fain perswade the world of the Justice of his Arms, because the Duke of *Savoy* did not quite beat him, not understanding that the Decisions of the Justice of a Cause, ought to be always past dispute: but there is one thing, and that the Chiefest of all, for which he ought to have Returned more Thanks in his Letter, That under his Auspices his Monk *Casinat* had set at liberty the 12 Apostles that had been above 200 years Prisoners in the *Spaniards* Hands, I thereby mean the 12 Great Guns so called by *Francis* the first, and by him lost at the Battle of *Pavia*. What greater Honour could he boast then to be Redeemer of the 12 Apostles, after 200 years Capivity? though I must confess it may prove to the disadvantage of the 12 Apostles, who being now in his power, may be forced to preach forth his Doctrine to the Infidels. Be it as it will, it was a lucky Encouragement to the Most Christian King, and now or never will be his time to labour the Conversion of all *Europe*, now he has the Pope and the 12 Apostles all on his side.

Advice from *Poland*, and the *North*.

I. THe Army of *Poland* lies near *Preacop*. 'Tis said they are very much Infested with Sickness, and that a great Number of their Horse die for want of Forrage: Moreover they are so Inconsiderable for their Number, that the *Polanders* dare not undertake any Enterprize, nor are in a Condition to take the Field in View of their Enemies. From the same Army they write, that the *Sultan* of the *Tartars* was ready to set forward on his march, with the *Hordees*, which the *Cham* had sent him, and that 'twas believ'd he would either besiege *Soroko*, or *Trinity Fort*. The *Polanders*, the better to strengthen *Camineck*, are resolved to build a New Fort below *Wallillow*, where the River *Seires* enters into the *Niester*.

II. The

IV. The Affair of *Ratzburg* was become so irreconcileable, by Reason of new Scruples, which the Parties interested, started every moment, that it was like to have proceeded to an entire Rupture: But at length an Accommodation has been concluded. This Accommodation contains the Articles following.

Articles of Accommodation upon the Affairs of *Ratzburgh*, between the King of *Denmark*, and the most Serene House of *Brunswick, Lunenburg, Zell*, and *Hanover*; by the Mediation of the Emperor, the Kings of *England* and *Sweeden*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the States-General of the United Provinces.

I. *THe former Friendship and good Correspondence between the King of* Denmark *and the House of* Brunswick, Lunenburg, *is hereby renewed and established, and whatever may have passed on either side, upon occasion of these Differences contrary to the same, shall be wholly abolished and forgotten.*

II. *The House of* Brunswick-Lunenburg *declares, That they will demolish the Fortifications made in and without the Town of* Ratzburg, *and begin therewith the day after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty; That the said Demolishing shall be continued without any intermission, and finished within Three weeks at farthest.*

III. *The House of* Lunenburg *declares farther, That immediately after the entire demolishing of* Ratzburg, *they will withdraw the Men and Artillery they have put into that Place, and cause the same to return over the* Elbe *into their own Territories, except* 200 *Men, who may remain in the Dutchy of* Saxe-Lawenburg, *and be quartered therein, as the House of* Lunenburg *shall think fit, for maintaining the Possession thereof.*

IV. *The King of* Denmark *declares on the other side, That after the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, he will draw all his Troops from before* Ratzburg, *and out of the Country of* Saxe-Lawenburgh, *into his own Dominions: That he will begin to do this the day after the Exchange of the Ratifications, and that in* 4 *days his Forces shall entirely quit the Country of* Saxe-Lawenburgh, *except two Regiments of Horse, and six Battalions of Foot, which shall remain with the Artillery; But that these Troops, together with the Artillery, shall march out of the said Country within* 14 *days at farthest after the Ratification; That they shall take nothing from the Country but Hay and Straw;* The King of Denmark *providing Bread and all other Subsistance for his Troops. After the Signing of this Treaty, there shall be free Liberty to go in and come out of* Ratzburg; *and the Artillery shall immediately after the Ratification be withdrawn from their Posts to the distance of half a mile from* Ratzburg, *where the said Troops shall subsist until the entire quitting of the Country, which is to be within a fortnight at farthest, as aforesaid.*

V. *Farther 'tis agreed, That all Hostilities shall cease on both sides, from the day of the Signing this Treaty, and that besides the Contributions already demanded by the King of* Denmark *in* Auguſt *last, there shall be no farther Summs of Money exacted from the Country. That the Danish Forces shall in their marching away, observe good Order and Discipline, and they that do otherwise, shall be punished according to their Demerits.*

VI. *That the King of* Denmark *will in no manner meddle with the Succession of* Saxe-Lawenburg *by force, against the House of* Brunswick-Lunenburg, *much less*

disturb

disturb the same directly, or indirectly in the Possession thereof; but shall leave this Business to be determined according to Right.

VII. *The Mediators do promise to take upon them the Guarrantee of this Treaty, and as there shall be Occasion, faithfully to execute the same.*

Since this Accommodation, the Danish Forces have begun their Retreat out of the Country of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and the Ministers that negotiated this Affair, are returned to *Hamburgh*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Poland*, and the *North*.

II. THe King of *Denmark* was accused of holding Intelligence with *France* in the Affair of *Ratzburgh*, as may be seen in the Answer of a Gentleman of the Country of *Saxon Lawenburgh*, to a Letter from a *Dane*, touching the Demolishing that place; but his Danish Majesty has made it appear that that was the least of his thoughts: In a word, the Minister of that Monarch at *Ratisbonne* had Represented to the Diet, That the King his Master had, to his great Wonder, been informed, that he had been accused in that Assembly, as if his only Aim had been to trouble the Repose of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, and to oblige the Princes of the House of *Lunenbergh* to Recall their Forces out of *Hungary* and *Flanders*: Nevertheless, that it was manifestly to be seen, by his eager Application to forward and advance the Accommodation, that his Intention had been always, according to his Power, to procure the publick good.

Advice from *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

UPon the 19th of the last Month, the Parliament having met at *Westminster*, were prorogued by Commission to the 3d. of this Instant; but on the 2d. of *October* came forth a Proclamation, by which the Parliament was again prorogued till the 26th. of this Instant, at what time being met again, in regard that his Majesty was detain'd in *Holland* by contrary Winds, were again prorogued to the 7th. of *November* ensuing; also towards the latter end of the last Month, a new Ship called the *Medway*, carrying 60 Guns, was launched at *Shearness*.

As for the main Fleet, upon the 25th of the last Month, Rear-Admiral *Mitchell* arrived with the Great Ships in the *Gunfleet*, where he was forced to continue for several days by reason of bad Weather, but soon after he came into the *Downs*, with about 20 Sail of First, Second, and Third Rate Ships, and from thence sailed into the River, it being thence readily to be Conjectured that the greatest part of his Squadron are to be laid up, but as some Ships are coming in, others are going out; Orders being given for a Fleet to be ready to put to Sea by the end of the next Month, consisting of about 40 or 45 Men of War, as well *English* as *Dutch*; This Fleet takes on board great quantities of Ammunition and Provision, and is to be Re-inforced with 6 Bomb Galliots, and several Vessels designed for the Transportation of Men,

and

and a Train of Artillery. This is Matter of Fact, which cannot be concealed, but the Design of the Enterprize is not yet disclosed.

Upon the 5th of this Month, their Majesties Ships, the *Swiftsure*, *Eagle*, *Falmouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Norwich*, *Hampshire*, *Mary Gally*, *Smirna Factor*, and several Merchants Vessels under their Convoy sailed away out of the *Downs* to the Eastward with a fair Wind, and as they went to the Eastward, so others returned from the *Sound* to the number of 61 Merchant Men, and arrived in *Yarmouth* Road upon the 7th of this Month, under Convoy of the *Portland* and *Pearl* Frigats. Upon the 19th of this Instant, Her Majesty was pleased to Issue forth a Proclamation against Regrators and Ingrossers of Corn; as also for Preventing the Exportation of Corn to *France*, and Enhaunsing of Prices thereof at home, and for setting the Poor at work.

In *Scotland* they are hastning the Raising of the Four Regiments of Foot, and Two of Horse, which the last Parliament resolved to set on foot for the Service of Their Majesties.

Ireland Re-peoples every day, especially in the Northern-part of it; whither some Thousands of Scots have transported themselves, of both Sexes, and all Ages.

Monsieur *Justel*, Their Majesty's Library-Keeper, so well known among the Learned, died, the 25th. of the last Month, in the 73d. Year of his Age.

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*.

AS it is now the Unhappiness of those Countries, which are at this time the Stages of War and Conflagration, to be the Places that afford the chief Supplies of News to feed the listening Ears of Curiosity; so it is the great Felicity of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, that there is so little thence to be expected. *England* in Peace at Home, and flowing in Plenty, (bating the Murmurs of some few that never will be contented,) is highly consider'd Abroad, for the great Assistance she gives the Sacred Confederacy, and for stedfastly embracing the Common Cause against the Common Enemy: So that when her Parliament sits, then is the time that all *Europe* stands a Tip-toe: The Enemy listening after the Debates and Resolutions of that August Assembly, in perfect Harmony with their Prince, and dreading of the Effects; while the Spirits of the Confederates are rais'd up, and embolden'd by their Adherency to the Relief and Succour of all *Europe*. And indeed, it is the real and undeniable Interest of *England*, not to lay down her Arms, so long as *France* has one single Man of War swimming upon the Sea. *Rome* was never safe or quiet, till *Carthage* was quite unfleeted, and her Walls laid level with the Earth. 'Tis not for *England* to suffer the Encroachments of such a dangerous Neighbour as *France*; to let the Gallick Fleet ride Rampant in our Channels, and Rival her Trade and Power at Sea. And indeed it is more then ever Nature intended, That they should be Masters of Ships, that have not a Language to express the Terms of Navigation, but call a Navy or a Fleet a Naval Army. Therefore as the Feinancy and Weakness of Four Reigns rais'd them, so the Vigour of This must pull them down.

Advice from the *Low-Countries* and *Holland.*

TIll we can have a Relation of the Siege of *Charleroy*, from the Hands of the Confederates, I ſhall here put to Publick View what the French ſay of it.

A Journal of the Siege of Charleroy.

BEing to give you an Account of the Siege of *Charleroy*, I think it proper to ſay ſomething of the Place, before I enter into the Particulars of the Siege. It ſtands upon the Frontiers of *Haynault*, ſituated upon a Hill near the *Sambre*, about 5 Leagues from *Namur*, and 6 from *Mons*. In 1666. a Burrough called *Charroy* took up the Ground where now the Town ſtands: The Spaniards fortified it, and gave it the Name of *Charleroy*. No ſooner was the Town fortified, but the French made themſelves Maſters of it. They took it in 1667. and held it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, concluded n 1668. And they reſtor'd it by the Treaty of *Nimighen*, in 1678.

The Preparations at the Beginning of *September*, made People believe that the Siege was reſolv'd upon. The Commiſſaries of the Artillery departed the 7th. from *Maubege*, to ſend away the Cannon and Pontons by Water to *Namur*; and the Engineers had Orders to repair to *Mons*, under the Command of Monſieur *De Greigny*. The Pioneers were order'd to be ready upon the 12th. And a Battalion of the Regiment of *Bourbonne* was ſent away to reinforce *Huy*. And a Regiment of Dragoons, and 2 Battalions of the Caſtle of *Namur*; as alſo the Cannon, Miners and Galliots were diſpatch'd away for *Charleroy*. On the 9th. the Count *De Guiſcard* departed from *Namur* with 6 Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, to ſet down before *Charleroy*; which was inveſted a Day ſooner then was reſolv'd upon, to hinder the Confederates from deſtroying the Forage. The Count *De Guiſcard* inveſted the Place on that ſide next *Covillet*, with the Troops under his Command. And Monſieur *Ximenes* inveſted it at the ſame time, on that ſide next to *Marchiennes*. with 16 Squadrons of Horſe, and 1 of Dragoons. On the 10th. 32 Battalions, and 34 Squadrons, detached from the Army, arriv'd before the Place. *Guiſcard* having paſs'd the *Sambre*, ſettl'd his Quarters at *Mortegue*: And *Rubantel*, and *Vauban*, Lieutenant-Generals, took up theirs at *Gilly*: *Luxemburgh* being encamp'd with the reſt of the Army at *La Chapelle* and *Harlaimont*, having *Pioton* behind him, his Right Wing reaching to *Gouy*, and his Left to *Fontene l'Eveſque*. The 12th. was ſpent in Tracing out the Lines; and 12000 Pioneers were ſet to work the 13th. and 14th. in order to the carrying on of two Attacks. And upon the 15th. in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Roquellaure* began to open the Trenches with the Regiment of *Navarre*, within Musket-ſhot of the Place. Six Battalions, as well of the Regiments of French Guards and Swiſſes, as of the King's Regiment, mounted the Guards, by the Favour of the Rain, which cauſed a thick Miſt, which is the reaſon they wrought above three Hours before the Beſieged perceived them. About ſix a Clock in the Evening they made themſelves Maſters of an advanced Poſt, called the Fort *De la Garenne*, adjoyning to the Place on that ſide next *Binch*, in that part where the Trenches were opened. This Poſt, wherein there was good ſtore

of

of Men, was vigorously attack'd; some Men were kill'd, and the Commander was slain. M. *D'Aquin*, Captain in the Guards, was wounded in the Arm. The Works were much advanced, without the loss of one Soldier on the Right-hand, and about 30 slain on the Left. *Marigny*, Ensign of the Guards, was slain; and *Vigny*, Lieutenant-General of the Artillery, had a slight Contusion on the Reins with a Cannon-Bullet, which burnt his Coat. *Vauban* sunk the Trenches very deep, for the Preservation of those that mounted them. They began to think of making themselves Masters of a Redoubt that lies upon the Water, on that side next to *Mons*, there to raise a Battery of Cannon to beat down the Water-Damm. It lies between two Hills, and upon a Rising-Ground that descends to the *Sambre*, on that side next *Marchiennes*. This Pond of Water is caused as well by a little Rivolet that descends from the Mountain, as by the Rain betwixt the two Hills; one of which is the Glasis of the Place, and the other of equal Heighth and Convenience; it lies on that side next *Fontein l'Eveſque*, and looks like a little Plain.

On the 16th. *Rosun* and *Wagmar* mounted the Trenches on the Left-hand, with two Battalions of Swiss Guards; and *Crequi* with two Battalions of *Piedmont*; and the Regiment of *Nice* on the Right. The Besieged made a Sally, wherein they lost 30 Men. The Count of *Broglion*, the Son, and a Volunteer, was there slain; Grand *Combe* and *Pauli*, Engineers, were wounded, and the first taken Prisoner. All Night long they carry'd on their Works; the Marquis of *Rochefort* and *Gorgas*, Major of the Regiment of Bombardeers, were wounded, and 30 Soldiers slain.

The 17th. Monsieur the Duke, Lieutenant-General, mounted the Trenches on the Left, with two Battalions of *Bourbonnois*, two of *Thuangues*, and the Regiment of *Heynault*. On the Right, the Duke *D'Elbeuf*, with two Battalions of *Lyonnois*, and the Regiment of *Foix*.

The 18th. We understood by a Deserter, That the Confederate Army separated the Day before: That the Duke of *Bavaria* had past the *Deudre*, intending for *Flanders*, and that the rest were marched towards *Brussels*. The same Evening, the Prince of *Conti*, Lieutenant-General, with *Albergoti*, mounted the Trenches on the Left with 4 Battalions of the King's Regiment, and the Regiment *De la Manche*, and the Baron of *Breſtey*, with *Reynolde*, mounted on the Right with the Regiment of *Cruſſoll*, and two Battalions of *Zurlaube*. They carried on the Works of the great Attack as far as the Stone Redoubt, which lyes at the Foot of the Glasis of the Body of the Place. In the second Attack, they came as far as the Glasis of a Redoubt with a Covert-Way, serving to defend the great Damm which stops the Fall of the Water before the same Gate.

The 19th. The Trenches were Reliev'd on the Left by the M. *de La Valette* and *Zurlaube*, 2 Battalions of *Anjou*, 2 of *Provence*, and the Regiment of *Aunis*; And the Right by *Gascon*, and the Marquis *de Hotenſoile*, with 2 Battalions of *Poitou*, and the Regiments of *Pont-Thieu*.

The 20th. *Ximenes* and the Marquis *de Surville*, mounted the Trenches on the Left, with 2 Battalions of *Toulon*, and the Regiment of *Solre*, on the Left by Count *de Merſine*, M. *d' Allincourt*, with 3 Battalions of the Marine Regiments; an Engineer, call'd *La Toure*, was Kill'd. In the Night-time upon the Left Attack; they only carried on the Saps, and began to make Lines of Communication; 25 or 30 Soldiers were Kill'd that Day and Night with some Cannoneers.

The 21ſt. At Night, the Count *de Guiſtard* mounted the Trenches, the Sappings were carried on to the Attack of *Garonne*, and the Lines of Communication with thoſe of the Right Hand were finiſh'd, the Rocky Ground hinder'd 'em from advancing proportionably on the Left Hand; yet they carried on their Works conſiderably to the Attack of *Armes*; 30 Soldiers were Kill'd and Wounded in thoſe 2 Attacks that Night and the Day following.

The 22d. at Night, *Pracontel* reliev'd the Trenches at the Attack of *Garonne*, and the Sapping was carried on before the Redoubt of the Pond, which was that day very much encompaſs'd, though the Beſieged behav'd themſelves with much Valour, which very much annoy'd us. The Works were carried on within 6 or 7 Fathom of the Salliant Angles of the Covett Way, reaching very near the Gorge, and on the other ſide to the very brink of the Moraſs. The Beſieged beat down all the Lining of the Gorge, between 12 and 15 Fathom in length, and levell'd it with the Earth, the Cannon of the Beſieged terribly annoy'd us; Nevertheleſs, all that Day and Night we had not above 60 Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded, together with ſome Inferiour Officers. M. *de Pont* Engineer, was ſhot through the Body with a Muſquet Bullet, and there is little probability he will eſcape Death. There were then 46 Pieces of Cannon, and 51 Mortars in Battery.

The 23d. A Bomb which was ſhot from the Town, ſet fire to the Powder of one of our Batteries. We had 4 Men Kill'd, and 2 Pieces of Cannon diſmounted. That Night *Rubantel* reliev'd the Trenches.

The 23d. about 2 a Clock in the Afternoon, one half of the Wall of the Face of the Baſtion of *Montal* fell down, being ruin'd by our Cannon. About 3 a Clock *Voban* attack'd the Redoubt in the Middle of the Pond, wherein was a Spaniſh Captain and 20 Men, with a Company of Granadiers; in order to this Attack, they made uſe of 6 Boats ty'd two and two together; The Spaniſh Captain hung out a White Flag immediately, and Surrendred at Diſcretion. M. *Martin* was Kill'd, and one Soldier.

The 25th. at Night, The Beſieged made 2 Sallies on the Attack of the Left Hand, but they were repuls'd; about 30 Soldiers were Kill'd and Wounded, and the Captain of the Granadiers of the Regiment of *Anjou* was Slain. They took the Redoubt that Supports the Great Damm, and ſome Granadiers were Kill'd; The Marquiſs *de Chairoſt* receiv'd there a Bruiſe in his Head.

The 26th. About 9 at Night, they Attack'd the Half-Moon of *De la Dutte*, which Covers the Damm of the great Pond; they made themſelves Maſters of it, but loſt 50 Men. The Captain of the Royal Regiment of *Rouſſillon*, and 2 Engineers were there Wounded. The Sapping was carried on athwart the Demi-Counter Guard, of the Attack of the Left Hand; and they began to enter the Glaſis which was between the Great Glaſis and the Front Attack.

The 29th. The Beſieged made a Vigorous Sally, and drove the Beſiegers from one part of their Approaches, which they filled up.

The 30th. at Night, The Beſieged threw a great Quantity of Granadoes which very much annoy'd us, but Kil'd us few Men; the ſame Night all things were got in a Readineſs to Spring a Mine, and they wrought hard to bring a Trench againſt the Front that was attack'd, and againſt the great Pond.

The Firſt of *October*, The Beſiegers continu'd firing very furiouſly, and we loſt ſome Soldiers.

The

The 2d. They Sallied out with 1500 Men; The Marquis of *Pluvieres Booley*, and *De la Barberie* Engeneers were Kill'd, and 3. others dangerously Wounded. After Dinner, a Bomb from the Besieged, set fire to one of our Magazines of Granadoes, but there happen'd no great disorder upon it; and they went on successfully with their Dreining the great Pond.

The 3d. in the Morning, they made another Sally, but were repuls'd; the Works were carried on at the usual rate, and about 2 a Clock a Mine was sprung to blow up the Parrapet.

The 4th. at Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Horn-work and Half-Moon on the Right Hand were Attack'd by 8 Companies of Granadiers, and carried by dint of Sword, without any Considerable Loss.

The 5th. The Counterscarp was again Attack'd with extraordinary Fury, but we were several times repuls'd; this Attack lasted 4 Hours, and we lost an infinite Number of Men.

The 6th. An Assault was given to the Place, but not with that Success as was expected; so that we were forc'd to Retire into our Lines, and to make our selves Masters step by step, of the Out-works and Counterscarps, with great difficulty and loss.

The 8th. We lodg'd our selves upon the top of the Covert-way of the whole Attack'd Front, the Besieged also sprung a Mine at the Foot of the Breach, and posted themselves upon the Heads of the Bastions, which they had Pallisado'd. *Baqueville*, Captain of Granadiers, and a Swiss Captain, were dangerously Wounded.

The 9th. in the Evening, they made a Descent into the Mote, and set the Miners to the Linings of the Body of the Trenches: The next Day all things were prepar'd in Readiness for a General Assault.

At length, Seven and twenty Days after the Trenches were open'd, upon the 10th. of *October*, The Besiegers having lodg'd themselves in the Mote, fix'd the Miners to the Wall, and Commanded all the Granadiers to be ready for a General Assault; The Marquis of *Villeroy* sent a Summons to the Governour to Surrender, and upon his Refusal, Play'd upon the Town from all the Batteries all that Day. The Besieged seeing no likelyhood of Relief, and knowing that if the Place were carried by Storm, they should have no Quarter, beat a Parley about 8 of the Clock in the Morning. Immediately Hostages were given on both sides, and *Cauremen* Captain of the Guards, carried the News to *Fontainbleau*, where the King gave the Command of the Town to M. *de Boisselau*, who so well defended *Lymerick* in *Ireland*. *Te Deum* was sung for the Reducing of this Place the 15th. The Marquis of *Castillo*, who so bravely defended it, arriv'd the 13th. at *Brussels*, under the Convoy of 6 *French* Horse, whence 'tis said he departed the same day for the Army of the Confederates, Encamped at *Ninove*. The same day the Parley was beaten, the Capitulation was concluded on the following Conditions.

The

The Capitulation concluded for the City of *Charleroy* by *Don Franciſco Caſtileau Taxardo*, M. *de Vill d' Arras*, Captain General of the Artillery of his Catholick Majeſty, agreed to by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, General of the Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Army.

I. *Don John Anthony de Piemontal de Prado*, Marquis *de Florida* Governour of the place, *Don John Franciſo Mareques*, Signior *Bagnol* Brigadier, the Engineers, Bombardeers, Cannoneers, Miners, Commiſſaries of Victuals and Forage, the Receivers as well for the Catholick King, as for the States-General, and the whole Garriſon as well Officers as Soldiers, as alſo all Officers of the Civil Government and Finances, under what Character, Quality, or Nation ſoever, whether a Foot or Horſe-back, or otherwiſe, their Families, Domeſticks and Servants ſhall freely march out of the City with their Moveables and Effects, ſuch as they are, without the leaſt Injury, Violence or Outrage done to them, either in their Perſons, or thoſe of their own Family free from Searches and Examinations, either at their marching out, or upon their way to *Bruſſels*.

II. That the Infantry ſhall March through the Breach, the Dragoons and other Cavalry through *Namur Gate*, and all the Garriſon and Perſons comprehended in the Capitulation with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, Trumpets ſounding, Colours flying, Match lighted at both ends, Bullet in Mouth, with 4 pieces of Cannon of 12, that is to ſay 2 Pieces for General *Caſtileau*, and 2 for Brigadeer *Bulo*, together with Ammunition requiſite and proportionable for two Diſcharges, to which purpoſe the Beſiegers ſhall furniſh them with Waggons, Horſes, Men, and all other things Neceſſary for Carriage and Tranſportation.

III. That for the Carriage of the Baggage, Goods and Effects of the Officers, and others above-named, as alſo for the Carriage of the Sick and Wounded, that ſhall be able to endure jogging of the Waggon, they ſhall be allowed by the Beſiegers 200 Waggons, with 4 Horſes apiece 24 hours, before the Garriſon march out of the place, and in regard 200 Waggons will not ſuffice to carry the Sick and Wounded, the Goods and Equipage of the Officers, they ſhall be furniſhed next day with Boats ſufficient to tranſport the whole to *Liege*, and that upon the Way, they ſhall be ſupplied by the King with all things Neceſſary for their Subſiſtence, without being ſtopt in any place.

IV. That the ſaid Garriſon, and whatſoever is above-mentioned, ſhall be Conducted ſecure and ſafely to the City of *Bruſſels*, the ſhorteſt, directeſt, and moſt Convenient Way, that is to ſay through *Grofelles*, *Fraine*, *Genap*, and *Waterloo*, upon the day of their Marching out, nor travelling above 2 hours Journey, and 2 days following 3 hours and a half, *Signeur Caſtilleau* thinks it more Convenient, to let them do as they ſee good upon the Way for themſelves and the benefit of their Horſes.

V. The

V. That no Body ſhould be ſtopt, of what Condition or Quality ſoever, or if any of the Garriſon or others ſhall be indebted to the Burgeſſes, or the Inhabitants of the City, the Marquis of *Caſtillo* in his own proper and private Name, ſhall engage for the ſame.

VI. That the Priſoners, as well Officers as Soldiers, taken both before and during this Siege by the Soldiers of the ſame Garriſon, as alſo ſuch of the Garriſon as are in the King's power, in whatever part, and of whatever quality they are, as alſo ſuch as might be taken while they endeavoured to get into the Town during the Siege, as alſo ſuch Miners as might have been ſurprized in the Mines, ſhall be forthwith ſet at liberty on both ſides, without any Ranſom or Compenſation, more or leſs.

VII. That the Sick and Wounded, who are not able to endure the Jogging of the Waggons, ſhall lie behind in the Hoſpitals. That it ſhall be lawful to leave ſome Comiſſaries, and Directors of Hoſpitals to look after them; and moreover that they ſhall be attended at his Majeſties Charge, with Phyſicians and Chirurgeons, and all things Neceſſary till their preſent Recovery: After which they ſhall be ſent back again, ſecure and ſafe to the ſame place, whither the Garriſon retired, and by the ſame way allowing them ſafe Conduct for the Security, Carriage and Tranſportation of their Perſons; Nor ſhall they be Inveigled from their Fidelity.

VIII. That all Perſons may either abide in the City, or retire other-where, during the term of 3 Months, and that they ſhall not be Moleſted or ill uſed, neither in their Eſtates or otherwiſe, but that they ſhall Enjoy the ſame Priviledges as the reſt of the Inhabitants.

IX. Such Burgeſſes as deſire to withdraw from within the City within the term of three Months, ſhall be at liberty to diſpoſe within the ſame time their Moveables, and other Effects which are within the ſaid City, though they ſhall not be permitted the ſame liberty, as to their Moveables, and moveable Effects without the City.

X. That his Majeſty ſhall Continue the ſame Priviledges, Franchiſes, and Exemptions to the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the ſaid City, as they Enjoyed when they were under his Dominion formerly.

XI. That the Officers, Receivers of Victuals and Forrage ſhall not be proſecuted in any manner, for Impoſitions laid upon the flat Country in Money, Hay, Oats, or otherwiſe.

XII. That after the Capitulation ſigned, *Bruſſels* Gate ſhall be deliver'd to the King's Forces the ſame Evening; who ſhall not ſuffer any Body to March into the City till the Garriſon be marched out, except 4 Officers of Artillery, 4 Commiſſaries of War, and 4 of Victuals, every one with a Paſs-port from *Luxemburgh*, or M. *De Bagnol*, to make neceſſary Inventories of the Ammunition and Proviſion.

XIII. The

XIII. The Garriſon ſhall March out of the Place, on the 13th. by Ten of the Clock in the Morning, upon the Conditions aforeſaid.

XIV. If there be any Subject of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty who may be ſtopt for Contributions, he ſhall be ſet at Liberty. In purſuance of the Articles above-written, the Place ſhall be faithfully deliver'd to the King, with all the Dependencies belonging to it, if there be any.

XV. Hoſtages ſhall be given on both Sides for the exact Performance of the Articles above-written.

Agreed upon, at Charleroy, *the 11th. of* October, *at Four of the Clock in the Evening*, 1693.

Theſe *Articles* were performed: And on the 13th. at Ten a Clock, the Garriſon marched out, and was conducted by 100 Horſe to a Village of *France*, near *Genap*.

After ſo brave a Defence as this, which will ſhine with greater Splendour in the Records of Poſterity, then the Chiefeſt of the King of *France*'s Atchievements; for the French King, to leſſen and extenuate the Valour and Bravery of a Couragious Enemy, by telling the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, That it was not the Valour of the Garriſon, which prolong'd the Siege, but the Works that he had rais'd, when it was formerly in his Power, which render'd the Town Impregnable to all but the French: Was ſuch an *Effluvium* of Vain-glory from that puff'd up Monarch, as muſt of neceſſity expoſe him to the Cenſure and Diſeſteem of all the World, for a Ranting, Vaunting, Hectoring, Narrow-Soul Prince. The moſt Renowned Chieftains in Hiſtory had always a great Veneration for a Noble Enemy. But Pious *Lewis* XIV. aſſuming *Caracalla*'s Pride, would make the World believe, that all things muſt yield to the falſe Thunder of his Bombs and Forty Pounders.

They talk of Raiſing in *Holland* 15000 Men, Horſe and Dragoons. The King of *Great Britain* left the Camp at *Ninove*, the 25th. of *September*: The 26th. he ariv'd at *Breda*: The 29th. at *Loo*: And the 11th. of this Month, at the *Hague*.

F I N I S.

Advertiſement.

A Letter *from a True* Dutch-man *to his Friend*; *exhibiting the Reaſons why the* Confederates *ought to refuſe the Peace which is now offerd to them by* France. *Done out of French. Printed, and are to be Sold by* Randal Taylor, *near* Stationers-Hall, 1693.

THE

PRESENT STATE

OF

EUROPE,

OR, THE

Historical and Political

Monthly Mercury,

Giving an Account of all the Publick and Private

OCCURRENCES,

Civil, Ecclesiastical and Military, that are most Considerable in every COURT

The Interests of Princes, their Pretentions, and Intrigues, &c.

For the Month of *November*, 1693.

With Political *Reflexions* upon every State.

VOL. IV.

To be continued Monthly from the Original published at the *HAGUE*, by the Authority of the States of *Holland*, and *West-Friesland*.

LONDON,

Printed for Henry Rhodes at the Star, the corner of *Bride-lane*, *Fleetstreet*, and John Harris at the Harrow in the *Poultry*. 1693.

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Dan. Peplar.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE

Hiſtorical and Political *MERCURY*:

For the Month of *November*, 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

THE Courrier who was diſpatch'd away into *France* by Cardinal *Janſon* arriving at *Rome*, toward the latter End of the laſt Month, with the Ratification of the Accommodation concluded between that Crown and the Holy See, and having alſo brought along with him the Submiſſion and Recantation of the Biſhops that remain'd to be provided for; as alſo a Letter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to his Holineſs, already recited in our laſt *Mercury*; The Holy Father had no ſooner read the Letter, but he promis'd Cardinal *Janſon* to hold a Conſiſtory the *Monday* following, for the diſpatch of the Biſhops Bulls that were not then provided, and the Conſiſtory was held according to his Promiſe. And then it was that his Holineſs ſet forth the Reaſons that had induc'd him till then to refuſe to Grant his Bulls to thoſe Biſhops who had Sign'd and Approv'd the Deciſions of the French Clergy in 1682. He gave a particular Account of the Differences that had happen'd between the two Courts, by reaſon of thoſe Deciſions. He ſhew'd upon what Terms the Accommodation was concluded. He caus'd the Submiſſion, and the Form of the Biſhop's Recantation to be read; and declar'd his Reſolution to grant 'em their Bulls upon the urgent Importunities of the Eldeſt Son of the Church, and Principal Pillar and Support of the Catholick, Apoſtolick Roman Religion. Then Cardinal *d'Etrees* made a Speech in Praiſe of the Pope, who had ſo happily put an End to the Affair of the Biſhops, which the King, his Maſter, could never obtain from *Innocent* XI. or from *Alexander* VIII. From thence he proceeded to a Panegyrick upon the King of *France*, ſumm'd up a ſhort Abſtract of his Victories, and after he had done, Cardinal *Janſon* began again upon the ſame Subject, concluding at length, That the Spiritual Peace which his Holineſs had made, was a preſage of the Peace of *Europe*, which the King his Maſter, ſo much ſought for; tho' the Proſperity of his Arms might rather encourage him to continue the War. Only that the Scarcity of Corn in his Kingdom, mov'd him with Compaſſion toward his Subjects, there

being nothing that he labour'd more to procure, then that they ſhould live in Peace and Plenty. After this, the Archbiſhops of *Toloufe* and *Albi*, the Biſhops of *Rhodes*, *Aire*, *Valence*, *Bazas* and *Vannes*, were preconiz'd by Cardinal *d'Eſtrees*. The Archbiſhop of *Rouen* alſo receiv'd his *Pallium* by his Proctor: and it was decreed, That ſo ſoon as the *Annats*, or Firſt Fruits of thoſe that as yet remain'd unprovided for, ſhould be Paid into the Apoſtolical Chamber, they ſhould be diſpatch'd. In the following Conſiſtory, the Archbiſhops of *Aix* and *Lion* were preconiz'd, together with the Biſhops of *Poitiers*, *Caſtres*, *Riez*, *Glandeve*, and *St. Omers*; who were preſent with the reſt at the Aſſembly in 1682. In ſhort, to make it appear that this Conſiſtory was not held for the French only, ſome Prelates were preconiz'd in *Partibus*, together with a *Portugueſe* Biſhoprick.

Since that, C. *Janſon*, in Conjunction with C. *d'Eſtrees*, has very warmly ſollicited the Cardinals of the Palace, to preſs the Pope to ſend Extraordinary Nuncio's to all the Courts, with Commiſſions to make the Propoſals for a General Peace, and his Holineſs has recommended it to all the Foreign Miniſters, to impart the ſame to their Maſters.

II. After ſeveral Congregations of State held, upon the unhappy Accident between the *Heydukes* and the Imperial Ambaſſador's Servants, that Affair was at length determin'd upon the 21ſt. of *September*, to the Satisfaction of his Imperial Majeſty, in an Audience which his Holineſs gave Cardinal *Goez*. His Holineſs cancell'd and annull'd the Judgments, and all the Proceedings in Judicature, in order to their Proſecution upon that Occaſion; and he alſo gave ſome hopes of remitting a Hundred Thouſand Crowns to the Emperour, to carry on the War againſt the Infidels. Cardinal *Spada*, having made a Viſit to the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, with the News of this Reconciliation, the Ambaſſador diſpatch'd away a Courrier the ſame Evening to the Emperor, as well to carry him the Tydings of the adjuſted Difference, as alſo to inform him, That the Pope had given Leave for the raiſing the Tenths of all Eccleſiaſtical Eſtates in *Germany* and *Hungary*, to be laid out in the War againſt the Enemies of the Chriſtian Name. Since that, the Princeſs of *Lichtenſtein* being brought to Bed of a Son, the Pope would needs be Godfather. The Ceremony of Baptiſm was perform'd in the German Church, by by *M. Cibo* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. C. *Spada* repreſented his Holineſs and nam'd the Infant *Innocent*, *Antony*, *Francis* and *Gaetan*. The Preſent which his Holineſs ſent the Princeſs of *Lichtenſtein*, was an Eagle of Diamonds, and the Midwife and the Nurſe had each of 'em a Chain and a Medal of Gold. The Ambaſſador has been ſince to wait on his Holineſs and return him Thanks; and at his Requeſt, has beſtow'd one of the Wealthy Abbeys which Cardinal *Chigi* poſſeſs'd, upon Abbot *Tomati*, a Piemontois.

III. The Diſcourſe of a Promotion of Cardinals ſtill holds. The Canvaſſings and underhand Procurement of Friends, are carry'd on with great vehemence and diligent Importunity; and they who, 'tis believ'd will be

preferr'd,

prefer'd, are already publickly nam'd; more particularly, the Archbishop of *Paris*, F. *La Chaise*, and the Nuncio's at *Vienna*, *Paris*, and *Madrid*. Nevertheless, they who pretend to know more of this Concern, do say, That this Promotion will not be so soon as is commonly expected, and that it will be defer'd till there are at least Ten or a Dozen Vacant Places in the College. But others are of a contrary Opinion, and farther assert, That this Promotion will be unexpected, and sooner then People believe.

IV. The 27th. of *September*, Card. *Altieri* took Possession of the Arch-Priesthood of St. *John de Laterano*, and in a Private Consistory which the Pope held the next day, C. *Franzoni*, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, and Card. *Acciaioli* were propounded the First to the Bishoprick of *Porto*, and the Second to that of. *Frascati*. His Holiness also confer'd the Legation of *Bologna* upon Card. *Durazzo*, and that of *Urbin* upon Card. *Astalli*. Abbot *Bega* is arriv'd at *Rome* from *Inspruck*, to take care of the Interests of the Prince of *Lorrain*, his Master, in the two Abbeys that are fallen to him by the Death of Card. *Chigi*. There has been a Congregation held, to consider of the Brief of *Alexander* VII. in favour of this Cardinal, who was his Nephew, by vertue of which Brief, he gave him very ample Authority to dispose of his Estate, as also of the Rents ready to be Collected in his Benefices. Now in regard several Clauses in it seem to be Extraordinary, and highly contrary to the Bull publish'd against Nipotism, the Pope has thought it convenient to prevent that Example from being drawn into a Precident; and doing any Prejudice to the Intentions and Rights of the Apostolick Chamber. The Pope has releas'd to the Order of *Malta*, the wealthy Commandery of *Bologna*, which the deceas'd Cardinal enjoy'd. Farther, in Condescention to the Importunities of the Abbot *Tassi*, sent by the Emperour, he has depated the Cardinals *Carpegna*, *Casanate*, *Micheletti*, *Colloredo*, *Pamfilii*, and *Albani*, to make up the Differences between the Archbishop of *Salizburg*, and the Bishop of *Passau*.

Cardinal *d'Estrees* is at length departed for *France*, having Paid before his departure Sixty three thousand Crowns, as well of his own as of his Brother the Ambassador's Debts, and has publish'd Advertisments by Bills publickly affix'd, That Signior *Percira* had Orders to satisfie all others that could pretend to any Debt that was due to them.

The Duke of *Venice* has been ill dispos'd for some time, but now is perfectly recover'd. He thought it might have been in his Power to have attack'd the Seraquier of the *Negropont*; but being inform'd that he was posted so advantagiously, that it was impossible to force him in his Trenches, without running great Hazards, he resolv'd with all speed to make himself Master of the *Corinthian Isthmus*. And after he had furnish'd the Places with requisite Ammunition, and after he had left a Body of Horse and Foot sufficient to dispute the Passage with the Enemy, he set Sail for the *Archipelago*, with all the Men of War, and Seventeen Galleys only, the other remaining with the Galeasses in the Golph of *Engina*.

Engina. Now, in regard his Serenity caus'd a great Number of Mortars and Bombs to be put Aboard, 'twas thought he had ſome Important Deſign in hand; but the Seaſon is far Spent.

The Marqueſs of *Floreuſe*, who arriv'd at *Venice* toward the Beginning of the laſt Month, under the Quality of Envoy from *Spain*, dy'd there the 25th. of the ſame Month. On the other hand, Signior *Silveſtre Grimaldi* is choſen to go into *France*, with the Character of Extraordinary Ambaſſador from the Republick of *Genoa*.

V. 'Twas not without good Reaſon that we told ye, we ſhould have particular Relations, as well from *Turin*, as from *Paris*, of the Battel fought in *Piedmont*: for now we have two; The one from an Officer in his Royal Highneſs's Army; The other Printed at *Paris*.

A Relation of the Battel in Piemont, *ſent from* Turin.

'AT the Time that we were Bombing *Pignerol*, we underſtood that the Succours which the French expected, were arriv'd near *Suza*. This Advice made Us more vigorous in Bombing the Place, but before we could come to be Maſters of the Town, we underſtood that the French were advanc'd as far as *Rivoles*, about Ten Miles from the Enemies Camp. Preſently a Reſolution was taken to blow up St. *Brigid*'s Fort, and that all the Generals ſhould Advance with 2000 Horſe to take a View of the French Camp, and endeavour to poſſeſs themſelves of a Plain, by which they might ſecure *Turin*, and the conveniency fetching of Proviſion from thence.

'This Reſolution was no ſooner taken, but they went to view the Enemies Camp; at what time they ſoon found that they were marching toward the Confederates. Preſently the Army was drawn up in Battel Array. The Right Wing was compos'd of the Imperial Troops, the Engliſh, and his Royal Highneſs's Men, of which one part alſo of the Main Body was form'd. The Left Wing conſiſted of the Spaniards, three Imperial Regiments, one of Dragoons, and two of Horſe, commanded by the Prince of *Commerci*.

'The Army ſtood for ſome Hours in this Order of Battel, to obſerve the Enemy; and a Reſolution was taken to have attack'd on the ſame Day, but it was found Impoſſible to be done, by reaſon of the good Order which the French obſerv'd, and for that moreover it was late; ſo that the Day ended in ſome few ſlight Skirmiſhes only.

'It was the Opinion of the Generals, being met together, that the Army ſhould ſtand to their Arms in the place where they were drawn up, and that when the Imperialiſts beat the Midnight Watch, it ſhould be a ſignal to March, beginning with a Counter-March of the Right Wing, according to the Order of Battel the Day before; with a Deſign to Coroborate it with *Orbaſſan*, the Left drawing toward the Lower Ground.

'We

'We were not above half a Mile from *Orbaſſan*, when we diſcover'd 'the Enemy drawing themſelves up in Battalia; and ſeeing the Danger 'to which the Left Wing was expos'd, which made the Rear-Guard, if 'they continu'd their March in view of the French, we put our ſelves 'in Battalia in the ſame Order, as the Day before, to prevent all Sur-'prizes. To that purpoſe, the Right Wing was poſted on the ſide of 'a Riſing Ground, Flank'd with a narrow Ditch, where were alſo plac'd 'about Seven or Eight Pieces of Cannon, with ſome Infantry. The 'French Army was drawn up in very good Order. It was about two 'Hours before any thing of Action paſs'd between the two Armies. 'Nevertheleſs, we underſtood by the Avant Couriers, That ſome Squa-'drons of the French Army appear'd behind the Vineyards, which might 'Flank the Right Wing of the Confederates; ſo that we endeavour'd 'to ſecure that part. All this while, the French made no Attempt; 'believing it ſufficient to appear in good Order, having on the Left 'Wing of their Cavalry a Body of Infantry to ſupport it. In the 'mean time, they play'd with Eighteen Pieces of Cannon upon our 'Left Wing, which made us Conjecture that it was upon that Wing 'they would pour all their fury; which therefore we ſein forc'd with 'three Battalions.

'At length, the Enemy having reſolv'd to Attack us, they 'began with their Cavalry to Charge the Left Wing of our Right, 'and the Main Battel, and bringing on their Infantry, which before 'ſupported their Horſe againſt our Left Wing, they fell on with ſo 'much Fury, that our Men were forc'd to recoyle. 'Tis true that the 'French were ſuperiour in Number, and that they fir'd upon us, with 'Eighteen Pieces of Cannon, as we have already ſaid. The firſt Line of 'our Right Wing ſuffer'd ſome Damage through the Fury of the French 'Gendarmerie. But ſome Squadrons of the Second Line advancing, and 'thoſe of the Firſt being rally'd, repell'd the Enemy, and purſu'd 'em 'with that vigour, that they retir'd in diſorder. Their Left Wing ſuf-'fer'd very much, for we kill'd 'em a great many Men on that ſide. 'The Number of the Wounded was very conſiderable, and we took 'ſeveral Priſoners. This Succeſs for ſome time flatter'd us that we ſhould 'gain the Victory; and the French themſelves were afraid of it. Which 'caus'd 'em to make moſt dreadful Onſets upon our Infantry that ſtill 'repuls'd 'em. But in regard they had broken into our Left Wing with 'many more Men then we had, and for that they took our Right Wing 'both in Flank and Rear, and at the ſame time attack'd us in Front, we 'were conſtrain'd to Retreat after a ſharp Combat of Four Hours and a 'half, and after Performances never out-done in Battel. We could 'not bring off above Eight Pieces of Cannon, Five belonging to the 'Imperialiſts, and Three to the Spaniards, in regard that moſt of the 'Draught-Horſes were Slain. The French Gendarmerie were extreamly 'ſhatter'd. One half of that Body was cut off; and to ſpeak in ge-'neral, the Enemy had above Six Thouſand Men Slain in the Fight.

'As

'As to our Loſs, it was not altogether ſo great. For that after a Review of our Men, we found that the Number of the Slain, Wounded and Priſoners, did not amount to ſix thouſand. The Spaniards were they that ſuffer'd moſt; for they loſt in the Fight Two thouſand ſix hundred Men. The Imperialiſts miſs'd not above Fifteen hundred, and the Engliſh and Savoyards as many.

A Relation of the Battel fought in Piemont, Octob. 4. 1693.

'AFter ſo many glorious Succeſſes, wherewith it has pleas'd God to bleſs the King's Arms, during the courſe of this Campaign, there remained nothing more to be wiſh'd for to compleat the Happineſs of *France*, but to force the Confederates Army in *Piemont* to come to a Battel, which might open a way to all the Princes of *Italy* to deliver themſelves from the Oppreſſion and Violence of the Imperialiſts. Now his Majeſty having given all neceſſary Orders for the Re-inforcement of his Army under the Command of M. *Catinat*, ſo that it was nothing inferiour to that of the Confederates, the Marſhal ſet forward, the 3d. of this Month, from the Camp at *Rivalte*, to fight the Enemy, in purſuance of the King's Orders. They lay encamp'd at *Marſaille*, with a Mountain on their Left Wing, their Right in the Plain, and the little River of *Chiſole* before 'em.

'M. *Catinat*, having view'd the Order of their Army, found that they had paſs'd the *Chiſole*; and judging it neceſſary to poſſeſs himſelf of the Hill where ſtands the Caſtle of *Pioſaſque*, from whence he might diſcern all the Enemies Motions, he order'd the Regiments of *Peyſac* and *Fomboiſard* to advance; being alſo ſeconded by the Brigades of *Perche*, *Grancei*, and *Veindoſme*; in regard the Enemy, who knew the Importance of the Place, had ſent ſeveral Battalions to prevent our Men: but they alter'd their Deſign, when they ſaw that we had got before 'em.

'All the reſt of the day both Armies employ'd their time in ranging themſelves; and though they were very near, they did not think themſelves in a Condition, neither the one nor the other, to begin any conſiderable Action; the Country being all cover'd with Woods and Vineyards, and requiring a cautious Examination of the Ground before 'em, and which way to March forward.

'In the Night, M. *Catinat* was inform'd that the Enemy had chang'd the Order of their Battel; and that they ſtrengthned their Right Wing, in order to the making of their moſt ſtrenuous Efforts upon the Left of the King's Army. Which made him likewiſe reſolve to ſend away to the Left Wing the *Gend'armery*; which was ſupply'd in the Right by the Queen's and St. *Maurice*'s Regiment of Horſe. The Ground where the Right Wing was to March being peſter'd with Vineyards, *Fenquieres*'s Brigade of Infantry was diſtributed

'upon

'upon the Right of the first Line of the Horse; and the Left Wing of 'the Army being straighten'd for want of Ground, so that all the Horse 'of the first Line could not be there drawn up, *Vaubecour*'s Brigade 'war order'd to March to the Left of the Gend'armery, to make way 'through the Vineyards and Brakes. The Dragoons of *Senecterre* and '*Bretagne* upon the Left of *Vaubecour*'s Brigade, and the Regiment of '*Robin* doubl'd upon the Line, so soon as the Ground would permit. 'The Cannon was plac'd upon the Right and Left, and in the Center of 'the Infantry.

'In this Order the King's Army march'd toward the Enemy, the '4th. of this Month, about 9 a Clock in the Morning, M. *Catinat* be-'ing at the Head of the Right Wing, gave Notice to the Duke of *Ven-'dosme*, and the rest of the General Officers that were on the Left Wing, 'to begin the Charge. At what time the whole Line moving in very 'good Order, fell on with that fury, that they broke through all that 'was before 'em.

'The Infantry never fir'd a Gun; but the Soldiers having fasten'd 'their Bayonets to their Fusils, overturn'd the Enemy, who had inter-'mix'd Squadrons, from distance to distance, all along the Front of 'their Wing.

'The Troops that were oppos'd to the King's Left Wing, made 'more Resistance, and return'd several times to the Charge; but the 'Gend'armery sustain'd their Onsets with so much Valour, that they 'were put to a total Rout; and the Victory being compleat on every 'side, the Enemy was pursu'd as far as *Turin*. 'Tis thought that their 'Loss amounts at least to 8000 Men, among which were a great many 'Officers. The Regiments of the Religionaries were almost all cut 'off. The Emperor's Cuirassiers, and all the German Infantry, 'were cut in pieces. The rest of the Enemy's Army is in so pitiful a 'Condition, that 'tis not believ'd they could Muster 6000 Men together 'after their Defeat.

'They have lost all their Cannon; and M. *Catinat* sent his Majesty '99 Colours, and Four Standards. The Number of Prisoners a-'mounts to 2000; among whom are several Officers of Note, of 'which the Chiefest are Duke *Schomberg*, who is since dead of his 'Wounds; the Marquis of *Carailles*, Captain of the Duke of *Savoy*'s 'Life-guard; and several others. In short, this glorious Action has not 'cost his Majesty above 1500 or 2000 Men at most, Kill'd and Wounded.

'Tis impossible to recount all the signal Proofs of extraordinary Va-'lour which all the Officers, nay, the very Common Soldiers, both Horse 'and Foot, made eminently to appear that Day. But above all, the 'Duke of *Vendosme* did Wonders, having charg'd the Enemy no less then 'four times.

'The Chevalier *de Vendosme*, Grand Prior of *France*, distinguish'd 'himself remarkably; for that though he were wounded quite through 'the Thigh, he still fought on till the Battle was over.

'The Marquis of *Vins*, Lieutenant-General, charg'd the Enemy with 'his usual Undauntedness, and with all the Success that could be desir'd. 'The Sieur *de la Heguette*, Lieutenant-General, also did all that could be 'expected from a Man of his Courage, at the Head of the First Line, 'but is dead of his Wounds.

'The Marquis of *Larrai*, led on the Right Wing of the Second 'Line with so much Prudence and Vigour, that he caus'd the death of '3000 of the Enemy.

'The Count *d'Usson*, who was in the Centre of the Second Line, 'behav'd himself so well, that he did not a little contribute to the 'Victory.

'The Marshal of *Verennes* did Wonders: And the Sieur *de Bacheville-* 'lers cannot be too much applauded for his leading on the Horse.

'The Count of *Medavi* perform'd extraordinary Actions at the Head 'of King *James*'s Dragoons, where he continu'd till he was shot through 'the Body.

'The Sieurs *Wachop*, Colonel of Dragoons, and Brigadeer; and 'Major-General *Maxwell*, Brigadeer of Dragoons in King *James*'s Army, 'and Colonel *Carol*, were kill'd, after many signal Actions perform'd: 'And the *Irish* behav'd themselves with great Valour.

'We have lost the Sieurs *Robin*, *Monbas* and *Marin*, Colonels of 'Horse; the Chevalier *Drury*, Major of the Gend'armery; and the Che-'valier *de Beauvau*, Major of the Regiment of *Bretagne*.

'In a few Days we shall give you an exact List of the Slain and 'Wounded in the King's Army, to the end the Publick may pay that 'Honour which is due to the Memory of those who have so gloriously 'expos'd their Lives for the Service of their King, and the Good of the 'Kingdom.

We have not seen this promised *List* as yet, but here is another in the room of it.

A List of the Officers of the King's Gend'armery, Slain or Wounded at the Battel fought in Piemont.

Kill'd.

De Bruy and *Monieres*, Captains. *Berthomas*, Captain of the English. *Virieu*, Standard-Bearer. The Marquis *d'Oberoc*, *Flamiville*, Sub-Lieutenants. *Drury*, Major-General. St *Luc*, Aid-Major.

Wounded.

The Count of *Roffi*, the Marquis of *Chamron*, the Count *de Brulats*, the Count *de la Riviere*, the Marquis of *Riants*. *Montagne*, Sub-Lieutenant. *La Marniere*, the Marquis *de Thoires*, and *Charigni*, Cornets. St. *Mars*, Sub-Lieutenant. *Moslé*, Ensign. *Segur*, Count *de Sussenage*, Captains.

Captains. *Chateau d'Acier*, Sub-Lieutenant. *Valserne*, Captain. Above half the Marshals of the Lodgments, Brigadiers and Sub-Brigadiers of the Gend'armes, were either Kill'd or Wounded.

More Dead.

M. de la Hoguette, Lieutenant-General. *Douglas*, *Catinat*'s Aid du Camp. *Robin*, Brigadier. *Wachop*, *Mansfeild*, *Crony*, *Douglas*, Irish Colonels. *Montbart*, *Baro*, Irish.

Slain and Wounded of the *Confederates* Side.

De Pimental, the Count of *Palsi*'s Son. Count *de Suza*, Lieutenant of the Duke's Guards. Count *de Chalois*, Colonel. The Marquis *de Soleri*, the Marquis of *Leganez*'s Son. *Di Emannel di Velasco*, *Palavicin*, and *Simeoni*, Lieutenant-Colonels. The Marquis *de Norli*, the Marquis *de Malgar*. Duke *Schomberg*, dead of his Wounds. *Castillon*, Lieutenant-Colonel. And several Officers of the Regiments of Refugees.

Wounded.

The Son of the Marquis of St. *Thomas*. The Marquis *de Carelle*, Captain of the Dukes Life-guard. Prince of *Commerci*. *Montbrun*, Count of *Boucsiana*, Colonels. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Wirtemberg*. Prince *Trivulti*, *Francia* and *Romani*, Captains. The Baron of *Vissone*, and several Refugee Officers.

Though the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army was put to the worst, yet it embody'd again in two or three Days. The Gross of the Army shelter'd themselves under the Cannon of *Turin*; and they who had been dispers'd, made that their general Rendevouze. When they were all repyn'd, they were found to be above 25000 strong, not including the Wounded. Soon after, they march'd, and encamp'd at *Montcalier*, where they are very advantagiously entrench'd; and the French Army having pass'd the *Po*, encamp'd at *Polongera*. Now in regard it was impossible, the French being Masters of the Field, to hinder 'em from making the best of their Opportunity, they committed all the Ravages imaginable wherever they made their Inroads; carry'd away all the Corn they could find; and forc'd the Country to pay 'em heavy Contributions. Their great Design was, to have taken up their Winter-Quarters in *Piemont*, and to enable 'em the more certainly to make themselves Masters of *Coni*. The Report has also run, for some time, that the Place was Besieg'd: And it was affirm'd so positively, that there was no doubt but that it would have been surrender'd before the End of this Month. Nevertheless, the last Letters from *Catinat*'s Army, do in a manner assure us that the Marshal has given over that Design; and that he was drawing his Foot out of *Piemont*, and sending his Horse to quarter in *Burgundy*.

Sunday. But before this News came, there were ſome that were confident, that *Coni* was inveſted upon the 5th. of this Month, that the Trenches were open'd the 10th. but that the Deſign was put off, by reaſon of the overflowing of the *Stura* and ſome other Rivers. But ſetting aſide theſe Stories, The 4th. of this Month, *Catinat* lay in his Camp at *Polongera*, from whence he detach'd away Ten Battalions, and Two Regiments of Dragoons, to ſecure the Convoys of Proviſions which were fetch'd from *Saluces*.

France, ſince the Advantage obtain'd in the Battel of *Piemont*, has us'd all poſſible Endeavours to draw off his Royal Highneſs, by continually luring him with Propoſitions of an Advantageous Peace. *Chanlois* poſted away immediately for *Piemont*, to negotiate that Affair, in proſecution of his former Attempts ſome time ſince; but theſe Negotiations have hitherto prov'd fruitleſs. For his Royal Highneſs has refus'd a ſeparate Peace, and has imparted his ſtedfaſt Reſolutions to all the Confederate States and Princes. 'Tis true, that it was reported that he had ſent a Courrier to the Duke of *Orleance* with a Draught of an Accommodation. But that Rumour had no other Ground, but that the Duke of *Savoy* wrote to the Duke of *Orleance* a Return of Thanks, for the Letter which he ſent him, of which we gave an Account in our laſt.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

IT SO ſoon as ever the Accommodation between the Courts of *Rome* and *France* was publiſh'd abroad, it was given out by Letters from all parts, that this Affair was determin'd to the Satisfaction of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the Moſt Chriſtian King. However, all Men, and thoſe the more Judicious ſort, cannot ſo eaſily ſwallow this for a Point of Truth. For if the thing be never ſo little conſider'd, it will be found that *France* has ſtoop'd to ſuch an abject and contemptible Baſeneſs, as will prove an Eternal Stain of Ignominy to the Gallican Church. Let any Man but read in the Life of Father *La Chaiſe*, lately Publiſh'd in Engliſh, the Exact Account of the Proceedings of the Biſhops in the Year 1682. and he will there find it was not ſo much to flatter the King, as to aſſert the Uſurp'd Rights of the Gallican Church, that they carry'd it ſo high againſt the Pope. Their Debates were not the Effects of Sycophantry, but of ſolid Judgment. So that when they had once render'd their Deciſions Authentick under Hand and Seal, no Conſideration of Intereſt ought to have enforc'd 'em to recant, what, as Men of Piety, deep Underſtanding and Knowledge, out of mature Debate and Conſideration, they had once fix'd in the Church for ſound Doctrine, and Deciſions as irrevocable as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Perſians*. Therefore as to the Pope's Concerns, who does not ſee that ſuch a Recantation muſt of neceſſity lye boiling upon the Stomachs, not only of the preſent Biſhops,

ſhops, but of their Succeſſors; ſo that at another time, and upon the change of Intereſts, they will reaſſume their firſt Deciſions and Reſolutions; if *France* her ſelf does not take an occaſion to unravel all again in vindication of her Prelates, and laugh at the Holy See, as often as ſhe has done already. Nevertheleſs, it may be ſaid, that the two Courts have in ſome meaſure for the preſent, gain'd their Points. As for the Pope, for a little Lead and Parchment, he will find himſelf the Maſter of above 200000 Livres at one ſweep. And for the King of *France*, he by this means obliges the Holy Father to beſtir himſelf in the Negotiation of a general Peace, which conſidering the Poſture of Affairs, is the only Intereſt of *France*; an Intereſt to which there is nothing which ſhe ought not to Sacrifice. We find already after what manner his Holineſs lays it to Heart, having recommended to all Forreign Miniſters the making it known to their Maſters, that as a common Father, he is deſirous to put an End to a War that has ſo long turmoil'd all *Europe*. The Misfortune of *France*, upon this occaſion is, that all the Endeavours of the Holy Father are very weak and impotent. That very Prince, over whom he thinks he ought to have the moſt powerful Aſcendant, I mean the the King of *Spain*, appears no leſs inflexible then the reſt. Cardinal *Altieri* always ſpoke in vain to that Monarch's Embaſſadour at *Rome*, and to Cardinal *Gindici*. And the Legate at *Madrid* could draw no other Anſwer from his Catholick Majeſty then this, *That there was no likelyhood as yet, of lending an Ear to a General Peace in any manner.*

The only Courſe that remains for *France* to take is, to draw off ſome one of the Confederates by a ſeparate and particular Peace; but the Difficulty is, which way to bring it to paſs. The Duke of *Savoy* is perhaps the only Perſon among the Confederates, that *France* may believe her ſelf able to force to ſuch a Condeſcention, after the Battel lately fought in the Plain of *Marſaillia*. Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding this laſt Diſadvantage, that Prince ſtands firm to the common Cauſe, and generouſly rejects all Propoſals which the King of *France* has ſince offer'd him, how advantagious ſoever they may be; and in ſo doing, he gives the World to underſtand, that he knows his true Intereſts.

In a word, to the end a Peace may be ſuch a one as ought to be wiſh'd for, and that the Foundations of it may be laid ſo deep and ſo ſolid, as to be ſecurely built upon; 'tis of neceſſity requiſite, that it ſhould be a General Peace, and that all thoſe who are joyn'd in Confederacy to carry on the War, as they are but one Body compos'd of ſeveral Members, ſo they ſhould have but one Soul, and but one and the ſame End. 'Tis requiſite, that the Confederates ſhould mutually, and without any Reſpect to private and particular Intereſt, procure to themſelves all Reaſonable Advantages that may tend to the common Security. That when the League Offenſive is diſſolv'd, and Arms are lay'd down, it may ſtill remain a League Defenſive to guard the Peace, and fall pell-mell upon the firſt that ſhould go about to violate

violate it. In short, 'tis requisite, that the Union and perfect Correspondence of the Princes and States concern'd in this League, should make a Powerful Counterpoise, and be so strong a Barricado against the Ambition of *France*, that that same Crown may be constrain'd to confine her self within those Limits that bounded it, before extended by illegal Usurpation. 'Tis in this manner, that the Peace which *Europe* stands in so much need of, ought to be made, to the end it may be durable. Upon this *Basis* it is, that it ought to be Erected, if ever it be expected that it should stand firm and permanent; otherwise I see no likelihood that it should be of long continuance. And certain it is, that if the Confederates suffer themselves to be tempted by the gilded Baits and Advantages of particular and separate Treaties, and that the Members of the Union quarter themselves from the Body which they compose, they are infallibly lost. Like those Insects which being cut and divided in pieces, for a while preserve some little Motion and Life, but perish in a short time, through the loss of those Spirits that took their flight upon the Separation of their Parts. *Concordia, aureum & Adamantinum Vinculum, Discordia disficaveru, solitudinem, Orbitatem Agris, Oppidis, Regnis adfert.*

Advice from *Turkey* and *Germany*.

I. WE told yee the last Month of a considerable Town in *Bosnia*, taken by the Ban *Brangeni Megdan*. Since that, we have receiv'd the following Particulars:

The Ban of *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Sclavonia*, arriv'd the 9th. of *September* in the Evening, before the Place, with the Militia of the Kingdom, and having made his Approaches all night, he began to batter the Place the next Day. The same Day the Besieged were summon'd to surrender; and upon their Refusal, a general Assault was resolv'd upon. This Assault lasted Two Hours, the Turks defending themselves with great Vigour; but at length the Ban made himself Master of the Place. And in regard that in the Heat of Conflict no Quarter was given, above 500 of both Sexes were put to the Sword, and the Town besides was pillag'd and burnt. The Besieged expected, that the Basha of *Bossina*, who lay with a small Party at *Vetanya*, would have come to their succour, but he durst not stir. After this, the Ban sent away a Detachment with Orders to burn all the Villages within Two or Three Leagues round the Place, and had the Militia had wherewithal to subsist, they had ruin'd a good part of *Bossina*; but in regard their Bread began to fail 'em, they retreated with their Booty, which was very considerable.

II. Nor was this the Only Advantage which the Christians have gain'd over the Infidels. For the Duke of *Croy* having Intelligence of several Motions of the Grand Vizier's Army, sent away Eight Regiments of Horse, and 2500 Hungarians, under the Leading of the Count of *Hoffkirken*, and gave Order to Gen. *Heidersheim* to follow him with the rest

of

of the Horſe and Dragoons; and ſome Days after, he receiv'd the following Letter from the firſt of the foremention'd Generals.

'I Am now returning from *Giula*, where this very day I fell upon a 'Body of the Turks and Tartars. So ſoon as they were retir'd be'yond the firſt Palanke, I caus'd the Dragoons and 500 Horſe to alight, 'who got over the Mote, forc'd the Palanke, & drove the Enemy by dint 'of Sword under the Walls of the Caſtle. The Party conſiſted of 40 'Cornets of Turkiſh Horſe, 1200 choſen Janiſaries, and 800 Tartars, ma'king in all 4000. We have taken above 2500 Horſes and Camels, and 'burnt not only all the Proviſions which were to have been carry'd to '*Giula*, but thoſe alſo that were in the Moſque of the Palanke, and 'thoſe which they carry'd along with 'em for their own Subſiſtance, 'amounting to ſome thouſand Meaſures of Wheat, and ſeveral Sacks of 'Meal, to all which we ſet fire in ſight of the Fortreſs; ſo that all their 'Proviſion was utterly conſum'd. We have loſt on our ſide, Lieute'nant Coll. *Selh*, a Captain, 4 Lieutenants, and about 120 Soldiers kill'd 'and wounded; Among the latter, there is an Enſign, and the Prince 'of *Vaudemont* had a Horſe kill'd under him. Had I arriv'd Eight Hours 'ſooner, I had met between 12 and 15000 Tartars, that are march'd 'toward *Debrezin*. I purpoſe to follow 'em cloſe, and hope to over'take 'em in two or three days.

Upon the News of this good Succeſs, and of the Enemies March, the Count of *Heyderſheim*, who was already arriv'd at *Chonat*, made all the haſt he could after 'em, without any Luggage to retard him, ſo that it will be a difficult thing for 'em to Eſcape either the one or the other of theſe two Generals, and a Bloody Combat may be well expected, in regard we are given to underſtand that the whole Body of the Enemy conſiſts of 15000 Tartars Commanded by a Sultan, 4000 Arnauts under the Leading of their Baſſa, and a good Number of Rebels under *Chondor Gaſpar*.

The Intelligence is confirm'd, That the Grand Viſier continues ſtill near *Belgrade* with a Body of 8000 Janiſaries, and that he had ſent away the greateſt part of his Army into their Garriſons. But that the remaining part were hard at work, as well upon the Fortifications of that place, as in raiſing a Fort and a Palanke at *Semlin*, and of which the Viſier himſelf has been to view the Situation. The ſame Letters add, That the Turkiſh Galleys and Saiques were gon as far as *Tulla* to ſecure the Workmen; and that the Grand Viſier for their greater Encouragement to finiſh what they have begun, has promis'd 'em to ſend 'em into their Winter Quarters within Eight Days. He has quite chang'd the Garriſon of *Belgrade*, and in lieu of it, has put in 15000 Men that are to remain there.

The Count of *Souran* took Poſt and arriv'd at *Vienna* within Four Days after the Duke of *C—* had receiv'd the Count of *Hofkirken*'s Letter.

ter. He carry'd along with him a large Standard, and Five others won from the Infidels in the laſt Encounter. Since that, we underſtand by the way of *Erla*, That the Tartars had fore'd and Burnt the City of *Szornzlo* near *Debrozin*. But fearing to be coopt up by the Detachments of the Imperialiſts, they ſoon betook themſelves to flight, Sacking and Burning all the Towns and Villages that lay in their way; and carry'd along with 'em a great Number of Priſoners. We are aſſur'd, That Count *Tekeli* had given private warning to the greateſt part of thoſe Miſerable Inhabitants to make their Eſcapes, but that they could not all of 'em take the benefit of his warning: So that they were either put to the Sword, or carry'd away into Captivity.

Gen. *Heuſler* by an Expreſs, has given the Emperour to underſtand, That the chiefeſt part of the Ottoman Forces, ſince the Expeditions beforemention'd, lay in the Parts about *Temeſwaer*, and ſeem'd to have a Deſign to paſs the *Maroche*, and joyn the Tartars; however, that he is Maſter of all the Paſſes. *Veterani*, on his ſide, obſerves the Motion of the Infidels; to which purpoſe he ſent out ſeveral Parties upon Diſcovery; but one of 'em unluckily fell into an Ambuſcado laid by the Tartars, and had much adoe to bring themſelves off, not without ſome Loſs.

The greateſt part of the Auxiliaries, except the Brandenburghers, are preparing to return home; but the Duke of *Croy* has receiv'd Orders for the Diſtribution of his Quarters. All requiſite Care is taken at *Vienna*, that the next Campaign may be more ſucceſsful then this has prov'd. Count *Stratman* Counſellor of State and Chancellor of the Court, dy'd at *Vienna* the 18th. of *Octob.* A Miniſter generally lamented by all Men, and particularly by their Imperial Majeſties, to whom he had been highly Serviceable for many Years.

III. The Affair of the Ninth Electorate has been brought under Debate agen, and has occaſion'd the ſame Conteſts as formerly. The Miniſters of the Oppoſite Princes ſtill ſtand to the Declaration they have already made, That the Propoſition ought to be made anew in the College, and that the Emperour, as King of *Bohemia*, ought to renounce the Suffrage which he had formerly given upon this Buſineſs in the Electoral College: but this Propoſal was laugh'd at. The Swediſh Miniſter at the Dyet of *Ratisbonne*, for the Dutchy of *Bremen*, receiv'd Order, to open a-freſh the Expedients for terminating this Affair. The purport of which Expedients is, That in caſe they are reſolv'd to admit the Ninth Electorate, the Priviledges of the Princes being ſav'd to themſelves, he judges it convenient to refer the Affair to the Emperour's Commiſſioners, and to Confide in their Integrity: and then it will be no difficult thing to terminate the Difference in ſuch a Manner, that there may be a Decree obtain'd and eſtabliſh'd to perpetuity, that no New Electorate ſhall be from henceforth erected without the Conſent of the Princes, Cities, and General Dyet of the Empire.

In the mean time, M. *Leimbach*, the Elector of *Hanover*'s Miniſter for his Private Negotiations, arriv'd the Third of this Month at *Ratisbonne*, and

and gave Notice of his Arrival to all the Envoys of the Electors and Princes, to every one ſeparately, and without being legitimated beforehand by the Elector of *Mayence*, as general Director of the Dyet. 'Tis ſaid, That his Buſineſs is only to inform himſelf of what ſhall paſs againſt the Intereſts of his Maſter, and to endeavour to mollifie and reduce the exaſperated Minds of the Oppoſite Miniſters to a calmer Temper, and ſo to order Matters, that the Affair may remain as it is.

Levies go on with Succeſs for the Confederates and the Duke of *Savoy* But the French, they ſay, threaten ſome Seige before the End of the Campaign.

IV. The Cantons have held their Dyet, as we mention'd laſt Month. We ſhall here inſert an Abſtract of what was there tranſacted moſt Conſiderable.

The Baron of *Neveu* made a Speech in the Dyet the 28th. of *Auguſt*, wherein he only renew'd his uſual Complaints. He gave the Aſſembly to underſtand, That it was infinitely more Advantageous to the Cantons to be in Alliance with the Emperor, then with the King of *France*; in regard that His Imperial Majeſty had made it always a point of Religion, inviolably to obſerve his Promiſes; witneſs the Treaty of *Nimeghen*; all the Articles of which he caus'd to be fulfill'd to the utmoſt Rigour of Obſervance, tho' ſome of 'em were very prejudicial to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. After which he demonſtrated, by the Example of the ſiezing of *Strasbourg*, and *Philipsbourg*, that *France* never obſerv'd her Treaties, but ſo long as ſhe judg'd it neceſſary for her Intereſt; ſeeing that the Taking of *Strasbourg* immediately follow'd the Peace of *Nimeghen*, and that of *Philipsbourg*, the Twenty Years Truce. 'Tis true, added the Baron, not to judge by outward Appearances, that the King of *France* manifeſts an earneſt Deſire of Peace, and that he has imparted it to the Cantons, to procure the Favour of the People, and of all the States that thirſt after it, while he makes a ſhew of loading the Emperor and the Confederates with the publick Hatred, by taxing them with an Averſion for the ſame Peace. But Magnificent Lords, I am too well convinc'd of the Wiſdom of the Cantons, to perſuade my ſelf, That they will ſuffer themſelves to be ſurpriz'd by ſuch fraudulent Deluſions. I beſeech ye to conſider, that *France* has all along propounded Treaties of Peace, meerly out of a Deſign to lull her Enemies aſleep, and all thoſe that are able to oppoſe her Unjuſt and Ambitious Enterprizes. By that Means ſhe endeavours to diſunite, and recover her ſtrength, enfeebl'd by the Conſumptions of a continu'd War, to the end ſhe may return to the Charge after ſhe had taken breath a while. In ſhort, if you will be but pleas'd to mind it, Peace ſo often violated by that Crown, notwithſtanding all the Care and Caution that could be taken, makes it plain, that there is no relying upon the Offers which ſhe makes.

He concluded from hence, That the Miseries of the Present War were no way to be imputed, either to the Emperor or to the Confederates, but solely to *France* who began it, contrary to all manner of Justice; that has carry'd it on after the most barbarous manner in the VVorld; and that has no other aim but to stop the Conquests of the Christians successful against the Infidels, by that means to grasp the Universal Monarchy of *Europe*. Farther also, the Baron made it appear at the same time, That whatever Offers of Peace were made by the King of *France*, he would never lay down Arms till he had try'd all VVays to make himself Master of all *Europe*. At length, he clos'd his Speech with a Complaint, That the Cantons, to the breach of the Treaties, always employ'd their Men in the Service of *France*, as was sufficiently to be prov'd by the Battle of *Neerwind*. He besought 'em to remedy those Abuses, promising them upon that Condition, both Corn and other Provision, whatever they stood in need of.

The next Day, *Amelot* made a Speech in the Dyet; but in regard he had no Complaints to make, he only exhorted the Cantons to live in Union and Concord one with another, and offer'd his Endeavours to procure that Domestick Peace, if he were so happy, that his good Offices might be acceptable to the Laudable Cantons.

Men were strangely surpriz'd, that *Amelot* had nothing more to say. But upon the 2d. of *September*, he presented a large Memorial; the Substance of which was as follows.

He lay'd before 'em, in the first place, That since they never Assembl'd their Dyets, but in order to the procuring of Tranquility to themselves, it behov'd 'em to suffer their Deputies to act without Disturbance, and that it was time for the House of *Austria* to put an end to her Complaints, since the Cantons had so often manifested how displeasing they were; that they found 'em unjust, and that it was none of their Intention to offend *France*, to comply with a Confederacy that was always Murmuring. But that which is most Remarkable in this Memoir, is this, That *Amelot* should change his Note at the first dash, and fall a making Complaints at the very Threshold of his Memoire, which cannot choose but be no less tedious and tiresome to the Switzers, then those of the Emperor and the Confederates, as being untrue and unjust. He tells 'em, That they had receiv'd all manner of ill Usage, Vexations and Affronts from the House of *Austria*, and the Confederates, nevertheless they had not forborn to make Levies for *Holland*, and that publickly too; that in truth, there were some Cantons where those Levies were not made so openly: however, that was no hindrance but that they were made: that they secretly licens'd any one that pleas'd to raise Companies, so far they were from punishing any Body, while on the other side, they had assur'd His Most Christian Majesty by a VVriting Sign'd and Seal, that they had issu'd forth severe Orders to hinder such Breaches. That he had seen for a long time, that the Cantons were desirous to keep fair with the King his Master, and hold with the Confederates

Confederates. The Consideration of which, might have oblig'd him to shut his Eyes, did not the Emperor make such continual Complaints upon certain pretended Infringements. Therefore, since he himself had juster Complaints to make, he could do no less then complain when it came to his turn. Besides, that he found himself constrain'd to lay before the Assembly, that the Swiss Troops that were granted to the *Milanese*, was a visible Breach of the Conditions of the Treaties of the Alliance, seeing that *Meyer*'s Regiment, against the Oath which they had taken, and all the Treaties, was actually employ'd in the Blockade of *Casal*, and that a Battallon of the same Regiment serv'd at the Siege of St. *Brigid*'s. After this, he touches upon the Emperor's prohibiting the Importation of Corn into *Switzerland*: And concludes, 'That he thought it 'needless to answer every thing that had been said against the Offers of 'France: That he left the Laudable Cantons to judge of the Justice or In-'justice of those Offers; and that the daily Losses of the Confederates would 'make 'em to understand of themselves, whether the Conditions upon which 'his Most Christian Majesty proposes Peace to the Empire, were an Effect 'of his Ambition, or a Proof of his sincerely desiring to establish the Repose 'of *Europe*.

This Memoire no sooner came to the hands of the Baron of *Neveu*, but he thought it his Duty to return an Answer to it. Which he did, upon the 4th. of the same Month, in another Memoire, which he presented to the Dyet, the Substance of which is as follows.

First of all, he laid before the Assembly, That if his Speech had been so offensive to 'em, as others would endeavour to perswade 'em, it could be for no other Reason, but because Truths, for the most part, are distastful; and for that Truth begets Hatred, according to the Proverb. After which *Exordium*, the Baron told 'em, That he would only add to what he had said already, I. That about two or three Years ago, His Imperial Majesty had with an unexpressible Bounty granted free leave to Import into *Switzerland* a Thousand Sacks of Corn every Week. Under colour of which Permission, there was Imported two or three times as much, to the Prejudice of *Swabia*; where Corn was risen, for that reason, and grew dearer and dearer every day: which was Matter of Fact notoriously known. II. That there had been a Free Liberty of a Trade between *Germany* and the *Cantons*, and a free Importation of all sorts of Merchandize for several Years together, without any Charge of Impost, to the great Diminution of the Revenues of the *Austrian* Chamber; and that this was Matter of Fact no less true then the other. III. That if it were thought convenient afterwards to settle an Impost, for Reasons agreed upon, That Impost was abated, so soon as the Cantons desir'd it. IV. They well knew, that there had been little Exactness observ'd in Paying the Duties upon Merchandizes coming out of *Switzerland*, and of the Manufacture of the Country: and that this was only in respect of the Manufactures of *France*, and which were Imported through *Switzerland* into *France*, that Orders were given for the exact Payment of the Duties; which was no prejudice in the least to the Laudable Cantons, but, on the contrary, very Advantageous. V. That as to what concern'd *France*, it was certain, that she did not grant above 6000 Sacks of Corn to the Cantons, which were never all deliver'd; and that they had not forgot the Extortions which that Crown rack'd from 'em in *Suitgaw* and *Alsatia*, from whence they could not carry away the Corn which they reap'd in their own Dominions, being forc'd to leave it there, and sell it at a very low Price. VI. That the Imposts upon Merchandizes

Passing from *Switzerland* into *France*, had been rais'd from 15 to 20 *per Cent.* and that the Exportation of certain Merchandizes had been absolutely forbid. VII. That after all this, he left it to the Judgment of all understanding Persons, which Alliance was most advantagious to the Cantons, the Emperor's or the King of *France*'s. VIII. That the Deputies of the Cantons are Persons of too clear an Insight to have need to be put in mind of these Considerations; and that it would never have been worth while to have answer'd the Minister of *France*'s Memoire, had it not been for fear least some Men should have misconstru'd the Imperial Minister's Silence. IX. That there was no rational Person or Persons, who had but Common Sence, that could perswade themselves to think that the Service of two Regiments only in *Piemont* was so considerable an Infringement of the Treaties, as the continu'd Service of 30000 Men and more, whose Number has cost the Confederates the loss of several Battels, and several strong Towns, of which the King of *France* has made himself Master in the late Campaigns.

The Baron concluded his Memoire with representing to the Cantons, That considering the Equity of his Reasons, he made no question but that they would fulfil to his Imperial Majesty the Promise which they had so often made him; more-especially, that they would grant him what he had demanded in his last Speech. But the Cantons have resolv'd nothing upon the Remonstrances of either of the two Ministers.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Turkey* and *Germany*.

I. IT must be agreed, That of all the Plagues and Scourges wherewith God afflicts Mankind, there is none more dreadful, nor at the same time so unconceivable as War. When the Pestilence rages in any Country, or when Famine lays desolate any State, both Monarchs and Subjects are equally lyable to the Attacks of Mortality. But in War, to speak properly, the People only suffer; though, to judge according to the manner of Men, it cannot be said that the People are guilty. We need no more then cast our Eyes upon the bloody Transactions in *Hungary*. While the Emperor reposes at *Vienna*, and the Grand Signior at *Adrianople* in the midst of the Pleasures of their Courts, the Christians massacre the Infidels, and the Infidels kill and slay the Christians. How Profound are the Abysses of Providence! and how few Princes consider these things. Certain it is, that of all Men living, *Lewis* XIV. who has sacrificed to his Ambition and his Idol, Universal Monarchy, so many Hecatombs of Humane Victims, so many Populous Cities and Countries turn'd into Deserts, and laid in Ashes; and all this uninjur'd, unprovok'd, himself the unjust Aggressor and Usurper, never bent his Mind to meditate upon this Reflexion. He would do well therefore to think of retiring, like *Charles* V. to consider of his past Life betimes: so much the rather, because his Infidelities and Cruelties will require a much longer time of Repentance, then the *Peccadillo*'s, if compar'd with his Crimes, of that great *Nimrod* of his Age.

III. I shall say nothing of the Differences and Debates which the discontented Princes of *Germany* would fain revive, in Opposition to the Ninth Electorate. All that can be said of that Affair, is only this, That *France* does bur-

but throw away her Money in vain; and therefore the disgusted Princes had better sit down and be quiet. The Business is fix'd; so that maugre all their feeble Oppositions, their Contests and Complaints, the Duke of *Hanover* is Elector, and will be Elector as long as he lives, and his Successors after him. If *France* could not prevent it before 'twas done, she'll never do any good upon it, now 'tis effected and so solemnly confirm'd.

IV. 'Tis a pleasant thing to see the Barren Mountains of *Switzerland* so highly Courted by two of the greatest Monarchs in *Europe*; not because those Mountains are like the Hills of *Peru*, but because they are so abounding in Swarms of Able-body'd Men. *France* would lose one of the Best Flowers in her Garden, should the Swiss Infantry forsake her. The Switzers know that the Baron of *Neveu* tells 'em true; but in regard that Truth is not to be spoken at all times, they think that it is not his Time to speak Truth as yet. They know as well, that *Amelot* tells 'em a Company of fine Romances; but *France* has a deep Purse, and they are not come to the Bottom of it yet; and whoever goes unpaid, the Switzers must have their Money. As for *Amelot*, were it not that they who thirst for Court-Preferment will stoop to any Baseness, I think him much to be pity'd for the Post he is assign'd to, which can never get him any Reputation in the World; that a Man of his Endowment and Genius should have no better Employment then, to be sent into *Switzerland*, to make the Quick-sighted Cantons believe, That his Masters has a Priviledge above all the Princes of *Europe*, to break Promises, Leagues and Truces with all other States and Kingdoms; but that no Kingdom or State must break Faith with Him; & that the Cantons themselves may freely violate their Leagues and Confederacies with any other Prince, but not so much as split the least hair of an Article with the King of *France*; that contrary to their Engagements and Agreements of Neutrality on both Sides, they may lend the King of *France* 30000 Men at a time, to beat the Emperour; but not afford the Emperour a Serjeant's Division to defend himself. But these are Paradoxes which *Amelot* is bound to Maintain, tho' he cannot choose but be Conscious to himself, that They to whom he tells his fair Stories, how gravely and grimacesfully soever they listen to him, they cannot but ridicule him in their Sleeves. For let it be disputed till the World's End, Flourishes, Vails, Covers, Pretences, Shams and Dissimulations are easily discernable to the piercing Eyes of Men experienc'd in Business. As for the Switzers, it is to be wish'd that they had not been so necessitous, or else that they would have taken Fees on both Sides: for as things have fallen out, they may in some measure be said to have been the Tormentors of *Europe*.

Advice from *France*.

SEveral Decrees in order to the facilitating of the Payment of Money have been issu'd forth at *Paris*, which we let pass. There is one Decree encouraging Private Peasons to sow their Grounds, and reap the Products without being oblig'd to pay any Rent or any Duty to the King, and all Persons are prohibited to Seize any Corn for the King's Taxes, or other Royal Duties.

The 10th. of the last Month, the Bakers of *Paris* offer'd to give the King Four Millions a Year, and to pay it Quarterly before-hand, provided his Majesty would put down all the Priviledg'd Ovens. And we are assur'd, that

their Offers are accepted upon this Condition, That no more New Ovens ſhall be Built; and that thoſe which are already ſet up, ſhall Bake Bread for no others but the truly Poor of the Pariſhes.

Scarcity of Bread is no leſs in the Provinces then at *Paris*. The 14th. and 15th. of the laſt Month, the Common People of the City of *Blois* ſtops ſome Boats coming from the Province of *Bretaigne*, laden with Corn for *Orleans*; and deſigning to have it ſhar'd among 'em, they ran in heaps to the Lieutenant-General's Houſe, who is alſo Mayor of the City, who told 'em, in vain, That That M. *de Creil*. Intendant of *Orleance*, had order'd that the Corn ſhould be carry'd thither; ſo that to avoid their threaten'd Fury, he made his Eſcape to the Convent of St. *Lomer*. The Abbot *Berthè*, who was made the firſt Biſhop of *Blois*, having Notice of this Diſorder, repair'd immediately to the place, and ſatisfy'd the People by obliging the Bakers to abate a ſixth part of the Price of their Bread. Not long after, happen'd a Diſturbance, much like this, at *Boigenci*, upon the ſame River.

The 19th. an Ordinance was poſted up in the Streets of *Paris*, That the next Day they would begin the Diſtribution of Bread according to the King's Order for the Support of the poor People, to be continu'd every Day, from 8 in the Morning till 4 in the Afternoon. This Ordinance imports, That the Bread which is to weigh Three Pound ſhall coſt but Six *Sols*. And Prohibits all Perſons to take no more then for their own ſpending; and not to Sell it again. But all this Care has not prevented great Diſorders. The firſt Day that this Diſtribution began, the Throng was ſo great, that ſeveral return'd without any. The next Day ſeveral Mutineers ran in heaps to pull down the Royal Ovens, and Two or Three hundred Women ſurrounded *du Pilles*'s Houſe: They broke all the Glaſs Windows, and had forc'd their way into the Houſe, and Plunder'd it from top to bottom, had not the Archers of the Watch and the Marſhal's-Men been commanded to diſperſe the Tumult. Since that, they ſtill continue the Diſtribution of Bread to the Poor in Five ſeveral parts of the City; which tho' it amount to a vaſt Quantity, yet there is not enough for half the People that go to fetch it; and there is not a Day paſſes, but that ſome or other are trampl'd to Death, or Maim'd in the Croud, or by ſome other Accident. And greater Seditions are juſtly fear'd, by what happen'd the 27th. of the laſt Month in the *Old Louvre*, where Twelve Perſons were kill'd either by blows, or in the Croud; ſo that the Guards have been doubl'd ever ſince at every Poſt. And to prevent the like Diſorders, the King himſelf went to the Council of State, where a Decree was iſſu'd forth, importing, That the Bread made by his Majeſties Order for the Suſtenance of the Poor, ſhould be diſtributed in every Pariſh of *Paris*.

But all theſe Pre-cautions cannot hinder thoſe that cannot have Bread from exciting new Troubles; and 'tis greatly to be fear'd theſe Diſorders will grow very uneaſie to the Magiſtrates this Winter, as the Poor happen to want Work. Some Days before, the Chamber of *Vacations* ſet forth an Edict, importing a Regulation of Proviſion for the Subſiſtance of the Poor in the Country.

But to return to the Diſtribution of Bread at *Paris*, all the Care that is taken to prevent an Infinite Number of Malecontents. And tho' the Complaints were heavy at firſt upon M. *de Pilles*, yet at preſent the Curates [illegible] the Burthen of it, for failing, as the People believe, in Command of the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, by which the Curates

rates and other Ecclesiasticks, are order'd to take upon them, the Distribution of a 100000 Pound weight of Bread at 2 Sols the Pound, every day proportionably in their several Parishes; to the End that by their Fidelity and good Management, the Poor only may have the Benefit of his Majesties Bounty.

II. 'Tis not as yet known, what *M. S. Olon*, the French Ambassador to the King of *Morocco* has negotiated with that Prince, in Order to the procuring of Corn out of his Dominions; but the Success of his Ambassy is not question'd at *Paris*, considering the Speech which that Ambassador made. Which being remarkable, we have here inserted, Translated out of Spanish.

The Speech of M. *S. Olon*, to the King of *Morocco*.

Most High, Most Excellent, Most Puissant, Most Invincible Prince, Mouley-Ishmael, *Emperor of* Morocco, *King of* Fez *and* Suz.

Sir,

THE Awe and Astonishment which Your Majesty's Royal Aspect imprints, would retain me in Silence and Admiration, as it would all those who are admitted to it, had I not the Honour to appear before it, under the shelter of the Sacred Name of the Most High, Most Excellent, Most Puissant, Most Invincible, and always Victorious *Lewis* XIV. the Most Christian Emperor of *France*, and King of *Navarr*, Eldest Son of the Church, Defender of the Faith, Protector of Kings, Arbiter and Conqueror of *Europe*. This it is that has authorized the Liberty which I take to testifie to Your Majesty, that when the Emperor, my Master, honour'd me so far as to choose me out to be his Embassador to the Court; he compleated the Accumulation of my Wishes and my Joy, by procuring me the Honour and the Happiness to behold a Prince, for whom all the Wonders that I have read, never inspir'd into me a greater Curiosity, or a higher Veneration. In a word, Sir, there is not any Person in the World, who knows not that *Mouley-Ishmael* is the Most Religious, and Most Famous of all the Emperors that have possess'd the Throne of *Africa* since *Mahomet*'s Reign; and that they were his unparalell'd Atchievements, added to his other Princely Endowments, and August Birth, that open'd him the way to the early obtaining it, and to fill it with more Authority and Lustre. But the Fame, who has taken care to publish 'em, has omitted nothing that might attract to Your Person the universal Applause of all the World; yet I meet with a new Subject in that which is the occasion of my Embassie, which appears to me so worthy Your Majesty's large Soul, and the Attention of your People, that to display the value of it in its brightest Lustre, 'tis a Pleasure equally delightful to me to inform 'em of it, and congratulate their Happiness, Heavens! what could they wish for more! after so many Combats and Victories that have establish'd the one, and subjected the other under Your Triumphant Dominion, then to see Repose and Mildness restor'd with all the Paternal Marks of Tenderness and Goodness, by seeking all the Means imaginable, that all may be free from Fetters and Slavery. And doubtless, to this Paternal Love it is (by which You desire to make 'em sensible, that the Title of Father [illegible] Yet, then that of their King) that they are beholding [illegible] to redeem all Your Slaves that are in *France*, and to procure to Your Subjects

their Offers are accepted upon this Condition, That no more New Ovens shall be Built; and that those which are already set up, shall Take Bread for no others but the truly Poor of the Parishes.

Scarcity of Bread is no less in the Provinces then at *Paris*. The 14th. and 15th. of the last Month, the Common People of the City of *Blois* stopt some Boats coming from the Province of *Bretaigne*, laden with Corn for *Orleance*; and designing to have it shar'd among 'em, they ran in heaps to the Lieutenant-General's House, who is also Mayor of the City, who told 'em, in vain, That That M. *de Creil*. Intendant of *Orleance*, had order'd that the Corn should be carry'd thither; so that to avoid their threaten'd Fury, he made his Escape to the Convent of St. *Lomer*. The Abbot *Berthè*, who was made the first Bishop of *Blois*, having Notice of this Disorder, repair'd immediately to the place, and satisfy'd the People by obliging the Bakers to abate a sixth part of the Price of their Bread. Not long after, happen'd a Disturbance, much like this, at *Boigenci*, upon the same River.

The 19th. an Ordinance was posted up in the Streets of *Paris*, That the next Day they would begin the Distribution of Bread according to the King's Order for the Support of the poor People, to be continu'd every Day, from 8 in the Morning till 4 in the Afternoon. This Ordinance imports, That the Bread which is to weigh Three Pound shall cost but Six *Sols*. And Prohibits all Persons to take no more then for their own spending; and not to Sell it again. But all this Care has not prevented great Disorders. The first Day that this Distribution began, the Throng was so great, that several return'd without any. The next Day several Mutineers ran in heaps to pull down the Royal Ovens, and Two or Three hundred Women surrounded *du Pille's* House: They broke all the Glass Windows, and had forc'd their way into the House, and Plunder'd it from top to bottom, had not the Archers of the Watch and the Marshal's-Men been commanded to disperse the Tumult. Since that, they still continue the Distribution of Bread to the Poor in Five several parts of the City; which tho' it amount to a vast Quantity, yet there is not enough for half the People that go to fetch it; and there is not a Day passes, but that some or other are trampl'd to Death, or Malm'd in the Croud, or by some other Accident. And greater Seditions are justly fear'd, by what happen'd the 27th. of the last Month in the *Old Louvre*, where Twelve Persons were kill'd either by blows, or in the Croud; so that the Guards have been doubl'd ever since at every Post. And to prevent the like Disorders, the King himself went to the Council of State, where a Decree was issu'd forth, importing, That the Bread made by his Majesties Order for the Sustenance of the Poor, should be distributed in every Parish of *Paris*.

But all these Pre-cautions cannot hinder those that cannot have Bread from exciting new Troubles: and 'tis greatly to be fear'd these Disorders will grow very uneasie to the Magistrates this Winter, as the Poor happen to want Work. Some Days before, the Chamber of *Vacations* set forth an Edict, importing a Regulation of Provision for the Subsistance of the Poor in the Country.

But to return to the Distribution of Bread at *Paris*, all the Care that is taken cannot prevent an Infinite Number of Malecontents. And tho' the Complaints of the People fell heavy at first upon M. *de Pilles*, yet at present the Curates or their Vicars, feel the Burthen of it, for failing, as the People believe, in the Execution of a Command of the Archbishop of *Paris*, by which the Cu-

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rates and other Eccleſiaſticks, are order'd to take upon them, the Diſtribution of a 100000 Pound weight of Bread at 2 Sols the Pound, every day proportionably in their ſeveral Pariſhes; to the End that by their Fidelity and good Management, the Poor only may have the Benefit of his Majeſties Bounty.

H. 'Tis not as yet known, what *M. S. Olon*, the French Ambaſſador to the King of *Morocco* has negotiated with that Prince, in Order to the procuring of Corn out of his Dominions; but the Succeſs of his Ambaſſy is not queſtion'd at *Paris*, conſidering the Speech which that Ambaſſador made: Which being remarkable, we have here inſerted, Tranſlated out of Spaniſh.

The Speech of M. *S. Olon*, to the King of *Morocco*.

Moſt High, Moſt Excellent, Moſt Puiſſant, Moſt Invincible Prince, Mouley-Iſhmael, *Emperor of* Morocco, *King of* Fez *and* Suz.

Sir,

'THE Awe and Aſtoniſhment which Your Majeſty's Royal Aſpect imprints, would retain me in Silence and Admiration, as it would all thoſe who are admitted to it, had I not the Honour to appear before it, under the ſhelter of the Sacred Name of the Moſt High, Moſt Excellent, Moſt Puiſſant, Moſt Invincible, and always Victorious *Lewis* XIV. the Moſt Chriſtian Emperor of *France*, and King of *Navarr*, Eldeſt Son of the Church, Defender of the Faith, Protector of Kings, Arbiter and Conqueror of *Europe*. This it is that has authorized the Liberty which I take, to teſtifie to Your Majeſty, that when the Emperor, my Maſter, honour'd me ſo far as to chooſe me out to be his Embaſſador to the Court, he compleated the Accumulation of my Wiſhes and my Joy, by procuring me the Honour and the Happineſs to behold a Prince, for whom all the Wonders that I have read, never inſpir'd into me a greater Curioſity, or a higher Veneration. In a word, Sir, there is not any Perſon in the World, who knows not that *Maley-Iſhmael* is the Moſt Religious, and Moſt Famous of all the Emperors that have poſſeſs'd the Throne of *Africa* ſince *Almanſor*'s Reign; and that they were his unparalell'd Atchievements, added to his other Princely Endowments, and Auguſt Birth, that open'd him the way to the early obtaining it, and to fill it with more Authority and Luſtre. But tho' Fame, who has taken care to publiſh 'em, has omitted nothing that might attract to Your Perſon the univerſal Applauſe of all the World; yet I meet with a new Subject in that which is the occaſion of my Embaſſie, which appears to me ſo worthy Your Majeſty's large Soul, and the Attention of your People, that to diſplay the value of it in its brighteſt Luſtre, 'tis a Pleaſure equally delightful to me to inform 'em of it, and congratulate their Happineſs. Heavens! what could they wiſh for more! after ſo many Combats and Victories that have eſtabliſh'd the one, and ſubjected the other under Your Triumphant Dominion, then to ſee Repoſe and Mildneſs reſtor'd with all the Paternal Marks of Tenderneſs and Goodneſs, by ſeeking all the Means imaginable, that all may be free from Fetters and Slavery. And doubtleſs, to this Paternal Love it is (by which You deſire to make 'em ſenſible, that the Title of Father no leſs flatters Ye, then that of their King) that they are beholding for Your Care, and deſires to redeem all Your Slaves that are in *France*, and to procure to Your

Subjects

'Subjects that Peace which is ſo neceſſary with the Subjects of the Emperor 'my Maſter; and, by that Means to reſtore 'em their ſecurity of Trade, 'their Tranquility and Abundance. To which his Imperial Majeſty being 'deſirous to contribute, has commanded me to aſſure You, in his Name, 'that he has always had ſo great a Friendſhip and ſo high an Eſteem for Your 'Majeſty, that it is not poſſible for him to add any thing either to his ear-'neſt Deſires to continue the Teſtimonies of it, nor to the Sincerity of his 'Intentions to give you convincing Proofs of it. I dare preſume to hope, 'that Inclinations ſo uniform will be attended with all the Succeſs that 'can be deſir'd, and that the Treaty for the Renewing of Peace and 'Alliance, with which I am entruſted, being concluded with that good 'Agreement and Solidneſs ſuitable to the common Benefit and Good Wiſhes 'of both Empires, the happy Correſpondence will be ſo perfectly re-eſta-'bliſh'd, that nothing may be able to infringe it. Theſe are the Intentions 'and Reſolutions of the Emperour my Maſter, whoſe Victories and Con-'queſts almoſt incredible in the laſt Campaign, I make no queſtion but 'Fame buſily employ'd in ſpreading abroad his own and your Majeſties 'wondrous Atchievements, has made known to your Majeſty; and how 'that maugre the prodigious Number of Enemies for ſo long time in 'Confederacy againſt the Power, Wiſdom, and Valour of *Lewis* the *Great*, 'he has always had the proſperous Fortune to Triumph. This is viſible 'from the Protection of God over his Armies, and the celeſtial Rewards 'of his Piety. May his divine Goodneſs grant, that the Union between 'your Imperial Majeſties may be always favour'd and upheld by the ſame 'Safeguard of Heaven, and that you may be always, both the one and the o-'ther the Love of your People, the ſupport of your Allies, the Terror of 'your Enemies, and abſolute Maſters of the World, where you both ſo glori-'ouſly Reign. After ſo Juſt and Zealous a Prayer, there remains nothing 'more for me, Great Sir, but humbly to ſupplicate your Majeſty kindly to 'accept theſe Preſents, though the Feeble Marks of my profound Reſpect 'yet of my Diligence in ſearch of what might be worthy your Accep-'tance,

III. 'Tis ſaid, that ſuch Merchants as ſhall bring in Corn from Foraign Countries, ſhall be exempted from paying a conſiderable Duty that was impos'd upon Merchants that Traded in that Commodity; and that the King offers 'em his Men of War to Convoy 'em into the Ports of the Kingdom. The Abbot of *Marillac*, Curate of St. *Germains de Lauxerois* which is the King's Pariſh in *Paris*, going to *Verſailles* to lay before his Majeſty the extream Neceſſities of the Poor, has brought ſuch Aſſurances from the King, that in a little while, there will arrive ſo very great Quantity in *France*, as will very much bring down the Price, which has been divulg'd to the People from the Pulpits of all the Pariſhes. In the mean time, ſome impatient People finding that theſe are only words, have fix'd upon the Gate of St. *Bernards* in *Paris*, a certain Paper, wherein they advertiſe, that inſtead of the words *Abundantia Parta*, or *Abundance recover'd*, which was inſerted in the Inſcription over the Gate when it was new repair'd; now it ought to be written, *Abundantia Rapta*, or *Abundance Raviſh'd*. Intimating, that Spoil and Plunder repair'd that Gate, and that in hopes of more, the King had raviſh'd away all their Abundance to ſupply his Magazines. All the Officers have Orders to get their Regiments compleat by the firſt of *March* next,

but

but the Difficulties they meet with, in filling up the Troops of Horſe and Dragoons at the rate of 50 Men in a Troop, will, as 'tis ſaid, conſtrain 'em to reduce 'em to 40 in a Troop. There is a Regiment of 3000 Carabines form'd out of ſeveral Companies, drawn out of ſeveral Regiments; of which the Duke of *Main* is Col. General.

The Dukes of *Chartres* and *Bourbon*, the Prince of *Conti*, the Marſhals *Luxemburgh*, *de Lorges*, *Nouailles*, and *Villeroy*, are return'd to *Paris*. But 'tis ſaid, that *Boufflers* is to remain all the Winter upon the Frontiers, to Command from the Sea as far as *Luxemburgh*; having under him for Lieutenant-Generals, *Harcourt*, *Gaſſi*, *Guiſcar*, *Monteverti*, *Valette* and *Ximenes*.

IV. *Te Deum* was ſung at *Paris* for the Taking of *Charleroy*, in purſuance of the King of *France's* Letter, upon the 20th. of the laſt Month. But the Burgeſſes of that City did not think it requiſite for them to be ſo merry as the ſinging Men, for that which no way concern'd 'em. For in regard the King's Intereſt is different from the Peoples, it ſo falls out in *France* that the King's Succeſſes nothing concern his Subjects.

V. The King has fill'd up the Places vacant in the Gendarmery and Light-Horſe, by the Death of the Officers ſlain at the Battel of *Marſeille*. M. *d' Artagnan* is appointed in the Room of *de la Hoguette*, which has caus'd a great Change in the firſt Company of Muſqueteers.

VI. M. de *Vmmoriere* dy'd toward the beginning of the laſt Month. He was a Gentleman Eminent for a great Number of Works in Print. Beſides his *Scipio*, which he compoſed in his Youth, and the five laſt Tomes of *Pharamond*, there are his *Diana* of *France*; *The Courtſhip of the Ancients*; *Adelai* of *Champaigne*, *Agiatis*, *The Art of pleaſing in Converſation*; Two Volumes of Speeches upon all ſorts of Eloquence; and Two Volumes of Letters upon all manner of Subjects.

Soon after him dy'd M. *Courtiers*, Doctor in Divinity. He dy'd in the Royal Hoſpital of Fifteen-ſcore, whither he retir'd, by reaſon he was blind. But the Loſs of his ſight was no Hindrance to him, but that he apply'd himſelf to ſeveral Works, and whatever related to the Mathematicks, Phyſick, and the moſt part of other Sciences, was ſo ready in his Memory, that he was not oblig'd to have any Authors read to him, to diſcourſe with certainty upon any Subject. He had declar'd in favour of *James Aimar*, and for a long time he upheld *Aimar*'s Side in the Diſpute concerning *Divination by Rods*. 'Tis true, that he utter'd many little things; but for all that, he was a Man of a piercing Wit. The Author of the *Mercure Gallant* has had a great Loſs by his Death: for there was never a Month paſt, wherein M. *Courtiers* did not furniſh him with ſome little Treatiſe upon that Fantome.

VII. The vacant Governments are ſupply'd. *Friburgh* is giv'n to the Marquis of *Villars*; *Mexieres* to *Gaſſion*; *Niort* to the Engineer *Lapara*; *Pont de l'Arche* to M. *d' Avignon*; *Peſcamp* to *de Lamothe*; *Philipville* to M. *de la Prouvenchere*; *Perronne* to Count *de Solre*; and *Bar-Sur-Aube*, to the Baron of *Breſſey*.

M. *Fagon* is made chief Phyſician to the King, and *d' Aquin* is not only turn'd out, but for ever forbid the King's Preſence. 'Tis reported alſo, that his two Sons, of which one was a Captain of the Guards, and the other a Maſter of Requeſts, and Intendant of a Province, are order'd to lay down their Employments.

The Archbiſhoprick of *Tours*, with the Abby of St. *Maixent* is given to the Abbot *d'Effiaux*, and the Biſhoprick of *Condom* to the Abbot *Milon*, the King's Almoner.

VIII. *Tourville* in the *Royal Sun*, ſet Sail from *Toulon* the 14th. of *Septemb.* for the Iſlands of *Hieres*. The 17th. he ſet Sail with 35 Men of War, and 5 Fireſhips for *Breſt*, *Rochefort* and Port *Lewis*, and the 20th Arriv'd within 4 Leagues of *Bertnaume* without one Rude Blaſt of Wind or Rain. There is a very large and curious Relation of this Voyage written by M. *de Bonrepaus*, Principal Secretary for the Sea-Affairs; but it is too long to be here inſerted. The Marſhal left *Breſt* the 3d. of this Month, and arriv'd at *Verſailles* the 12th. Where he has already had ſeveral Conferences with the King. *Chaſteau Renaud* is alſo arriv'd at *Breſt*, after 44 Days ſailing, without any Damage. His Squadron conſiſted of 18 Men of War, of which one part is put into *Breſt*, the other into *Rochefort* and *Port Lewis*, to be laid up. *Tourville* was no ſooner arriv'd at *Breſt*, but he re-victual'd his Ships; and 'tis thought they are to cruiſe in the *Sound*, or upon the Coaſts of *Scotland*. And in regard they intend to have a formidable Fleet out at Sea the next Year, the Intendants of *Aunex*, *Guyenne*, and *Bretagne*, are order'd to take an Account of the Wine and Strong-Waters that are in thoſe Provinces, and to make ſure of 'em.

Beſides thoſe already mention'd in the *Liſt* of the *Slain and Wounded* on the French ſide, in the Battel of *Piemont*, we have ſince receiv'd an Account of ſeveral others.

Dead.

De Maury, General of the Horſe. *Mombas*, Camp-Maſter of Horſe. *Maxwell*, Major-General of King *James*'s Men. *Carol*, Colonel of his Queen's Dragoons. Three Majors. One Captain.

In the Regiment of *Villepoynt*, four Superior Officers. In the Regiment of St. *Maurice*, two. In *Robin*'s Regiment, one Aid-Major. In *Camboue*'s, one Major, and ſeveral Inferior Officers in every Regiment. One Sub-Lieutenant, and one Enſign. In the *Liſt* of the *Wounded*, are nam'd 42 Officers, of which the moſt part dangerouſly.

Reflections upon the Advice from *France*.

IT may be remembred, that I made an Obſervation the laſt Month upon the Complaints of the French, upon Occaſion of the bad Harveſts in *France*, *That their Enemies imputed to the Effects of War, that which was only the Effect of Nature.* I anſwer'd to this, *That the Enemies of* France *had reaſon ſo to do; for that the bad Harveſts were the real Conſequences of the preſent War.* And for Proof of this, I alledged, *That the Provinces were diſpeopl'd of Husbandmen, to make 'em ſerve in the Armies: That they had taken away above half the Horſes to mount the Cavalry and Dragoons; ſo that the Ground could not be Till'd in many places, and conſequently that it could not produce what it formerly bore.* Now in regard that many People pretend to be ſoaring Wits, and affect a ridiculous *Pyrrhoniſm*, there are an infinite number whom theſe Reaſons, how convincing ſoever they may be (be-

cauſe

cause they are Matters of Fact notoriously known) are not sufficient to cure of their Incredulity. I know not whether they will surrender, when they shall see the Decree; which gives leave to Private Men, for want of Husbandmen, to sow their Lands themselves, and reap the Fruits of their Labour. But it runs thus: 'His Majesty in Council, enjoyns all Husbandmen, Farmers, 'and other Persons holding and making the best of their Lands with their 'own Hands to sow all those, which, by the Custom of the Country, and the 'Canons, are to be fold; and this at a time convenient, according to the 'Nature of the Grain, and the Use of the Places, as shall be more particularly prescrib'd 'em by the Ordinances that shall be sent 'em by the 'Intendants and Commissioners of the Farms in every Province. Otherwise, 'and for want of doing this, his Majesty permits all sorts of Persons to sow 'the said Lands; in lieu of which, they shall reap all the Fruits, without 'being bound to give any part or portion to the Proprietors or Farmers of 'the said Lands, or to Pay any Rents to the Lords in whose Jurisdiction they 'are, nor to any other Persons who have any Debts upon the Rent-Charges 'of the said Lands; with some other Clauses in relation to different Tenures, 'much to the same Effect; and further, forbidding all Persons whatsoever to 'seize any Corn for any Royal Tax or Duty, till the First of *December* of 'the present Year 1693.

I shall add to this, the following Extract of a Letter from *Paris*, Dated *October* 30.

'The Disorders committed in the Quarters where the Bread is distributed 'to the Poor, at the rate of 2 Sols the Pound, encrease every Day: 'And in regard it was observ'd that the People of the Flat Country and the 'Provinces adjoyning repair'd hither to partake of the Benefit, which might 'occasion an Insurrection, to which many of these meaner sort of People are 'very much inclin'd, by reason of the Extream Necessity to which they are 'reduc'd; this has occasion'd the Decree that the Chamber of Vacations 'has put forth, which orders, under severe Punishments, all the Poor and 'Vagabonds of both Sexes, not settled Inhabitants in this City, to retire to 'the Parishes where they were Born; and enjoyns the Judges of the Places 'to provide for their Subsistance from the 20th. of *November* next, to the '20th of *June*, 1694. And it is said, That Orders will be sent from the Court to 'the Intendants to make Contributions Exempt and Taxable, and to provide, 'according to their Estates, for the support of the Poor of every Parish. 'Tis 'not known, as yet, what Success this forc'd Charity will have, which there are 'few people in a Condition to bestow. But 'tis foreseen, that the King's 'Purveyor will be much puzzled when they go to Transport to the Fron'tiers, out of the Provinces, the Corn wherewith there is a Necessity of Sup'plying his Majesty's Magazines. 'Tis certain there is nothing near Corn 'enough in the Kingdom to suffice till the next Harvest. And if the King 'fetches it from Foreign Countries for the Support of his Forces by Sea and 'Land, we must expect to see a General Famine over all *France*, which will 'not fail to put the People upon the last Extremities. In short, the Misery 'of the People is good for the Officers, who for that reason raise their Recruits 'easily, and at a Cheap Rate.

We muſt not forget to obſerve that the French no longer now diſſemble the Scarcity raging in *France*. M. *de Viſé* has engrav'd this Confeſſion upon the Medal that was Coin'd in 1662. when he ſays, *Time in ſuch a Scarcity as that of this Year, the King caus'd a Diſtribution of Bread and Wheat to be made to the* Tuilleries. This is a Woman who preſents Bread to a Woman ſurrounded with ſmall Children, that ſtretch forth their Hands for it with this Device, *Fames Pietate Principis ſublevata. Hunger aſſuag'd by the Pitty of the Prince.* The Effects of Famine are diſaſtrous; and the People when exaſperated into Tumults and Seditions by it, are not eaſily reduc'd into Order.

Dura quidem miſeris mors eſt mortalibus omnis,
At periiſſe fame, res una miſerrima longe eſt.

II. 'Tis no wonder that the King of *Morocco* ſhould be Careſs'd with the Title of Emperour by M. *de S. Olon*: The Kingdom of *Morocco* is ſtyl'd an Empire by ſeveral Geographers: and he who Rules this Empire, has been addreſs'd to, as an Emperour by ſome Chriſtian Princes. Now in regard theſe Barbarous Kings, or their Miniſters, have been ſo vain as to diſcover their Affectation of Majeſtick Titles, they who ſtand in need of their Succour and Alliance, never ſcruple the being Prodigal of thoſe Pompous Flatteries, acting upon ſuch an Occaſion not unlike *Moliere*'s Taylor, in the Comedy of *The Citizen turn'd Gentleman.*

In the mean time, in regard it is the Buſineſs of a Politick Miniſter to extol the Grandeur of his Maſter, proportionably to his Exaltation of the Puiſſance of the Prince to whom he is ſent, M. *de S. Olon* has not fail'd to Crain up his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty a Story Higher, and inveſt him with Imperial Dignity, at the ſame time that he Imperializes the King of *Morocco*. In which reſpect, this ſame Speech of the French Ambaſſador, wherein he is ſo careful that there may not be ſo much as the weight of an Atome difference between the two Kings in the Scales of Imperial Dignity, puts me in Mind of ſeveral Biſhops, who meeting three or four together, trifle away the firſt Hours of their Congreſs in *Monſeigneuriſmes*.

The King, or, if you pleaſe, the Emperour of *Morocco*, upon whom M. *de S. Olon* beſtows ſuch high Panegyricks, is the Brother of the Famous *Muley Archi*, who made himſelf Maſter of *Quiviana* after the moſt perfidious manner in the World. *Muley Mahomet*, his eldeſt Brother, reign'd at *Tafflet*. *Archi* Rebell'd againſt him, and endeavour'd to Dethrone him; but proving unſucceſsful in his Attempt, he retir'd to *Suſicus*, where not finding himſelf ſecure enough, he fled to *Quiviana*, for Protection of the Prince who was call'd *Hali Soliman*; who never informing himſelf of his Birth, gave him a Reception the moſt Honourable that could be imagin'd. He made him his Lord-Treaſurer and Chief Juſticiary of his Kingdom, and entruſted him with almoſt the ſole Management of the Government. But *Muley Archi*, far from Grateful Returns for ſo much Generoſity, began to meditate which way to make himſelf Maſter of his Benefactor's Dominions: and he compaſs'd his Deſign by ſeizing upon a Caſtle upon which depended the Succeſs of his Abominable Projects. This Caſtle he Plunder'd, and put the Governor to death, and muſtering together a Conſiderable Force at the ſame time marchid againſt the Prince of *Quiviana*, who had already taken the Field to oppoſe his Uſurpations. The Battel was fought, wherein *Hali Soliman* was taken Priſoner.

Archi

Archi enforc'd the Unfortunate Prince to declare where his Treasures lay, which when he had done, he caus'd him to be put to death. *Muley Mahomet*, to stop his Brother's Career, advanc'd to meet him, but lost the Field, and fled to *Taffilet*, to which *Archi* laid Siege, during which *Mahomet* dy'd: and by that means, he made himself easily Master of the Kingdom which bears that Name.

In the Year 1667. He made himself Master of *Morocco*, out of which he caus'd the King to be dragg'd at the Tail of a Mule. He exercis'd a Thousand Cruelties upon his own Subjects, and dy'd in the Year 1672. after the same manner as he had liv'd. For getting a Horse-back in Drink, and Prancing about the Gardens of the Palace of *Morocco*, his Horse fell a running with that Fury, that he broke his Skull against a great Bough of an Orange Tree, of which he dy'd three Days after, in the Fortieth Year of his Age.

Muley Ishmael, or *Semein*, now reigning, succeeded him the same Year, and was acknowledg'd King of *Fez*. But *Muley-Hamet-Maborez*, his Nephew, caus'd himself to be Proclaim'd King of *Morocco*, of which he was only Viceroy before: and *Muley Aram*, his Brother, who was Viceroy of *Taffilet*, seiz'd upon the Soveraignty of that Kingdom. *Muley-Ishmael*, having a numerous Army, made War upon Both; and made himself Master of *Morocco* in 1676. and of *Taffilet* two Years after; and in 1678. won from the Spaniards the Fortress of *Marmora* in the Province of *Algarbes*. These were the great Actions and unheard-of Exploits *that Fame took such Care to Trumpet abroad in the World; and which render* Muley Ishmael *the most famous of all the Emperours that ever Possess'd the Throne of* Africa *since* Almanzor's *Time*.

A Prince so Great and so Glorious was Born under an Evil Constellation, only to Reign over Barbarians. He could have been worthy to Reign over the Universe, or to divide it at least with *Lewis* XIV. *The Conquerour of* Europe. Formerly this Division of the whole World was to have been made with the Ottoman Sultan, and all Men have seen a Print, wherein the Grand Signior and the King of *France* are represented, seizing upon the Globe of the Earth, with a design to share it between 'em. But now, 'tis not for want of M. *de S. Olon*'s good Wishes, that the Sultan is not baulk'd of his Pretensions; and that this Division is not made between the Emperour of *Morocco*, and the Emperour of *France*.

Nor must we forget to let you understand, That the present Emperour of *Morocco* is of the Holy Race; and doubtless 'tis for that he is courted with the Epithete of *Religious*, in the French Minister's Harangue. He is descended from *Muley Cherif*, King of *Taffilet*, who boasted himself to be of the Blood of *Mahomet*, by the Marriage of *Fatima*, Daughter of the False Prophet, with *Hali*, whose Posterity dispers'd themselves into those Kingdoms that embrac'd the *Alcoran*. So that you see, there wants nothing to compleat the Eulogies of that Monarch.

But in regard these Sullom and infamous Panegyricks are bestow'd upon the King of *Morocco*, because M. *de S. Olon* would fain get leave of that Prince to buy Corn in his Dominions, the following Lampoon, Satyrical and pleasant enough, has started forth upon his Negociation.

Apostrophe.

Apostrophe au Roi de *Maroc*.

Descendant du Grand Mahomet,
Roi de Maroc, de Fez, de Sus, de Tafilet,
Si l'abondance
Régnoit en France,
Tu ne serois qu'un Roitelet :
Ce n'est que sa grande indigence,
Qui t'éleve au dessus de tout Prince Africain :
On dit tout pour avoir du pain.

Apostroph to the King of Morocco.

Off-spring of Mighty *Mahomet*,
King of *Morocco*, *Fez* and *Sus*, and *Tafilet*,
Or what thou pleasest ; for my Far-fam'd Lord,
When he's upon th' Obliging score,
Ne'er minds a Gift of Ten Dominions more ;
Only his Gifts must be the Conquests of thy Sword ;
How are thou Coax'd and Flatter'd by a Prince,
Who, not the down-right Truth to mince,
Did now in *France* rich Plenty rain,
Crown'd with full Barns of Life-supporting Grain,
Would value thee no more than vile Plough-jobbing Swain :
'Tis th' Indigence and Want of *France*
That thy Atchievements now advance,
And swell thee up above *Almanzor*'s Fame :
But Men constrain'd to beg for Bread,
Must carry glozing Tongue in humble Head,
Bread, for the Lord's sake, makes a Monarch tame.

IV. Take this Reflection as a Supplement to that made last Month upon the King of *France*'s Letter upon the Taking of *Charleroy*. A certain modern Author very well observes, That the Art of War is brought to that Perfection in this Age, and that the Rules of it are so certain and so punctual, that whereas formerly the valiantest and most cunning People in the World spent Ten Years in vain, in taking a City, which they thought they could take by sitting down before it only, now a General deems it a Dishonour to his Conduct, if when he has invested a Place, which according to the Calculation which he makes, cannot hold out above Twenty Days, it happens to make a Resistance of Five and twenty, or Twenty six Days, Certain it is, that

Charleroy

Charleroy, not being reliev'd, it was expected that it should have been carry'd in Ten or Twelve Days after opening the Trenches. So that the long Resistance of the Besieged could not choose but be a great Mortification to M. *Luxemburg*. But the King his Master justifies him in his Letter to the Archbishop of *Paris*, recited in our Last. That Resistance so Obstinate of the Governour, was not so much due to the Bravery of that valiant Captain, *But to the Care of His Most Christian Majesty, not to harrass his Men with the Dangers and Fatigues of the Siege; and to the Fortifications that had been rais'd by his Orders, and which had render'd it impregnable to any other but the French.* I know not whether it was out of any Design to save the Men, that they were near a Month before they got the Town; but this I well know, that they began to grow very impatient at the Court of *France*, and that they complain'd heavily of M. *Vauban*, who had assur'd 'em, that the Town would be their own by the 20th. of *September*. In short, it is not the Humour of the French Generals to spare the Soldiers. They are a sort of miserable Slaves which they sacrifice to their own, and the Honour of their Monarch; and, *Luxemburgh* has said more then once, what the Prince of *Condè* said before him, That the Daughters of Joy in *Paris*, destroy'd more in one Night, then he could lose in one Siege. So that it must be concluded, that if that Place held out longer then was expected, all the Honour of it ought to be attributed to the Valour and Skill of him that defended it; more worthy of Applause for this, that he knew he could not be reliev'd, and that he could not avoid a Surrender. The Governour's Design was not to preserve *Charleroy* in the midst of the French Conquests surrounding it on every side, but to destroy as many of the French as he could, and then to surrender a Place, which the Confederates had more then once resolv'd to demolish and abandon, notwithstanding the Importance of it.

As for what concerns the Fortifications of *Charleroy*, we must acknowledge they were strong and good; but there is no Place impregnable, when there is no possibility of relieving it. But we see the Aim of that Letter to the Archbishop, in that part where those Fortifications are so extolled. It would make us believe, that nothing is impossible to the French; and that since they could make themselves Masters of such an impregnable Place, there was nothing that could resist 'em for the future. This is a Plaister for the Sores of the People that suffer by these Conquests. However, notwithstanding the Triumphant Stile of this Letter, and the great Care that is taken to disperse it abroad, it wrought no Effect upon the People. The Day that *Te Deum* was sung, the most part of the Citizens of *Paris*, instead of obeying the Orders which had been sent 'em to make Bonfires before their Doors, lock'd 'em up, and went to Bed, murmuring, *That they had enough to do with their Money to buy Bread, which they had so much need of, and not to throw it away upon Bonfires, for which they had no occasion.*

V. In regard we could not insert at large the Decree which forbids the Soldiers to deal in Foraign Merchandize, we shall here give you the Substance of it in short. As to the Officers, the Horses and Waggons upon which such Goods shall be found, are to be confiscated; as for the Troopers and Dragoons, they are to be condemn'd to the Galleys; *and all Toll-gatherers, and Collectors of Customs, &c. are empower'd at the Passages of the Frontiers to search and rummage their Baggage, with a Promise, That Officers shall be appointed to assist 'em in their Searches.* What a Mortification must this needs be to the Dragoons,

to

to see themselves dragoon'd by the Toll-gatherers who will not spare 'em in Ace! a sort of Rake-hells, Fellows void of all Sence of Reputation, Miscreants, meer Vermine, and Licens'd Robbers upon the High-way. A piece of Rigour that shews the French King solely bent upon his own Proceedings, without any regard of what becomes of all the World besides, that will not suffer the poor Soldiers to pick up a Penny in their Winter-Quarters, tho' it were only to supply the shortness of their Pay. Which affords no small Matter of Amazement, that the King of *France* should have his Soldiers under such a slavish Obedience, as not unanimously to resent such ungenerous Severities from him, for whom they venture their Lives at such low Rates, with so much Stoutness and Fidelity.

Advice from *Spain.*

I. 'TWas thought that the Queen of *Spain* was with Child; and for that Reason publick Prayers were order'd to be said in all the Churches of *Madrid*, to implore of God and the Saints, who are in highest Veneration in the Kingdom, to preserve Her Majesty from all unhappy Casualties, and to bless the King with an Heir.

2. The King had created four Lieutenant-Generals to command the Militia of the Provinces, with an Authority superiour to that of the Viceroy's. The Constable of *Castile*, the Duke of *Montalto*, the Admiral of *Castile*, and the Count *de Monterey*. But they are now reduc'd to Three, in regard the Count *de Monteney* refus'd to accept the Employment. The Provinces that were assign'd him, are divided among the others; and *Catalonia* is allotted to the Duke of *Montalto*'s share. The Employment of Butler of the Body, vacant by the Death of the Duke of *Pastrana*, is conferr'd upon the Count of *Benevento*; and that of Grand Hunter is giv'n to the Marquis *del Carpio*. The Marquis *de los Velez* has resign'd the Presidentship of the Council of the *Indies*; but the King has reserv'd to him all the Perquisites and Emoluments of that Employment, conferring also upon him the new Title of Constable of the *Indies*, and has likewise given a Demean of 5000 Crowns a Year to the Marchioness his Wife. The Employment it self is conferr'd upon the Duke of *Montalto*; but the Superintendency of the Finances which was re-united to it, in the Person of the Marquis *de los Velez*, is again dismember'd from it; only it is left to the Duke of *Montalto*'s Care to provide for the Subsistance of the Army in *Catalonia*, whither he has already remitted several Summs of Money by Bills of Exchange.

III. The Spaniards had design'd the Besieging some Place before they brake up the Campaign; and 'twas thought they had an Eye either upon *Prade-di-Mello*, or *Belvere*, but the Project did not take Effect. The French give this Account of it.

From the Head Quarters at Prades, *Octob. 9th.* 1693.

THE Enemy perceiving that they were prevented on every side, and that the Posts were secur'd that cover'd *Prade-di-Mella*, and *Belver*, their Heat is cool'd; and the good Order taken to oppose their Designs having discover'd to 'em greater Difficulties to surmount then they expected

'ed, they have laid aside all Thoughts of putting their Designs in Execu-
'tion, so that they have chosen the better course to retire; and therefore
'decamping from *Campredon*, their Infantry march'd to *Ripol*, and their Ca-
'valry to *Rives*, and thus you see their Campaign at an end on that side.
'There is no question, but that the Enemies had a Design to Attack one
'of those two Places, by the Magazines of Ammunition and Provision
'which they had provided, by the Re-inforcements of their Army, by their
'Marches, and the Intelligence we had. But they were prevented with so
'much Speed, and so Effectually, that they have lost all their Hopes of Success.
'Marshal *Noailles* went yesterday to break up the Camp that lay under
'*Prado-di-Mello*. He has done the same at *Cardagne*, and the whole Army
'will be in their Quarters to day or to morrow.

IV. The extraordinary Proceedings against the Marquis of *Castanaga* being examin'd the last time, he was declar'd Innocent of all the Heads of the Accusation laid to his Charge; and since that he, has been at Court; nay, 'tis thought he will be made Viceroy of *Catalonia*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Spain*.

I. WEre the Queen of *Spain* with Child, as it has been reported, it would certainly cause a great many Persons to hang their Heads, tho' it would prove a great Happiness for the Dominions of the Catholick King; which otherwise, after his Death, will run a great Hazard of being dismember'd and torn in Pieces. 'Tis a sad thing when the Right of Succession comes to be disputed by the Sword among many Competitors.

III. He that publish'd the Letter upon the Affairs of *Catalogne*, joyns this Reflexion to it. 'Tis to be observ'd, says he, 'That the French Ar-
'my had been very much weaken'd, by the Detachments drawn out of it
'for *Piemont*, and that the Spanish Army was very much increas'd:
'Nevertheless, they could not bring any Enterprize to Perfection.
'Now to have disappointed their Designs, when we were much wea-
'ker then they, was the same thing, as to have been victoriously
'Triumphant.

Thus the Spaniards, by what ill Fate I know not, give their Enemies an Occasion to Brag and Vapour, for want of vigorously bestirring themselves; as if their Blood were all benumm'd and frozen up in that hot Climate. Tho' the Triumph be a very Airy one, if it be true, as many People assure us, That the Spaniards had no more Thoughts of retaking *Prado-de Mello* or *Belver*, then they had of re-taking *Roses* or *Perpignan*. So that the French fleet all their Triumphs in *Catalogne* upon the Sluggishness of the Enemy.

Advice from *England*.

UPon *Saturday*, the 27th. of *October*, the King took Shipping in the *Mary* Yatch, and set sail the same Morning out of the *Meuse*, being attended by a Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Mitchel*. On *Sunday*, about 4 in the Afternoon, His Majesty landed at *Harwich*, and from thence took Coach for *Colchester*, where he lay at Sir *Isaac Rebow's*. And upon the 29th. about 11 a Clock at Night he safely arriv'd at *Kensington*. The Publick Joy for his Majesty's safe and happy Return, was hardly to be express'd, in all Places through which His Majesty pass'd, but more especially in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, with Ringing of Bells, Illuminations and Bonfires, the loud and blazing Testimonies of the Peoples Affection.

At the Beginning of this Month was issu'd out a Proclamation, for a Publick Thanksgiving, for the Preservation of Their Majesties and Their Government, against the Designs and Attempts of their Open and Secret Enemies, and for the Preservation of His Majesties Person from the many and great Dangers of the War in his late Expedition beyond the Seas, and for bringing him Home in safety to this Kingdom. This Thanksgiving was to be observ'd in *London*, upon the 12th. of this Instant; and in all other Parts of the Kingdom, upon the 26th. day.

On the 2d. of this Instant, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London* waited on his Majesty, humbly to Congratulate his wonderful Preservation, and happy Return: Which was express'd by the Recorder in those Terms as plainly discover'd Sincerity of Joy, and Assured Loyalty. To which his Majesty return'd a Gracious Answer; and, as a Mark of his Royal Favour, was pleas'd to conferr the Honour of Knighthood upon *Thomas Abney*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs.

Two Days after, being the 4th. and his Majesty's Birth-Day, nothing was omitted of publick Duty and Rejoycing in all the most remarkable Parts of the Kingdom, to render the Celebration of it Conspicuous. The Nobility and Gentry appear'd in great Splendour; and in the Evening, their Majesties and the whole Court were entertain'd with a Consort of excellent Musick; and that done, with a Ball, which concluded the Solemnities of the Day.

Upon the 7th. the Parliament met at *Westminster*, ; whither his Majesty went, attended with the usual Solemnities; and being seated, in his Royal Robes, on his Throne in the House of Lords, made the following Speech to both Houses.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am always glad to Meet you here, and I could heartily wish that our Satisfaction were not leſſen'd at preſent, by Reflecting upon the Diſadvantages We have receiv'd this Year at Land, and the Miſcarriages in our Affairs at Sea. I Think it is Evident, That the former was only occaſion'd by the great Number of our Enemies, which exceeded Ours in all Places. For what relates to the latter, which has brought ſo great a Diſgrace upon the Nation, I have Reſented it extremely; and as I will take care, that thoſe who have not done their Duty, ſhall be Puniſh'd; ſo I am reſolved to uſe My utmoſt Endeavours, that our Power at Sea may be rightly Manag'd for the future. And it may well deſerve your Conſideration, Whether We are not Defective both in the Number of our Shipping, and in proper Ports to the Weſtward, for the better Annoying our Enemies, and Protecting our Trade, which is ſo Eſſential to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am very Senſible of the good Affection wherewith you have always Aſſiſted Me to Support the Charges of this War, which have been very great; and yet I am perſwaded that the Experience of this Summer is ſufficient to Convince Us all, that to arrive at a good End of it, there will be a Neceſſity of Encreaſing our Forces both by Sea and Land the next Year. Our Allies have Reſolved to add to Theirs; and I will not Doubt but you will have ſuch Regard to the preſent Exigency, as that you will give me a ſuitable Supply to enable me to do the like. I muſt therefore earneſtly Recommend it to you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, to take ſuch timely Reſolutions, as that your Supplies may be Effectual, and Our Preparations ſo Forward, as will be Neceſſary both for the Security and the Honour of the Nation.

Soon after, the House of Commons, falling upon Business, came to a Unanimous Resolve, That they would support their Majesties and their Government. Then setting themselves to enquire into the Miscarriages of the Fleet last Summer, after some time spent in the Examination of that Affair and the Loss which the Turkey Company had sustain'd this Summer, they came to this Resolve, That the House was of this Opinion, That there had been a Notorious and Treacherous Mis-management in that Affair.

Nor did the Prosecution of this Examination hinder their minding the Raising of Supplies for a Continuance of the War. Which produc'd several Resolves in general. I. That the Summ of Four hundred thousand Pound should be granted to their Majesties towards a Supply for the Maintenance of the Fleet, for the Year 1694. II. That the Summ of Five hundred thousand Pound should be rais'd towards the Discharging the Wages due to the Seamen. III. That a further Summ, not exceeding Two millions, should be granted to their Majesties, in Full, For the Maintenance of the Fleet, &c.

The Day before the Parliament met, His Majesty declar'd in Council, That He had appointed the Right Honourable *Edward Russel*, to be Admiral of the Fleet. To which Purpose, the Commissioners of the Admiralty were order'd to prepare his Commission.

Toward the beginning of this Month arriv'd Letters from the North Parts of *Guiney*, bearing date in *March* last; and giving an Account, That their Agent-General, Mr. *John Booker*, had driven the French out of *Fort Lewis de Bourbon*, and the Island of *Gorce*, the only Places they held in that Country; all that the French could obtain being only to be transported aboard the Companies Shipping into *Europe*. By which means, the English have deliver'd themselves from the Disturbances of those Interlopers; which were not a little vexatious, as well in time of Peace, as since the War.

At length, after many Rumours and flying Reports, Letters came from Capt. *Benbow*, dated the 23d. Instant, signifying, That, upon the 13th. the Frigats and Bomb-Vessels, under his and Capt. *Philips*'s Command, set sail from *Guernsey*, the Wind at W. S. W. That on the 16th. they weigh'd Anchor at Three a Clock in the Morning, and made the best of their way for St. *Malo*'s; and at Four the same Afternoon anchor'd before *Quince Fort*. That three of the Bomb-Ships, with the Brigantines and Well-Boats, bore in, and anchor'd within half a Mile of the Town, the Wind Northerly, which blows right in, with a high Water, and fierce Tyde; which the Frigats moor'd athwart, while the Bomb-Ship stern'd with the Town. That about Eleven a Clock they began to fire, and continu'd firing all Night till Four in the Morning, when they were constrain'd to warp, for fear of Grounding. That on the 17th. they hall'd in the Bomb-Ships again and fir'd above 70 Bombs that Day. The 18th. they continu'd firing. That the 19th. in the Evening they sent in a Fireship with 100 Barrels of Powder, and 240 Carcasses aboard her, and having laid her close to the Wall, set fire to her;

That

That part of the Carcaſſes flew into the Town and ſet fire to it in 3 or 4 places; and that ſome part of the Wall was thrown down where the Ship blew up, with the Houſes adjoyning to it. That they had ruin'd a great many Houſes in St. *Malo's*, demoliſh'd the Fort on the *Quince*, and taken 80 Priſoners out of it; but that Capt. *Philips* dy'd, ſo ſoon as the Ships return'd to an Anchor in *Guernſey* Road.

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*.

IT is one of thoſe great Happineſſes which redound to the Eternal Glory of His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, that not only all his own true Subjects, but the Generality of Chriſtian *Europe*, are bound to importune Heaven for the Preſervation of his Life. His Piety obliges the Zealous, and his Valour the Diſtreſſed; But how diſmal would be the Revolution of his Fall at ſuch a Conjuncture as this! While *France*, at her laſt Gaſp, like an expiring Light, lies twinkling in the Socket of a little dear-bought Succeſs, and foreſees her Downfall in the Prolongation of his Days. Should his daring Courage, which *Lewis the Grand* trembles to think of, meet with that Misfortune which is common to the meaneſt Soldier, how would that drooping Monarch leap for Joy, and with renew'd Vigour, then looſen'd from the Chains that captivate his Ambition, haſten to graſp all *Europe*, and carry all before him. But when we conſider the Miracle of the Revolution that ſeated him in the Throne of the Britiſh Empire, gave him a Dominion equal to his Proweſs, made him the Head of a ſacred Confederacy arm'd againſt the Common Enemies of *Chriſtendom*, and ſurrounded him with an Acceſs of Puiſſance able to carry on the vaſt Deſigns of his generous Soul, theſe ſeem to be celeſtial Pledges, that he will be long the Object of Heaven's Protection; theſe ſeem to be bountiful Aſſurances from above, that the ſame Guardian Angel which hover'd over him at the *Boyne* and the Battel of *Nearwinde*, and diſappointed the cruel Hand of impious Aſſaſſination, will ſtill defend him to finiſh the Great Work of Providence now rowling over all Parts of *Europe*, which generally terminates in the Succour of oppreſſed Innocence, and the Confuſion of ſuperb and lawleſs Tyranny.

2. *England*, ſo long Frenchify'd, begins to be Engliſh *England* again. The Meeting of the Parliament, their unanimous Concurrences, and the loud Sounds of *New Supplies*, cannot chooſe but be very harſh Muſick in the Ears of the Moſt Chriſtian King. The Parliament lets King *William* ſee, that 'tis with him according to the ſentence of the Latines, *Princeps bonus, quo magis a ſuis diligitur quam timetur, habet quod cives poſſident*. Nor can it be leſs ingrateful to a Prince that carry'd all things ſo ſwimmingly here in *England* before, that the Parliament are ſo vigorouſly going about to ſtop the Paſſages of his Louidores, and ward off the fatal Blows of his ſilver Scymitars, by ſuch a ſtrict Enquiry into late Miſcarriages. 'Tis a terrible Reſolve, where-ever it lights, *That there has been a Notorious and Treacherous Miſmanagement*; to which no Reflexion can come more cloſe then that Apothegm of the great Orator *Demoſthenes*, and mortal Enemy of *Philip* of *Macedon*, that fought with ſilver Weapons,

Weapons. *Fieri non Poteſt, ut Externos Hoſtes Vincatis, niſi animadvertatis in Domeſticos Hoſtes & Inteſtinos Reipublicæ proditores.*

Advice from *Holland* and the *Low-Countries*.

I. ALL the French Troops are gone into their Winter-Quarters, but they are all diſpers'd into the Frontier Towns; and their Horſe are poſted in ſuch a manner, that they may be able in a very ſmall time to draw a Conſiderable Body together. The Confederates have done the ſame, that they may be in a readineſs to oppoſe any Winter Attempts of the Enemy. The French continue the Fortifications of *Furnes*, where above Six Thouſand Men are actually at work every Day: And beſides this, they Erect great Magazines of all ſorts of Ammunition on that ſide next *Nieuport* and *Oudenard*: But 'tis probable that the Deſigns of the Enemy that way, may be diſappointed, by the Seizure of the Engineer, who has diſcover'd their Project upon *Nieuport*.

II. The 16th. of the laſt Month, His Majeſty of *Great Britain* went to the Aſſembly of the *States*, where he made a Speech; wherein he declar'd, That he wiſh'd that it had been the Pleaſure of Heav'n to have bleſs'd the Armies of the States and the Confederates with better Succeſs in *Flanders*; but that he hop'd that he would graciouſly vouchſafe 'em more favourable Proſperity for the Future. Adding withal, That on his ſide he had employ'd all his Forces, and ſpar'd for no Pains upon all Occaſions that offer'd, and that he would always act after the ſame manner, toward the obtaining of a ſound and ſolid Peace after ſo ſevere a War.

He thank'd the States for their Readineſs to augment both their Army and their Fleet; and aſſur'd them, That he would endeavour to perſwade the Engliſh to do the ſame. Concluding, He told the Aſſembly, *That he deſir'd they would be Aſſur'd of his good Affection to the State and the Publick Welfare*; and exhorted 'em to put in Execution the Vigorous Reſolutions they had taken. The Preſident return'd His Majeſty Thanks, in the Name of the States, for the Indefatigable Pains he had taken, and the Imminent Dangers to which he had expos'd his Perſon for the good of their Country, aſſuring him, That the *States* would be always ready to ſecond his good Intentions.

From *Bruſſels* they write, That the Brewers of *Mons* have been ſummon'd to pay 1000 Crowns, each, to *Lewis* XIV. or otherwiſe to ſhut up their Brew-houſes; and that the French have already enforc'd four Brewers of *Hall* to pay 'em 2000 Patacoons, pretending, that Place depends upon *Hainault*.

A certain Student, and Native of *Bruſſels*, has been proclaim'd in the Univerſity of *Louvain*, Primate in Philoſophy, and made his Entry into this City, with that Character. Now in regard ſuch a Thing has not happen'd theſe 40 Years before, they did him a great deal of Honour. The Jeſuits, under whom

whom he had perform'd his Exerciſes in Humanity, rode a Horſeback to receive him without *Louain* Gate, accompany'd with all their Scholars ſumptuouſly Clad, and richly Mounted. The Elector of *Bavaria* ſent him his Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, and one of his beſt Horſes, upon which he rode. He alighted at the Cathedral, where they Sung a *Motet*. After which he came before the Palace, and made a Speech in Latin to the Elector, who ſtood leaning upon the Balcony of the Long Gallery; and to ſhew that he was pleas'd with his Speech, ſent him a Chain of Gold and a Medal to the Value of 50 Crowns. At the Town-Houſe he was receiv'd with Illuminations and Flambeaux by the Magiſtrates in a Body, who preſented him with a Silver Baſon and Ewer; and at Night they made Bonfires in his Quarter, and in ſeveral other Parts of the City.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Holland*, &c.

II. WHat His Majeſty Promis'd in *Holland*, he has actually perform'd at Home: And there is no doubt, but the Example of *England* will enliven and encourage both the States of *Holland*, and the reſt of the Confederates ſtill to continue their United Reſolutions: The only way to reap at length the Fruits of their Patience and long-ſuſtain'd Hardſhips, when their unwearied Swords in a Coeleſtial Conjunction with Dearth and Famine, ſhall have laid their Aſpiring Enemy proſtrate, and reduc'd the Great *Lewis* XIV. to Sing *Lachrymæ* inſtead of Mock *Te Deums*. The Fable of *Anteus* is the true Repreſentation of the Condition of the Confederates and the French King. That Giant was never to be Vanquiſh'd, if his Enemy, when he had near worry'd him to Death, ſuffer'd him to recruit his Force, by touching his Mother Earth. Which informs the Confederate Princes, that they muſt never permit the Gygantick Monarch, with whom they are now ſo ſtrenuouſly grappling, to recover Breath and renew his Strength by the Touch of a ſlight patch'd-up Peace, till he be utterly Subdu'd.

FINIS.

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THE Historical and Political MERCURY:

For the Month of *December*, 1693.

Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

A Consistory was held upon the 26th. of *October*, wherein the Pope propos'd the Abbot of St. *George's* for the Archbishoprick of *Lyons*; and the Abbot *d'Ervaux*, formerly Auditor of the *Rota*, for the Bishoprick of *Condom*. The same day, Cardinal *Fourbin* Preconiz'd the Bishopricks of *Aix*, of *Pamiers*, of St. *Omers*, of *Perigueux*, and St. *Flour*: And the Cardinals *Altieri* and *Barberini* propos'd the first Titular Church of *Hispahan*, the Metropolis of *Persia*, for the Missionary *Terafino*; and the second, the Archbishoprick of *Angri*, in *Peru*. Upon the 9th. of *November*, another Consistory was held, but with great secresie; wherein the same Cardinal *Fourbin* propos'd the Prelates nam'd to the five Churches which had been Preconiz'd in the preceding Consistory; after which, he Preconiz'd the Bishopricks of *Poitiers* and *Glandeves*. Cardinal *Albani* also propos'd the Bishoprick of *Camerino* for Signior *Giusti*, Bishop of *Sutri* and *Nepi*. And at length the Pope gave the *Pallium* to three Archbishops, *Albi*, *Tholouse*, and *Aix*.

II. The next day, his Holiness held a Congregation to suppress the exorbitant Gains of the Cardinal Vicars, which are said to amount to above 60000 Crowns a Year. He has also appointed another Congregation of six Cardinals, and three Bishops, to take into Consideration the Scruples about granting Dispensations of Age for the Order of Priesthood. So that if this Revocation passes, the Secretaryship of the Briefs will lose 30000 Crowns a Year; and, consequently, the Poor likewise, among whom that Summ was always distributed.

III. The Prince of *Lichtenstein* had dispatch'd away a Courier to the Emperor, on purpose to inform him, That the Contest occasion'd by the Heydukes, was brought to a Conclusion. The same Courier arriv'd at *Rome*, the 24th. of *October*, with new Instructions; in pursuance of which, the Prince of *Lichtenstein* crav'd Audience the next day, and presented the Pope a Letter from his Imperial Majesty; wherein he de-

clar'd, That, in compliance with the urgent Requests of his Holiness, he would be always ready to enter into a Treaty of a general Peace, provided it were upon reasonable Conditions. The same Minister also laid before his Holiness the present State of Affairs both in *Hungary* and *Transilvania*, and besought to grant new Supplies of Money, as well to carry on the War against the Infidels, as for raising new Fortifications, and a Citadel, for the Security of *Peter Waradin*. To which the Pope return'd for Answer, That as for Supplies, he had already remitted 400000 Rix Dollers to Cardinal *Colonitz*; but that he did not think there was any necessity for a Citadel at *Peter Waradin*, since the Turks were retreated, and were gone into their Winter-Quarters; adding nevertheless withal, That he was ready to grant his Imperial Majesty more considerable Summs then *Innocent* XIth. had done, provided they might be made use of only against the Turks, and that he would disunite from the League. To which the Prince of *Lichtenstein* reply'd, That upon that account, *France* would not fail to start Pretensions much more unjust then any which had hitherto been brought upon the Stage. But the Pope retorted upon him, That the King of *France* having made himself Master of his Claim, would make the Propositals himself.

Most certain it is, that the Ministers of *France*, and the Cardinals under Pension, sollicit the Pope Day and Night, in order to engage him to perswade the Catholick Princes into a general Peace. They take their Advantage of all Opportunities that present themselves; and take other Occasions to insinuate into his Thoughts, That there is nothing wanting to compleat the Glory of his Pontificate, but the Title of Pacificator of *Europe*. This is the continual Burthen of their Song.

The Second of the last Month, Cardinal *Fourbin* crav'd Audience, to give his Holiness an Accompt of the taking of *Charleroy*. But that was not the Principal Design of his Errand. After a short rehearsal of the Circumstances of the Siege, he declar'd to his Holiness, That the King, his Master, had once already sent M. *Chanlais* into *Italy*, to try whether he could oblige the Duke of *Savoy* to accept of a Neutrality; and that in regard his Majesty's Forces was most numerous in *Piemont*, he had also propos'd it to the Princes of *Italy* to allow Winter Quarters for his Men, with Offers to pay whatever should be expended for their Subsistance. But the Pope, desiring altogether to keep the War out of *Italy*, did not at all relish his Discourse. The Cardinal told his Holiness at first dash, That since every body strove to blame the King his Master's Conduct, and that it might be thought they went about to accuse him of troubling the Repose of *Italy*, his most Christian Majesty was resolv'd to give all the World convincing Proofs to the contrary: and that to that purpose he was ready to consent to a Truce for as long a time as the Holy Father should think proper; and the more easily to restore Peace to *Europe*, that he gave him the Plenary Power to draw up and regu-

late

late the Conditions himſelf, provided, that in the firſt place the Reſtoration of King *James* ſhould be abſolutely concluded upon. But the Pope ſaid not a word to that Article. On the other ſide, the Faction oppoſite to *France*, not having the ſame Reaſons as the Pope, laugh'd at the latter Proviſo, and loudly aſſerted, That the War would never be at an end, if they had the leaſt regard for a Prince who had drawn all his Misfortunes upon himſelf, and moreover concurr'd with the Moſt Chriſtian King to enſlave *Europe*.

But to return to the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, he is preparing to return home to *Vienna*, having earneſtly renew'd his former Importunities for more Aſſiſtance. In the mean time, Cardinal *Gurk* is to take care of the Affairs of the Empire, till the Arrival of his Succeſſor the Prince of *Fundi*. For by Agreement with the Holy Father, he is appointed to ſupply that Embaſſy. There is ſome talk alſo of ſending Treaſurer *Patavicino* into *Spain*, in the room of Signior *Caccia*.

The Difference concerning the Inquiſition at *Naples*, was ſeemingly in a fair way of Compoſure, certain Cardinals having propos'd a Conformity to what is practis'd in the Republick of *Venice*, in reference to that particular. However about the middle of the laſt Month, two Perſons, *Alphonſo* and *Pignatta* broke the Priſon of the Inquiſition where they were ſentenc'd to remain as long as they liv'd, and the laſt of the two got clear away; but the other was taken immediately after, and more cloſely lock'd up then ever. But whether it were upon the rigorous uſage of this retaken Priſoner, or for what other reaſon, the Letters from *Rome* of the 21ſt. of *November* inform us, That this ſame Conteſt is now more embroyl'd then ever, the Deputies having declar'd in the laſt Congregation held about this Affair, That before they came to any Concluſion in this Conteſt, they expected that Cardinal *Cantelmi*, Archbiſhop of *Naples*, ſhould be re-call'd; to which Cardinal *Lauria* return'd 'em for Anſwer, That they might go home with their Expectations, ſince the depoſing of that Archbiſhop depended upon the Will of the Pope, and not upon theirs. The Letters of the ſame Date tell us, That his Holineſs was troubl'd with a defluxion of Rhume for two or three days, but that he is in good health again, and gives Audience to the Cardinals and Forreign Miniſters as he was wont to do. Nevertheleſs, he deſpairs more and more every day then other of procuring Peace between the Confederates and the King of *France*; the rather becauſe that Signior *Tanara*, his Nuncio at *Vienna*, can get no other Anſwer from the Emperour to all his earneſt Sollicitations, but that he is ready to make a Peace, provided his Holineſs will ſecure him from ſuffering in his Reputation, either by perſwading the King of *Spain* and the Duke of *Savoy* to give their Conſent, or by any other way.

The laſt Letters from *Malta*, give us to underſtand, That the Gallies of that Order, which are now return'd, accompany'd the Duke of *Venice* as far as the *Dardanells*, in hopes to have met with the Turks and *Algier* Men of War; but that not being able to force 'em to an Engagement,

gagement, they parted from the Fleet the 18th. of *September*, the Duke at the ſame time ſteering his Courſe for *Napoli di Romagna*. Since that time, Five Men of War being arriv'd from the *Levant* aſſure us, That both the People, Soldiers and Seamen were all in perfect Health, as well in all the Forts under the Venetian Dominion, as in the Fleet, and in the Land Armies; and that the Duke had ſent away Five Gallyes, ſome Galeaſſes, and two Regiments of Infantry to Winter in *Corfu*. The reſt of the Foot, and all the Horſe, have receiv'd Orders to March toward the *Corinthian Iſthmus*, which they are ſtill endeavouring to ſecure with new Fortifications, in regard the Seraſquier has taken care for the Security of *Negropont*, and lyes encamp'd at *Thebes*. The laſt Convoy for the *Morea* ſet Sail ſome time ſince with a Re-inforcement of 900 Men, and all manner of Ammunition.

V. Signior *Grimaldi*, who was nominated Extraordinary Ambaſſador to *France*, from the Republick of *Genoua*, having deſir'd to be excus'd from that Employment, the Senate have made choice of Signior *Lomellino* in his room.

Toward the End of *September*, there happen'd a great Earthquake at *Catana*, and the Parts adjoyning, but the Damage that enſu'd was very ſmall. Nevertheleſs, it was obſerv'd, That during the moſt violent Shogs, the top of Mount *Gibello* was conſiderably ſunk. The Duke of *Canaſtra*, Vicar-General, who was then at *Catana*, ſent certain Perſons to View the Places, who perceiv'd that the top was fall'n in, near Six hundred Foot, within the Circumference of little more then Two thouſand; and that all the Earth was tumbl'd down into the Gaping Chaſm, which was about Six Miles in Compaſs. At the ſame time all the Fountains at *Taurmina* and parts adjacent dry'd up, and the Earth gap'd at the ſhot of a Hill which is about a Mile diſtant, and out of that Overture brake forth about five or ſix Torrents of ſulphurous Water of different colours. Theſe Accidents have put all *Sicily* in a general Conſternation.

VI. They had reſolv'd at *Naples* to oblige all the Lords who poſſeſs any Lands in Fee, to raiſe ſuch a certain Number of Soldiers to re-inforce the Army in *Milanois*. But thoſe Lords, having repreſented the Impoſſibility of performing what is demanded from 'em, and having at the ſame time offer'd to pay a Sum proportionable to their Eſtates, it was reſolv'd in the Collateral Council, That the Vice-Roy ſhould impoſe a Tax of Ten *per Cent* upon all the Noblemens Eſtates, which will produce 300000 Crowns, to be expended for the raiſing of Men. They alſo diſcourſe of renewing a Tax upon all the Lands and Farms throughout the Kingdom. The Levies of the Three thouſand Men deſign'd for the *Milanois* Recruits, go on at *Naples* with wonderful Succeſs; inſomuch that a conſiderable number are already ſent away. The ſame Letters add, That the Vice-Roy intends within a ſmall time to remit 40000 Crowns to the Marquiſs of *Leganez*. 'Tis alſo ſaid, That *Monferrat* will contribute 50000 Piſtoles, to be exempted from Winter Quarters. Some Companies

Companies are already arriv'd at *Como*, and there is an Embargo lay'd upon all Barques, for the Tranſportation of the reſt that are expected by the way of *Tirol*. The Duke of *Savoy* has recruited his Troops with ſuch good Succeſs, that his Regiment of Guards, and ſome others are already complete. The French Army is decamp'd from *Saluces*, and march'd toward *Savillan*, extending as far as *Cavillimoure*; but there are Four Regiments left behind in *Saluces*, where in all probability they will remain till they have conſum'd the ſmall remainder of Proviſion that is there left. The Duke of *Savoy* hearing of this Motion, drew off his Army from *Moncallier*, and has quarter'd it in the Villages round about *Turin*. People diſcourſe variouſly of the Deſign of the French: but whatever it be, his Royal Highneſs is preparing vigorouſly to oppoſe 'em on every ſide.

A Detachment of 4000 French, the laſt Month, advanc'd almoſt under the Cannon of *Coni*, but they were conſtrain'd to retreat. The Seige of that Place, which they had already inveſted, being found to be impoſſible, *Catinat* thought of nothing farther, then to Winter his Army in *Piemont*. But, after he had re-victual'd *Caſal*, *Pignerol*, and *Suſa*, finding he had not Proviſion enough to ſupply his own Men, he reſolv'd to re-paſs the Mountains with all ſpeed, and to take up his Winter Quarters in *Provence*, *Dauphinate*, *Breſſe* and *Languedoc*; for fear of being prevented by the Snow, which had fallen already for three days together. However, *Catinat* has forc'd two Years Contribution from *Piemont*, and has ſeiz'd upon ſeveral conſiderable Poſts to facilitate his return next Spring.

But notwithſtanding the haſt which the Marſhal reſolved to make, we underſtand by Letters of the 4th. of this Month, That his Army lay then at *Saluces*; where it has lain for ſome time, except ſome Troops of Horſe, quite tired out, that are enter'd into the Vale of *Barcellonette* to refreſh themſelves. The moſt part of the Officers are gone to get Recruits for their Companies; which are ſo extremely leſſen'd, that it will be impoſſible to compleat 'em before *March*. However, this does not hinder 'em from giving loudly out, That there is ſome great Deſign on foot, which a few Days will bring to light. But in regard the Weather begins to be exceſſive Cold, and for that the Soldiers ſuffer great Hardſhip, they are allowed to make the beſt of the Pillage; which makes 'em the leſs impatient of going into Winter-Quarters. Upon the 14th. of the laſt Month, *D'Uſſon*, at the Head of a Detachment, made himſelf Maſter of the Hills and Caſtle of *Martiniana*, after he had expell'd the Country People that defended it. Which done, the Marauders, after they had forc'd the little City of *Revel*, firſt plunder'd, and then burnt it. We are aſſur'd, that the Country People of *Piedmont* have kill'd above 3000 of the French, ſince the Battel of *Marſaille*, and a conſiderable number of Officers, as they rambl'd from their Camp. 'Tis likewiſe added, That the Marquiſs of *Parelle* has got conſiderable Booty from the Parties that were detach'd from the French Army;

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more-eſpecially, that he has taken as many Horſes as have ſerv'd to mount ſome Regiments, and a Troop of 100 Men choſen out of the moſt reſolute and ſturdy among the Country People. The Inhabitants of *Mondovi* alſo have, by their Deputies, given his Royal Highneſs a full Aſſurance of their Fidelity, and have promis'd to puniſh all thoſe that ſhall be convicted of correſponding with the French.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Rome* and *Italy*.

III. THere is no queſtion but the Emperor has written to the Pope to let him underſtand, That, in compliance with his urgent Importunities, he ſhould be ready to enter into a Treaty for a general Peace, provided it might be had upon reaſonable Conditions. There is not any one of all the Confederate Princes or States that would not willingly conſent to a Peace upon that account. But in regard that *France* would make the Conditions her ſelf, though ſhe refer her ſelf to his Holineſs, 'tis moſt probable that the War will continue, more-eſpecially when ſhe ſtands ſo ſtifly upon the Reſtoration of the late King *James*. A Propoſition look'd upon not only as vain, but impoſſible to be granted, even in *Rome* it ſelf. A Propoſal where indeed may be read, in Capital Letters, the real Intentions of the French King, and the Iniquity of his Heart. For he too late perceives it was the Loſs of *England* that ſtopt the Career of all his Triumphs: and fain he would recover *England* once more to his Party; that having once pull'd that terrible Thorn out of his Side, he might be able to go on again without Controul, and finiſh his interrupted Structure of Univerſal Monarchy. And the Confederates muſt willingly hoodwink their own Eyes, if through the Veil of his ſeeming Charity, and magnanimous Kindneſs for the late K. *James*, they ſee not this to be his main Deſign.

But all this time, while he is thus induſtriouſly importunate with the Pope to procure a General Peace, in my Opinion he begins at the wrong end. For it ſhould be his firſt buſineſs, ſince he has ſo ſtrong a Faith, That it is in the Pope's Power to turn the Hearts of the Catholick Princes which way he pleaſes, to beg of his Holineſs to convince thoſe Princes that his Sanctity has as great an Aſcendant over *France* to make her obſerve the Peace, when concluded, as to oblige the Catholick Sovereigns to conſent to it. Otherwiſe the King of *France* does but toil to no purpoſe with the Pope, and the Pope does but labour in vain with the Catholick Princes. For ſhould his Holineſs himſelf undertake for him, how can they believe his VVarranty ſufficient to bind a Perſon ſo unruly under the Reſtraints of Heaven, that all the Puniſhments of *Laomedon*'s Perjuries could never terrifie.

France

France however pretends that ſhe has had great Advantages over her Enemies, and yet ſhe knows not what to do without a Peace, notwithſtanding all the Wonders ſhe has wrought. To ſay truth, that Crown is very near in the ſame Condition ſhe was in, preſently after the Death of Marſhal *Turenne*. And the ſame good Advice which was given her by M. St. *Evremond* upon the Loſs of that Great Man, may be not unaptly repeated to her at this day:

Francois, juſques ici, tout ſuccede à tes veux,
Mais tes vœux ſont preſſez du beſoin d'être heureux,
Et la néceſſité de ta bonne fortune,
Au milieu du bonheur te la rend importune;
Pour ne voir pas aſſez de reſſource aux malheurs,
Tu jouis en tremblant de toutes tes grandeurs.
C'eſt trop, c'eſt trop vaincu. La plus belle victoire
Epand confuſement le malheur & la gloire.
Tous nos Champs de Bataille ont eu pour nos vainqueurs
Un funeſte avantage à nous conter des pleurs.
Francois ambitieux, ce n'eſt plus par la guerre,
Que tu ſeras un jour le Maître de la terre,
Tu ſerois plus puiſſant d'être moins glorieux,
C'eſt la Paix aujourd'hui qui t'établira mieux.

Engliſhed thus,

——— "Succeſsful French,
" Till now all Things went gay and briskly on,
" And whatſoe'er your Wiſhes wiſh'd, was done.
" But yet your Vows are but conſtrain'd at beſt
" Forc'd from neceſſity of being bleſt.
" The wondrous need you have of good Succeſs
" Renders it irkſome in the midſt of Eaſe.
" For you ſtill dreading ſome
" Never to be recover'd Blow to come,
" Trembling enjoy your conquer'd *Chriſtendome*.
" Enough of Conqueſt: Victories, when won,
" Diffuſe alike Misfortune and Renown:
" Our Fields of Battel ſtill, of later years,
" Have the ſad Fate to coſt the Victor Tears.
" Ambitious French! 'twas not by Heav'n deſign'd,
" That You by War ſhould Maſter all Mankind.
" The Leſs Vain-Glory, the more Puiſſance:
" 'Tis only Peace that muſt eſtabliſh *France*.

This is now the Preſent Condition of *France*. Whatever Advantages ſhe has obtain'd over the Confederates during the Courſe of this War, of neceſſity ſhe muſt bow under the Weight of her own Happineſs, if ſhe does not ſuddenly make a Peace. Which is the reaſon that ſhe deſires it with ſo much Importunity. I know not whether it will be granted Her; but this I know, that it will not be conſented to ſo ſoon, if the Confederates conſider the following Memoir.

An EXTRACT *of a Memoir ſent to* Rome, *upon the* PROPOSALS *of* PEACE.

TO judge of the Motives which encline the Moſt Chriſtian King to make Offers of Peace, by his Miniſters, to the Confederate Princes, it behoves us to conſider, that the Propoſals of a general Peace are no Impediment to the Court of *France*, but that ſhe labours might and main to diſmember the League by Offers of particular Accommodations, which would be more conſiderable to her, then the winning of ſeveral Battles. But that ought to make the other Propoſals to be look'd upon as ſuſpected at this preſent Conjuncture; ſo much the rather, becauſe it is not to be thought, that a Court ſo Politick, and ſo Quick-ſighted, would bind up her Hands by a Peace, if ſhe did not believe it to be of more Advantage to her, then the continuation of the War.

This will appear more clearly, if we obſerve, I. That it was the Moſt Chriſtian King who began the War, to the end he might keep what he had got before, and extend his Conqueſts at the ſame time. II. For that far from having loſt, during the whole Courſe of the War, any part of thoſe fair and ſpacious Provinces, of which he had made himſelf Maſter before the Treaty, he has added to his Conqueſts by the taking of ſeveral important Places. III. That he has hitherto ſupported himſelf by ſuperiour numbers of Men, for which he has neither ſpar'd his Treaſures nor his People, nor his Armies themſelves, by tyring 'em out with extraordinary Hardſhips, on purpoſe to ſhew himſelf Superiour in all places, where he found any weak defence on the Confederates ſide. Now who can ever imagine that a Prince who has always acted like a Conqueror, and whoſe vaſt Deſigns have rais'd him to that high Pinacle of Fortune, ſhould alter his Maxims of a ſuddain, or ſhould go about to deſpoil himſelf by a Peace of all that he has won, at leaſt unleſs conſtrain'd by Force of Arms, or by ſome preſſing Neceſſity; which are the only Reaſons that Conquerors ſubmit to.

On the other ſide, it will be aſſuredly objected, that this Monarch offers Peace, becauſe he is not in a Condition to carry on the War ſo vigorouſly as he had done: becauſe his paſt Efforts have exhauſted his Exchequer, and enfeebl'd the Heart of his Kingdom: becauſe his People are diſhearten'd and cow'd by Miſery and Famine. And therefore it is, that he finds himſelf under a preſſing Neceſſity of deſiring Peace, to the

the end he may be able to take breath and give his People a little ease, who ſtand in need of it to recover themſelves; as alſo to repleniſh his Treaſures.

It cannot be deny'd but that theſe Conſiderations are of great weight; but at the ſame time they ſhew us, That the Court of *France* could not make choice of a more favourable Conjuncture to propoſe a Peace, while ſhe preſerves her Advantages entire, and that ſhe ſees that the Confederates do not go about to put themſelves into a Condition to diſpute with her the Superiority, wherein ſhe ſtill maintains her ſelf: for without that, how can they pretend to any great Reſtorations againſt an Enemy, that diſpoſes of all that is to be got in his Kingdom, notwithſtanding the Miſery of his People.

From all theſe Conſiderations, this Conſequence is to be drawn, That the Motives of the Court of *France* to deſire Peace, are ſo many Reaſons for the Confederate Princes by no means to liſten to it at preſent; for that if the Moſt Chriſtian King be ſtrong enough to hold his Advantages, 'tis to be concluded, that he will part with nothing, or at leaſt not with ſo much as is neceſſary for the Tranquility of the Confederates. And if he be not ſtrong enough, 'tis a good Reaſon for the Confederate Princes to reſtore themſelves to the Poſſeſſion of what has been uſurp'd from 'em. But in both Caſes there is a neceſſity of making a ſuperiour Effort, and to that effect, to tye faſter yet the Knot of the preſent Union, which is the only Means, on which the ſafety of *Europe* depends, to repair the Breaches of preceding Treaties, and to ſecure thereby the Obſervance of the new One that ſhall be concluded.

Advice from *Turkey* and *Germany*.

THe Turks are ſtill labouring to carry on the Fortifications of *Temiſwaer*, out of an Apprehenſion, that the Imperialiſts will attack that Town next Spring. Two Thouſand Arnauts are advanced as far as *Ilar*, which is not above Two Leagues from *Lagos*, where they are making a kind of an Aqueduct to convey the Water in greater abundance into the Moats.

The Peſtilence is ſtill very hot at *Conſtantinople*; and the 16th. of *September* there happen'd another Fire, which burnt down above a Thouſand Houſes. However, all this was no hindrance to the People from ſharing in the publick Rejoycings, which were univerſal all over the Empire for the ſucceſs of the laſt Campaign, which is look'd upon at the Port to be very fortunate, as being the only One for theſe Ten Years paſt, wherein the Emperor has not gain'd conſiderably upon her. From *Smyrna* they write, That in purſuance of the Grand Signior's Orders, the Cadi and Baſha of the Dardanells, were not only content to make Bonfires for the raiſing of the Siege of *Belgrade*, and for other Advantages

which they gave out that the Grand Signior had gain'd over the Imperialists, but they gave notice of it to the French Conſul, and deſir'd him, That all the Ships which carry'd French Colours, might expreſs their Joy by the Diſcharge of all their great Guns, which was immediately done, after the Turks had diſcharg'd theirs: So that the Venetian Veſſels then in the Haven, and under the Protection of the French Conſul, tho' the Emperor's Confederates, and in open War with the Turk, could not be excus'd.

The Grand Viſier, after he had viſited the Frontier Towns, which he provided 'em with all things neceſſary, and ſent his Infantry into their Winter Quarters, departed from *Belgrade* for *Adrianople*, where we ununderſtand he is already arriv'd, and was receiv'd with unexpreſſible Congratulations. The French, who are very numerous in that City, were not wanting to extol the good Conduct of that General, and to urge the haſtning of the Preparations already begun for the next Campaign.

II. The Duke of *Croy* and Count *Guido Starenberg* arriv'd at *Vienna* the 10th. of the laſt Month. The Duke, who has been ill, is abſolutely recover'd, and upon the 22d. of the ſame Month, had a long Conference with the Emperor, wherein he declar'd the Reaſons which enforc'd him to raiſe the Siege of *Belgrade*, and gave him an Account of the Poſture of the Military Affairs in *Hungary*. We are aſſur'd, That the Daniſh and Brandenburgh Auxiliaries, Winter in that Country, to the end they may be in an early readineſs to take the Field in the Spring. For which reaſon it is, That inſtead of Eight new Regiments with which they had reſolv'd to re-inforce the Army upon the *Danube*, there are now but Four to be rais'd, which according to the Model already lay'd down, are to be levy'd, and all the Recruits to be complete by the end of *February*.

We have Advice from ſeveral Parts, That the Turks have left four Galeaſſes at *Belgrade*, 14000 Janiſaries, and 1200 Spahi's. Thereupon the Garriſon of *Peter-Waradin* is re-inforc'd, and four Men of War remain there to ſecure the Haven belonging to that Town: The reſt are ſent back to *Lipp*, whither the Admiral of the *Danube* is to repair forthwith, to give all requiſite Orders for the ſettling of Magazines, and after that, to return to *Vienna*, and inform his Imperial Majeſty of what has paſs'd upon that River, and what Meaſures are to be taken to put the Fleet in a better Condition then ever yet it has been. The Chamber of the Finances is continually taken up in finding out Ways to raiſe Money ſufficient for the New Levies, and for the Recruits of the Armies in *Hungary*, and upon the *Rhine*.

III. The 9th. of the laſt Month, was a Conference in Cardinal *Colonits*'s Apartment, where the Chancellor, the Emperor's Miniſter, and Counſellors of State for the Affairs of *Tirol*, and the *Lower Auſtria*, met to conſult which way to raiſe Eighteen Millions to defray the Expences of the next Campaign; and the Propoſals there made, are forthwith

with to be Communicated to his Imperial Majesty. And in regard the Ordinary and Extraordinary Contributions are not sufficient, and because they are not willing to over-burthen the Petty Nobility, the Burgesses, nor the Common People, 'tis thought they will enhaunce the Imposition upon the more wealthy Subjects. And besides that, The Emperor is resolv'd to engage not only some Provinces of the Hereditary Countries, but also to make over the Revenues of *Tirol* to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* for a considerable Sum; to the end he may be in a Condition by this means, to carry the War on with greater Vigour.

The Tartars have committed dreadful Ravages in *Upper-Hungary*. They have Plunder'd and Burnt sixteen Villages about *Debrezin*, carry'd away a great Number of Cattel, and about 2000 Captives; and after they had set Fire to a great Number of Waggons with which they would not encumber themselves, they took away the Horses, and crossing the *Marocha* at *Temeswaer* with their Booty, are march'd toward their own Country. The Turks and Malecontents, who repass'd the *Marocha* with the Tartars, drew up a Body under *Temeswaer*, from whence they took some Pieces of Artillery, to make an Attempt upon *Lugos*. For which reason, General *Veterani* will keep the Field for some time, in Opposition to that Enterprize, and to secure *Transilvania* at the same time.

IV. The Advantageous Propositions which the King of *France* has made the Emperour and the King of *Spain*, have been utterly rejected. And so far is his Imperial Majesty from consenting to a Peace, such as has been propounded, that he has openly declar'd his Resolution to continue the War, and that he would use his utmost Endeavours to make himself amends for the Losses of the preceding Campaigns: And that if *France*, after the End of the Campaign, shall offer an Accommodation upon reasonable Terms, then he may, perchance, be hearken'd to, provided the Rest of the Confederates consent. These Efforts will not only be made in *Hungary* and upon the *Rhine*, but also in *Piemont*; and it is to be hop'd, that the stedfast Resolutions which his Imperial Majesty has taken, together with the rest of the Confederate Princes, to supply the Duke of *Savoy* with requisite Assistance, will contribute to confirm the Princes of *Italy* in their Intentions to League themselves against *France*, should she go about to set footing in that Country. General *Hoskirken* dy'd suddenly the last Month, and his Regiment of Curiassiers is given to the Count of *Herberstein*.

V. At a Conference held at *Ratisbonne*, in the House of the Count of *Coningseck*, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, with the Ministers of the Confederate Princes, it was debated, Whether they should listen to the Propositions of Peace, or continue the War against *France*? But in regard they could find no Security in treating with that Crown, it was concluded, That they would adhere to the latter Point. And to that purpose, it was resolv'd, That they would use their Endeavours, and try all Ways imaginable to have numerous Armies in all Places, but particularly upon the *Rhine*, and in *Piemont*. The new Bishop of *Bamberg*'s Envoy

has ſignify'd his Maſter's Election to all the Miniſters at the Dyet, and has caus'd him to be Matriculated in the Directory of the Elector of *Mentz*. This new Biſhop is the Baron of *Schomborn*, a Chapter-Canon of *Bamberg* before. The Emperour has reſolv'd to ſend Miniſters to ſeveral Electors and Princes of the Empire: among the reſt, the Count of *Caunitz* to the Elector of *Bavaria*, M. de *Bonnenberg* to *Saxony*, the Count *de Collebrond* to *Brandenburg*, and the Baron of *Egk* to *Cologne*, with Commiſſions ſo to order things, that the Affair of the Ninth Electorate, which as yet remains in ſuſpenſe, may be determin'd in a friendly way; as alſo the Propoſals for reviving the Electorate of *Bohemia* in the College of Electors, and for chuſing Roman Catholick Princes to ſucceed the Electors of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*, in caſe the Electoral Branches in Poſſeſſion happen to fail.

VI. The French have taken up their Winter Quarters in *Alſatia*, and have ſent away all the unprofitable Mouths out of that Province and *Lorrain*, fearing a Famine in thoſe Parts, notwithſtanding the vaſt Stores in their Magazines. They are making extraordinary Preparations at *Straſburgh*, *Montroyal*, and *Eberenbourg*; and they menace *Rhinefeild*, which is well ſupply'd with Men, Ammunition and Proviſion: The Forces that lie round about, have Orders to be ready to March upon the firſt Command, and to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy. However, this does not prevent their making frequent Excurſions on this ſide the *Rhine*; and one of their Parties advanc'd to the very Gates of *Heydelberg*, to give the Inhabitants notice that they were to leave that City, for that it was the King's Pleaſure it ſhould be deſerted. Beſides ſeveral Barks that lie at *Strasburg*, laden with Bombs and Carkaſſes, they have ſent away to *Philipſburg* three Boats full of all manner of Ammunition; which are to be diſtributed at *Fort Lewis*, *Landau*, and *Homburg*. And they are about repairing the Fort of *Manheim*, which was demoliſh'd.

Nor are the Confederates aſleep. Beſides the Precautions they have taken for the Security of *Rhinefeild* and *Mayence*, there is to be an Aſſembly of the Princes and Generals of the Empire, at *Auſpurg*, to conſider of the beſt ways to diſappoint the Deſigns of *France*. The Landtgrave of *Heſſe* will reſide all this Winter at *Friedburg*; and has poſted Guards at every League's end, that he may have ſpeedy Notice of all the Motions of the French Troops, and be in a Condition to make a timely Oppoſition to all their Enterprizes. On the other ſide, the Prince of *Baden* has receiv'd from the Imperial Court all the Aſſurances which he deſir'd, that the Army upon the *Rhine* ſhould be re-inforc'd with 40000 Men.

VII. The Baron of *Neven* has had a late Conference with the Prince of *Baden*, about a Placaert which the Prince ſet forth, prohibiting the Importation of Corn into the Cantons, according to the Agreement between the Imperial Miniſter and Them. The Marquiſs of *Leganez* has order'd both Money and Commiſſions to be deliver'd to ſeveral Swiſs Officers,

Officers, to raiſe Money in their own Country, But 'tis thought that the Cantons will not permit 'em, till freedom of Commerce be ſettl'd between Them and the State of *Milan*.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Turkey* and *Germany*.

I. SInce the Razing the Siege of *Vienna*, the Turks have had ſo few Advantages over the Chriſtians; on the other ſide, the Chriſtians have gain'd ſo many over them; that 'tis no wonder the Grand Viſier was welcom'd to *Adrianople* with ſo much Applauſe, and ſuch loud Acclamations; and that there was ſuch Rejoycing all over the Ottoman Empire. When Men have been ſo long unfortunate, and ſuffer'd as the Infidels have done, 'tis but Policy to let looſe the Exceſſes of Joy for the leaſt Proſperity, were it only to encourage the People. Thoſe Publick Rejoycings were of abſolute neceſſity, conſidering the preſent Poſture of the Turkiſh Affairs. Nay, 'tis to be wonder'd alſo, why the Turks, in Imitation of ſome other Nations, never bethought themſelves of making Bonfires, and Rejoycing for their Loſſes, to prevent the Murmurs of the People, and thoſe Seditions which have often prov'd ſo fatal to 'em. The People are eaſily deceiv'd, as being naturally Credulous. In a word, Stratagems are to be made uſe of upon ſuch Occaſions; nor is it a Practiſe to be blam'd by the niceſt Politicians. But that the French Miniſters ſhould be ſo meanly, ſo paltrily (not to put in Irreligiouſly) Complaiſant, as to ſing their Ethnick *Paans* to the Grand Viſir, and to joyn with the Turks in their Oblations of ſycophant Applauſe, and fulſom Adulation to the Idol of the Ottoman Mobile, is more to be admir'd. For after all, What has the Grand Viſir done? He march'd to the Relief of *Belgrade* with an Army infinitely ſuperiour to the Duke of *Croy*'s: he ſuffer'd the Chriſtian Army to paſs the *Danaw*, without offering to give 'em the leaſt Interruption: he kept himſelf cloſe and ſecure within his Camp all the reſt of the Campaign: and after this, he return'd to *Adrianople*. Was not this an Expedition becoming a *Ceſar* or an *Alexander*? The French Panegyricks to ſuch a General as this, were juſt like the Speech of M. St. *Olon* to the King of *Morocco*. That Prince muſt be a Thunderbolt of War; the moſt Renowned Conqueror that ever *Afrik* produc'd: in ſhort, a Monarch fit to be Maſter of the Univerſe, by reaſon of his incomparable Atchievements, and his extraordinary Mildneſs and Affability to his Subjects. And yet at the End of the Tale, the King of *Morocco* is no more then another King; one that has performed nothing but what is very common; and who, perhaps, had never been known in *Europe*, had not the ſcarcity of Corn in *France* unearth'd his Name, and waſted what we underſtand of his Hiſtory into *Europe*. For as to the Bravery of that Monarch, What has he done, which the meaneſt General in the World might not have perform'd? He made himſelf

Maſter

Maſter of the Kingdoms, to which he had a Right by the death of his Brother, becauſe he had the Power in his own hands, and his Enemies ſo feeble that they wanted Arms to withſtand him. Then for his Mildneſs and Gentleneſs to his People, 'tis certain that at the very time that St. *Olon* flatter'd him with his colloguing Harangue, he was juſt then return'd from cutting off the Heads of Three of his Subjects, which is the Twenty fifth Expedition of that nature which he has perform'd with his own Hands ſince his being advanc'd to the Throne. And this Circumſtance is ſo true, that 'twas obſerv'd that his Royal Garment was all beſmear'd with the Blood of thoſe miſerable Wretches; at what time the Miniſter of *France* gravely, in the Spaniſh Language, us'd theſe Expreſſions to him, *Ah! What could your Subjects wiſh more, after ſo many Battles and Victories which have eſtabliſh'd the one, and ſubdu'd the other under your Triumphant Dominion, then to ſee Repoſe and Tranquility aſcertain the mildneſs of it, by all the paternal Marks of Tenderneſs which you beſtow upon 'em.*

But St. *Olon*'s Errand was to beg Bread of the Sun-burnt Infidel; (for his Maſter deals with no other but Infidels and Mahometans) and then, if you ask the Queſtion,

Quis expedivit Pſittaco ſuum Chaire?

The Anſwer is ready at hand. But the French that are ſtation'd at *Adrianople* carry on another Deſign. 'Tis their Buſineſs to whet up the blunted Courage of the Turks, and ſtave off Peace between the Emperor and the Ottoman Port, by coaxing the Grand Viſir and elevating the Relief of *Belgrade* into a Miracle beyond the raiſing of the Siege of *Rome* by *Camillus*; or that of *Vienna* by the Chriſtians, and making the applauded General believe, that he is the Perſon deſign'd to turn the Tyde of the Ottoman Fortune. And as a farther encouragement they join'd with him in his publick Rejoicings and Thankſgivings; they made their Guns roar out his Praiſes and the Fame of the Atchievement, and without doubt they would never have ſtood with him for half a ſcore *Te Deums*, had he deſir'd it. Such are the Subjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King. Heaven, as well as Earth, muſt be ſubject to the Intereſts of the Univerſal Monarch.

Advice from *France*.

Paris ſwarms with Declarations, Decrees and Orders of Council, ſome to ſqueeze Money out of the Officers of the Preſidial Courts, Bailiages, Seneſchalſhips, *&c.* Others to get Money by ſuppreſſing of ſome Offices and creating of new ones; others to extract Money out of Money it ſelf, by ordering the Louid'or to go for 12 Livres, 15 Sols; the Crown for 65 Sols, and the Piſtols of *Spain*, if weight, for 11 Livres, 15 Sols. But the moſt intelligible among us are Two Edicts; the

the one bearing date the 14th. of *November*, 1693. whereby the King Ordains, That from the 23d. of the ſame Month, inſtead of Bread, there ſhall be a diſtribution in all the Pariſhes of the City and Suburbs of *Paris*, by way of Alms, and of the King's Money, of the ſum of 120000 Livres, and before-hand, from Week to Week, during the Winter, to be divided among the ſaid Pariſhes, according to the ſettlement which ſhall be order'd in Council, and the Sum which ſhall appear to be the ſhare of every Pariſh, ſhall be pay'd into the Hands of the Curates, Vicars, or other charitable Perſons who ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe, to be lay'd out with the other Alms of the Pariſh, in Bread, Meat, Pottage or other nouriſhment for the relief of the Poor, as ſhall be regulated in the Meetings to be held for that end.

The other Decree bears date *December* the 1ſt. commanding all Beggars and Vagabonds, both Men and Women, to depart the City and Suburbs of *Paris*, by the 18th. of the ſame Month, and to repair to the Places where they were born, there to be maintain'd and relievv'd according to the purport of a Decree of the 20th. of *October* laſt; upon Penalty of being ſent to the VVork-Houſes, if they be found in the Streets after this Prohibition.

The ſcarcity of Money in the Kingdom having given occaſion to believe that the Money-changers, and other ill affected Perſons, as well Natives of the Kingdom, as Foreigners, convey the Coin out of the Kingdom; the King, by a new Declaration, has prohibited the Exportation of any Pieces whatever, or of any Gold or Silver Plate out of the Kingdom upon pain of death. And in caſe of ſuſpition, permits the opening of Boxes, Trunks, *&c.* upon the Frontiers, and to ſearch all Coaches, Boats, *&c.* and to make preſent ſeizure of all that is found.

II. By theſe Decrees it is apparent, That there is a greater ſcarcity of Money, Bread and Corn, then ever. And the latter ſcarcity has given an occaſion to a new Decree of the Parliament of *Paris*, importing, That inſtead of the Four Sols a day which the Creditors were formerly oblig'd to pay to the Priſoners detain'd for civil Debts, they ſhall pay Seven for the future, and ſhall be bound to conſign a Month before-hand. And as for other Seats of Judicature, depending upon the Parliament, 'tis order'd, That the Judges of the Places ſhall make Proviſion according to the Price of Corn, till the Firſt of *Auguſt* next.

By Two Decrees of the 16th. of *September*, and 17th. of *October*, the Brewers of *Paris* were forbid to brew any more Beer; but upon their Petition, ſetting forth, That they ſhould be utterly ruin'd, by reaſon of their Stores of Barley already made into Malt, and which is not fit for Bread, they have leave to brew till the 1ſt. Day of the Year: But after that, all Perſons are forbid to brew or extract Strong-VVaters out of Corn, till the 1ſt. of *April* next.

Upon the 20th. of the laſt Month, there was a Meeting in St. *Lewis*'s Chamber, in the Palace, of the Deputies of Parliament, of the Chamber

of Accompts, and Court of Aids, where were also present the Lieutenant of the Civil Government, some Deputies from the Town-House, and some Ecclesiasticks, in order to make Provision against the pressing Necessities of the Poor, as well in the Hospitals as in the Parishes of *Paris*. This Meeting being over, the Chancellour held another in his own House to the same purpose. Several Counsellors of State, and Officers of the Chancery were then present, to whom he made an excellent Speech. After which it was resolv'd, That all the Counsellors of State, as well in Ordinary, as Half-yearly, should pay 500 Livres a piece; the Four chief Audienciaries 300. and the other Officers in Chancery proportionable. In a second Assembly, which was held some Days after in the Chamber of St. *Lewis*, the first President rated himself at 5 or 6000 Livres; the other Mortar-Presidents are to pay 500. The Presidents of the Chamber of Accompts 400 a piece; the Masters of the Accompts 200. the Correctors 50. and the Auditors 100. They add, That this good Example of the Parliament Societies, has induc'd other Companies and Corporations to follow their Pattern. The six Bodies of Merchants have met to the same purpose; and the Tax is to be continu'd among the rest of the Burgesses, who are now to pay as many Livres to the Poor, as formerly they were rated Sols. The same Thing is to be put in execution over all the Kingdom, proportionable to the Quality and Abilities of every one: and the Widows of Officers deceas'd are to pay half as much as the Officers pay that are alive.

Certain it is, that great store of Corn is expected in the Ports of *France*; but those Hopes have not at all brought down the Price in the Capital City of the Kingdom, nor in the Provinces. On the other side, it rises every Day: and this Scarcity puts the Poor upon many Outrages, especially in the Country; as lately happen'd near *Dreux*, where they set fire to a Barn belonging to an Abbey, because the Monks, who are very rich, refus'd to give 'em that Relief which they demanded. This Scarcity is so great, especially in *Paris*, that they write from *Orleance*, That they would not let the Bargemen load their Vessels with Wine, to the end they might be employ'd in carrying that little Corn they have, in regard the Wine may be as well carry'd by Land.

The Council of State is no less busily taken up in finding out new Funds, as well for the pressing Necessities of the War, as to prevent the evil Consequences of the dearness and scarcity of Corn. Several Cities, to fulfill the Edicts of *March* and *September* last, having offer'd to pay several Summs to be discharg'd of the Duties of Alienation, order has been given for stay of Prosecution against 'em for non-payment of those Duties. But other Cities, abusing this Stop of Prosecution, and neglecting to take the Benefit of the whole Discharge which they had Reason to expect, the King has order'd, That those Cities and Boroughs that have delay'd to make their Offers, shall be bound to pay 'em into the hands of the Intendants of the Provinces, for defect of which they shall be constrain'd to pay the Summs due, according to the Tenor of the Edicts. Few People purchase any of the new created Offices, notwithstanding the great Advantages they are baited withal. Money is so scarce in all the Provinces, that no body has any to lay out; besides that, they are afraid lest those Offices will be suppress'd, so soon as Peace comes to be treated. Nor is Money so scarce only in the Provinces, but also in the Metropolis of the Kingdom, where there is no other discourse but of Letters and

and Bills of Exchange protested, by which the Treasurers and Farmers suffer extreamly in their assignations to the Consuls.

III. The King's Gendarmery was so very much expos'd at the Barrel of *Marsailla*, where they suffer'd much from the Duke of *Savoy*'s Cannon, both before and after the Fight began, that it has occasion'd great Alterations in those Regiments, and made way for the Preferment of no less then Thirteen other Officers, as by the Parisian List appears, Majors, Sub-Lieutenants, Guidons, or Standard-bearers, Cornets and Enfigns: Places which some French Marquisses are glad of. By which Vacancies, and many more not yet fill'd up, it may be judg'e how many Officers lay'd their Bones in *Piemont*; so that it may be concluded a dear Victory to the French.

The Count of *Vaiguyon* having lost his Wife sometime since, and the bad Condition of his Affairs, having reduc'd him to a Distraction of Mind, the 29th. of the last Month his Despair possess'd him to that degree, that he shot himself in the Throat, of which he dy'd immediately. But in regard the disorder of his Mind had been observ'd by several remarkable Fegaries which he had committed, the King would not permit his Body to be expos'd to the rigour of the Law. He was a Knight of the King's Orders, and one of the Three Counsellours of State of the Sword, having been preferr'd to that Employment upon his return from being Embassador at *Madrid*. M. *de Langallery*, one of the most ancient General Officers in the Army, dy'd of Sickness some Days since. He was follow'd by M. *de la Motte*, Surveyor of the King's Buildings, Gardens, Arts and Manufactures; and by M. *de Manessier*, Sieur *d'Hemimont*, Treasurer General of the same Buildings, and Receiver General of the Finances in the Generality of *Moulins*.

M. *de Pelletier de Sousy*, Brother to M. *Pelletier*, Minister of State, is advanc'd to the Dignity of Counsellour of State in ordinary, vacant by the Death of M. *de Voisin*; and M. *de Phelypeaux*, Intendant of the Generality of *Paris*, and Brother to M. *de Pontchartrain*, is made a half-year Counsellour of State.

The 14th. of *November*, M. *de Bois*, famous for his excellent Translations in Print, of the Letters, Confessions, and other Works of St. *Austin*, was receiv'd into the French Academy in the Place of M. *de Norion*. The Speech which he made was highly applauded. Among other things, speaking of what the Gentlemen of the Academy had done toward Refining the Language, in fixing it by their Dictionary, he told 'em, 'That that was but the 'least thing for which Eloquence was beholding to 'em: That they had ba-'nish'd those Childish Affectations, which were only the Sports of their 'Infancy, and all the Pomp of Erudition, which was no more then a Sup-'plement to defect of Invention: That they had disrob'd it of the Gaudy 'Dress of bombast Words, which upheld that false Idea that Men had of it, 'at the Beginning of this Age; and that they had reduc'd it to that noble 'Purity and Simplicity, which being assur'd of its own worth and merit, 'disdain'd all foreign Ornaments: Lastly, That they had taught the Pub-'lick, that there needed no more then Knowledge of the Language, and a 'happy Invention, to speak Eloquently.

The Abbot *Testu de Mouray*, Eldest Almoner to Madam, and then Director of the Academy, was the Person who answer'd this Speech. Besides St. *Austin*'s Works already mention'd, M. *de Bois* has translated *Tully*'s Offices, his Treatises of *Friendship*, and *Old Age*, and his *Paradoxes*; to all which he

he has added very excellent and learned Notes. He was Tutor to the deceaſed D. of *Guiſe*, Nephew to Mademoiſelle *de Guiſe*.

V. The General Officers who are to Command this Winter from the Sea to *Luxemburgh*, are,

Marſhal *Boufflers* who is to have the General Command from the Sea to the *Meuſe*, aſcending to *Sedan*.

Under him, the Marquiſs of *Vallerin* Commands from the Sea to *Lis*. *De la Mote*, *de Philipeaux*, and *Chamarante*, are to ſerve under *la Valette*, toward the Sea.

Pertuis Commands at *Courtray*; and *Gabrieux* at *Dixmude*.

The Marquis of *Monteret* Commands at *Tournay*, and between *Lis* and the *Scheld*, as far as *Trouille*, under *Bouffiers*; and under the Marquis, the Count of *Mailly*, and M. *de la Vaiſſe*.

Ximenes, under *Bouffiers* Commands at *Mons*, *Maubege*, *Charlroy*, *Landrecies*, *Quenoy*, and in all the Places of *Hainault*; and under him *Praomtai*, *Riſel* and *Canois*.

The Count *de Guiſcard* is to Command at *Namur*, *Huy*, *Dinant*, *Charlemont*, and *Philipville*, having under him the Chevalier *de Gaſſion*, *Blanchefort*, and *Laumont*.

M. *de Caraman* is Governour of *Huy*.

The Count *de Gaſſt* Commands upon the *Meuſe* down the Stream, under *Boufflers*. Under him the Marquis *d'Alegre*, and M. *de Montgon*.

The Marquis of *Hautcourt* Commands *Luxemburgh* and upon the *Moſelle*, having under him *Barbezieres* and *Courtebonne*.

M. *Bignon* Commands at *Treves*.

The King's Regulation in reference to the Officers, Mariners and Soldiers, ſerving Aboard Privateers.

HIS Majeſty being inform'd, That the Conſiderable Sums of Advance-Money which the Seamen exact from Privateers, diſable many from ſetting out Veſſels, as fearing to engage in an exceſſive Expence, which they are uncertain whether they ſhall ever re-imburſe themſelves, and which gives an Occaſion to the Seamen to refuſe to Fight, and to conſtrain their Captains to return home empty-handed, or at leaſt before they intended: And being deſirous to remedy theſe Diſorders, and to deprive the Seamen of all Pretence of delay, by reaſon of the Payment of the Shares of their Prizes, He has ordain'd and order'd as follows:

I.

No Privateer ſhall give the Seamen more Advance-Money then ſhall be hereafter ſpecify'd, nor above 30 Sols for Earneſt, upon any Pretence whatever, upon the Forfeiture of 3000 Livres; And if he ſets it down in his Accompts to his Owners or Partners, the Surpluſage ſhall be deducted.

II.

The Advance-Money to the Maſters, ſhall be 150 Livres.

To the Pilots, Maſter's-Mates, Head-Gunners, Carpenters, Maſters of the Prizes, Captains of the Seamen, Captains of the Soldiers, 100 Livres.

To the Mates of the Gunners, Carpenters, Boſſemen, Caulkers, Maſters of the Long-Boats, Quarter-Maſters, Surgeon's-Mates, 80 Livres.

To

To the Sergeants and Seamen who have the Higheſt Pay in the King's Men of War, 70 Livres.

To the Soldiers, and ſuch as never were in Service, 45 Livres.

To the Ship-Boys that have ſail'd, 27 Livres.

To Freſh-water Ship-Boys, 18 Livres.

Neither the Superiour Officers, nor the Volunteers, ſhall have any Advance-Money.

III.

The Advance-Money ſhall be Paid to the Seamen; Two Thirds in ready Money, before the Veſſel ſets Sail; and the other Third, within Five Days after the return of the Ship.

IV.

The Seamen or Soldiers that ſhall go by a wrong Name, or ſay they live where they do not, which they do meerly with a deſign to Cheat the Privateer of his Advance-Money, ſhall lye Neck and Heels for Three Days together. And if they are Convicted of receiving Money of two Privateers, they ſhall be Whipp'd and detain'd in Priſon till they make Reſtitution; unleſs they be demanded by the firſt Captain that engag'd em; and then they ſhall be forth-coming at their Return to make Reſtitution to the Others. And to deprive the Seamen of all Occaſions of falling into that Fault, His Majeſty expreſly forbids all Privateers and Captains to engage any Seamen, till they have ſhew'd him their Diſmiſſion from the Commiſſary of the Department which they quitted, and the Leave of the Commiſſary of that Department into which they are about to Liſt themſelves, upon Forfeiture of 500 Livres. And his Majeſty farther Prohibits under the ſame Penalty, the engaging any of thoſe they call Volunteers, if they have not a Certificate of their True Name and Quality, certify'd by the Judge of the Place where they were Born; except in the Port of *Dunkirk*, where the ſettled Cuſtom of receiving Foreign Seamen ſhall be allow'd till his Majeſty's farther Pleaſure.

V.

The Engagements for the Ordinary time of Roving ſhall not be for above four Months, to reck'n from the Day that the Veſſel ſets Sail, comprehending the puttings into Harbour, except it be for the carrying off Prizes, to Revictual, take in freſh Water, Caulk, or for any ſuch other preſſing Neceſſities, wherein they ſhall not ſpend above Fifteen Days, and the time that ſhall exceed that term, ſhall be reckon'd into the four Months; during which, his Majeſty forbids all Officers, Mariners and Soldiers to quit the Veſſel upon any Pretence whatever, upon pain of reſtoring their Advance-Money, lying in the Bilbo's three Days, and loſing their Share of the Booty.

VI.

Every Seaman ſhall be oblig'd to do all thoſe things that are requiſite, and which ſhall be order'd him by his Captain for the Service of the Ship: and for every default, Thirty Sols a Day ſhall be deducted, one Third for the Captain, and the reſt to be diſtributed among thoſe that will Work.

VII.

There ſhall be nothing deducted from the Seamen, in caſe the Veſſel be laid up by Conſent and Order of the Privateers, before the End of the Cruiſing deſign'd. But if during the Cruiſing, or before the time of Cruiſing be expir'd, the Veſſel be incapable of Service, the Privateers ſhall have Liberty to put another in her room, and the Seamen ſhall be bound to go Aboard upon the ſame Conditions to continue their Cruiſing.

VII.

VIII.

His Majesty forbids all Privateers, Officers, Captains and others, to contract for any Share of the Prizes with the Superiour Officers, *&c.* before they go Aboard, as it has been the Custom hitherto: but to stay till the Return of the Ship, where every one shall have his Share, according to his desert, and the pains he has taken, an Eighth part, so soon as the Ship is unrigg'd, or sooner if possible, in the presence of the Notary belonging to the Ship.

IX.

The Captain in Chief shall take no more then Twelve parts, the Second Captain Ten; the two first Lieutenants, Eight; the rest of the Lieutenants, Master, Chief Surgeon and Master's-Mates, Four. All the rest of the Officers, two: the Volunteers one or two at most: the Common Seamen according to their Labour and Ability, and the Ship Boys a Quarter or half a Quarter part, according to their Strength.

X.

'Tis his Majesty's Pleasure, That the Privateers shall be bound to return to the Register of the Admiralty in whose Jurisdiction the Prizes shall be carry'd, the Decrees of Council by which they shall be declar'd Good, there to be Register'd; and then Sale made of the Goods, if it were not made before.

XI.

The Seamen shall be bound to go Aboard, when the Vessel is ready within 24 hours after Notice, upon pain of Imprisonment, and to be lay'd in Irons till the Ship sets Sail. And they that suffer the Ship to set Sail, while they lye loyt'ring ashore, shall refund their Advance-Money, be Imprison'd a Month, and lye three Days in the Bilbo's.

XII.

His Majesty forbids all Officers, Seamen, Soldiers, *&c.* to quit the Vessel during the time of Cruising, upon any pretence whatever, under the Penalties in the Fore-going Article.

XIII.

All Officers, Seamen, Volunteers, or Soldiers that shall promote Mutiny, excite their Fellows to Revolt, spring a Leak in the Ship, spoil the Bread, or let out the Drink, shall be Punish'd with Death. They that shall cut, or carry away the Cables of the Ship, that shall seize upon the Helm, or by any other means whatever, enforce the Captain to return into Port before the term of their Cruising be expir'd, shall suffer the Lash, and the Guilty Seamen be condemn'd to restore their Advance-Money. And as for those that shall break open any Chest, Coffers or Bales of those Prizes, or carry away any of the Goods by Stealth, they shall be ty'd Neck and Heels, and lose their Shares of the Prizes.

XIV.

The Seamen shall be Bound to Unrigg the Vessel upon her return from Cruising, and Moor her to the Kay: which shall be done within four Days, and upon the fifth, the Privateers shall Pay the Seamen the remaining Third part of their Advance-Money, tho' they should not have taken any Prizes: From which there shall be a Deduction of 30 Sols a Day out of the Money due to such as have not done their Duty in Unrigging the Ship, upon the Certificate of the Captains, Eldest Lieutenant, and the Publick Notary; provided they be not hinder'd by Sickness.

XV. So

XV.

So soon as any Prizes shall be taken, the Publick Notary shall have Orders from the Captain to take Possession of the Keys, Seal up the Scuttles, Cabins, Coffers, Cupboards, Bales, Tuns, or any other Things, Lock'd up with Keys, or pack'd up in Bales, not excepting the Captain of the Prize's Chests; which shall be kept aboard the Privateer-Captain, and put into his Custody; who, after he has open'd it, in the presence of the Officers of the Admiralty, shall restore it to the Captain taken, provided it exceed not the Value of 500 Crowns: which if it do, the Privateer shall pay the Captain 500 Crowns, and the Surplusage shall be part of the Prize.

XVI.

The youngest Captain that shall be sent aboard, or the Notary, shall search all the Papers they can find; and after they have taken an Inventory of 'em, shall cause the Officers of the Vessel taken to sign it, or else require 'em to do it; and if they refuse, their Denyal shall be set down at the bottom of the Inventory; and then the Officer sent aboard, and one more Officer of the Privateer, shall sign the Refusal. After which, they shall be put into a Bag, and sealed up, and deliver'd to the Officers of the Admiralty.

XVII.

His Majesty permits the Officers of the Admiralty to Condemn all such as shall infringe this Regulation to the Punishments within-mention'd, *&c.*

All Men were admiring at the Preparations of a Fleet in *England*, to be ready by the latter end of *November*, or the beginning of this Month. Some conjectur'd one thing, and some another, yet all were in the dark. But at length the Mystery was unfolded, and the Tempest fell upon St. *Malo's*; of which you had the Account which was given by the English in our last *Mercury*. We shall here insert what the French say of it, in the following Letter, written from St. *Malo's*, and dated *December* the 3d. 1693.

'THE 26th. of *November*, an English Squadron of 12 Men of War, carrying between 70 and 96 Guns each; 4 Bomb-Galliots, 10 or 12 Brigantines, and several Shallops, came to an Anchor before one of the Entrances into the Port of the City, call'd *La Conchee*, upon the Point of which there was a Fort which was only begun to be built. Some hours after the English brought their Galliots within Cannon-shot of the City, and threw about 30 or 40 Bombs into the Town; which strangely allarum'd the Inhabitants, who little dream'd of any such thing. The Destruction which the Bombs made, was not very great; but the next Day, and the Night following, several Houses were endamag'd; and we found that the English were resolv'd to Bomb us, in revenge of the Prizes which our Privateers had taken from 'em. This Visit was no way pleasing to our Burgesses, but there was no remedy. The 28th. in the Morning, the English 'spying two great Vessels, and believing more follow'd, thought it might be a Squadron sent from *Brest*, and stood out to Sea. But perceiving no more then a Privateer with a Dutch Prize, laden with Sugar and Elephants Teeth, which they re-took, while the Privateer, being a swift Sailer, recover'd the Port, they return'd in the Evening, and in two hours time threw in twelve Bombs. But this was only to amuse us, and conceal their Design to reduce the City into Ashes. Some landed in the Island of *Seaumber*, and burnt a Convent of Recollets. Sun-

day,

day they lay ſtill all Day, being great Obſervers of the Sabbath; but in the Evening, by the favour of the Wind and Tide, and a very dark Night, they brought on a moſt dreadful Machine, being a new Ship, made on purpoſe, in form of a Galliot, of about 300 Tuns. At the bottom of the Keel lay above 100 Barrels of Powder, cover'd with Pitch, Sulphur, Roſin-Pitch, Tow, Straw and Faggots; over which lay a row of Beams, boar'd through, to communicate the Fire; and over them, above 300 Carkaſſes, compos'd of Grenado's, Cannon-Bullets, Chain-Shot, Piſtols charg'd, and wrapp'd up in Tow and Linnen Pitch'd; great Barrs of Iron, and all ſorts of Combuſtible Matters. They were open in ſix Parts, like ſix Mouths, to let out the Flames ſo violent, as to conſume the hardeſt Subſtances, and not to be quenched but by hot Water, as upon Tryal was obſerved. This Machine bearing up with full Sails to the foot of the Wall where it was to be fix'd, was put by, by the Wind, and by the Cannon of the Fort, which play'd upon it, believing it to have been only a ſimple Galliot, and by extraordinary good Luck, not being able to get clear of a Rock where it ſtuck, it ſtrook within Piſtol-ſhot of the place whither it was deſign'd. Thereupon the Engineer that guided the Machine, finding it began to open, ſet fire to it. But the Sea-Water prevented the Fire from taking hold of the Carcaſſes, and other Fire-works. However, the Veſſel, in a moment after, blew up in the Air; and the Capſtain, that weigh'd above 2000 Pound Weight, was carry'd over the Walls, and lit upon a Houſe, which it beat down to the Ground, not without conſiderable Damage to the Houſes adjoining. When this Machine blew up, it made ſo dreadful a Noiſe, that it ſhook all the Houſes in the City, broke all the Glaſſes and brittle Ware within three Leagues round, and ſhatter'd the upper Roofs of above 300 Houſes. By which you may judge of the Havock it would have made, had it ſucceeded as was intended. We had been buried under the Ruines of our Habitations, but our Good Angel protected us. Some cry'd it was an Earthquake; others, that the Day of Judgment was come. Never did we pray to God ſo devoutly in our Lives, as we did at that time. And the next day, if the Burgeſſes might have had their Wills, the City had been quite deſerted, and left a Prey to the Enemy. However, we ſent away the Old Men, the Children, and ſome Women that kept a moſt horrid Squalling about our Ears. The 30th. the Enemy ſeeing their Enterprize diſappointed, ſet ſail; and the Duke of *Chaunes*, who arriv'd on *Saturday*, and was in as great a Fright as we, order'd ſome of the Engliſh Priſoners to be let out of Priſon, and led about the Streets, that they might ſee the Condition of the Place. After that, they were carry'd to the Sea-ſide, to ſee the Ruines of the Machine, and the Bodies of ſome of their Country-men that lay dead upon the Sand; among whom, 'tis thought, was the Engineer that guided the Machine, becauſe he was in better Habit then the reſt.

This Machine which the Engliſh made uſe of againſt St. *Malo's*, has rais'd the Curioſity of many People to ſearch in the Wars of *Flanders*, in the laſt Age, what ſort of Engine that was which the *Hollanders* made uſe of to break the Bridge of *Antwerp*, when the Prince of *Parma* beſieg'd it, in 1585. But whatever it were, the Court of *France* is not ſatisfy'd with the weak Defence which the *Malouin's* made; and yet we are aſſur'd, that they ſhot above 1000 Bombs at the Engliſh Ships; but 'tis as true, that they did no Damage.

VII. 'Tis

VII. 'Tis thought that Captain *Bart*, who is fail'd away from *Dunkirk*, has joyn'd the 8 Men of War that were to meet him, and steer away for the North, in order to convoy the Ships that are laden with Corn. Several Men of War, and other Vessels, have been fitted out at *Brest* and *Rochefort*: some of which are already put to Sea, though 'tis not known upon what Design. In the mean time, the Dutch Men of War have pick'd up 8 Vessels, laden with Corn, passing through the *Sound*, for *France*.

VIII. 'Tis said that *France* has caus'd new Propositions of Peace to be made to the King of *Spain*, the Princes of the Empire the King of *England*, to *Holland*, and the Duke of *Savoy*; by which he offers to restore all the Places which he has taken since the Peace of *Nimeghen*; and withal, to surrender the same Places, as they are now fortify'd, with all the Ammunition and Provision, except the Cannon with his Arms on. But the Confederates will not hearken to these Propositions, as demanding a Surrender of all that has been usurp'd since the Pyrenæan Treaty.

And this, perhaps, may be the Reason that the King of *France* lays on, might and main, for Money to carry on the War; insomuch that he has impos'd most exorbitant Taxes, as we are inform'd by Letters from *Brussels*, of the 6th. of this Month, upon all the Cities, Boroughs and Villages of the conquer'd Countries; particularly *Namur* is Tax'd at 40000 Florins, to be pay'd in 15 Days; whereas, under the Dominion of *Spain*, he never contributed above 8 or 10000 Florins toward the extraordinary Subsidies granted to his Majesty. Besides that, because the Overflowing of the River has ruin'd a Sluce, and some other Out-works of *Mons*; the Intendant demands 80000 Florins for the repairing of the Damage: telling 'em withal, That because 'tis for the Defence of their City, they ought to bear the Charge.

Reflections upon the Advice from *France*.

WHat is said of the Scarcity in *France*, seems to be so Hyperbolical, that many People have hardly Faith to believe it; and yet there is nothing more certain. The Archbishop of *Rouen* has been forc'd to sell his Plate, for the Relief of the Poor in his Diocess: and the Garrisons of *Charleroy* and *Cambray* having refus'd to mount the Guard, because they had not receiv'd their Pay, the Governors of those two Places were forc'd to follow the Archbishop's Example.

Thus you see what the immoderate Ambition of *France* is: She obtains Victories; and in the midst of her Triumphs, the People are constrain'd to cry out for Bread; and Famine at home is the Harvest of dear-bought Successes abroad; the Subjects weep, and the Sovereign sings *Te Deums*. If a Man had a mind to enlarge upon this Reflection, and sum up all the Mischiefs and Calamities which the King of *France*'s Ambition has produc'd, how far might not this Subject be extended? The Prince who hopes to procure himself a great Name in History, is most commonly the Source of all the Peoples Miseries.

Il eſt vrai que ces eſperances
Ont quelque fois ſervi de frein aux paſſions;
Que par elles les Loix, les beaux Arts, les Sciences
Ont formé les eſprits, poli les Nations,
Embelli l'Univers par des travaux immenſes,
Et porté les Heros aux grandes actions.
Mais auſſi combien d'impoſtures,
De Sacrileges, d'attentats,
D'erreurs, de cruautez, de guerres, de parjures
A produit le deſir d'être aprés le trepas,
L'entretien des races futures!

Engliſhed thus:

——— " 'Tis true, ſuch Hopes as thoſe
" May ſometimes ſerve to guide our Paſſions right;
" When by encourag'd Arts and wholſome Laws
" To render barb'rous Nations more polite,
" Is th' only Aim of thoſe that ſeek applauſe.
" Laborious Toils to purge the Univerſe
" Have rais'd deſerving Heroes to the Stars.
" But then, as for Impoſtures, Perjuries,
" Conſuming Wars, and their prophane Effects,
" Rapes, Poyſons, Sacriledges, ſlighted Cries
" Of Innocence; how many ſuch neglects
" Of ſacred, Moral, all that Heaven protects,
" Has th' ardent Zeal produc'd (Ambition's Wages)
" To be read Devils by ſucceeding Ages!

To theſe Verſes of Madam *des Houlieres*, we may add, out of a new Piece call'd *Moral Reflexions upon Immoderate deſire of Future Fame*, How many Calamities, how many Miſeries have theſe vain Hopes occaſion'd the poor People to ſuffer? according to that of the Latin Poet, *deltrant Reges plectuntur Achivi*. *France* is become a notable Example to the World. The Sovereign Companies, and inferiour Societies may do as much as perhaps lies in their Power. But alas, the Taxes which themſelves impoſe upon themſelves, will amount to a Sum ſo inconſiderable, that they will but very little avail in compariſon of the vaſt Number of Poor which they are bound to relieve.

If *France* have prov'd ſucceſsful abroad through the vaſt number of Men which ſhe has been careful all along to keep in Pay, 'tis eaſily now perceiv'd how dear it has coſt the Heart of the Kingdom, that has all this while born the weight of this ponderous Burthen. The freſh Springs are drein'd proportionably to the Efforts which they are conſtrain'd to make toward the furniſhing their Magazines for the ſubſiſtance of ſo many numerous Armies: of which there needs no other Proof then the neceſſity to which they are reduc'd to lay a ſecond Tax, much more heavy then the former, upon all the Gold and Silver in the Kingdom, by means of a new Reformation of the Pieces; which cannot but cauſe a great alteration in Trade. Men may perceive

cieve also by the Scarcity, of which the whole Kingdom is sensible, that the vast number of Men which have been drein'd out of the Provinces, is the Reason that a great quantity of Land lies untill'd, which, together with the bad Harvest, and the prodigious Consumption occasion'd by feeding so many military Mouths, expoſes the Heart of the Kingdom to extremity of Hardship. That which pass'd in the solemn Assembly held at *Paris*, for the finding out of Ways to remedy the crying Necessities of the Poor, gives us a fair Prospect of the present Condition of that Metropolis.

It was considered there, among other Things, that the excessive price of Wheat, together with the Miseries wherewith that City was overwhelm'd, which are such, that the like have not been known for this 30 Years, were such, that it was high time for those that were at ease, to fear the Despair of those that groan'd under Calamity, if they did not speedily procure their Relief. That they saw no better Expedient, then rigorously to put in execution the Decrees, prohibiting all manner of Persons to store up any of this precious Commodity, and commanding the Husband-men to empty their Barns and Granaries. That the Relief of God's House, and the General Hospital being a Matter of no less Consequence, they were indispensably bound to supply them, to the end they may be serviceable retreating Places for the Poor. That the Funds of those Hospitals were not half sufficient to maintain so great a number of Poor, which the scarcity of Bread draws from all Parts of the Kingdom. That in the one, there were above 4000; in the other above 8000; who not being provided with Bread, in either of those Places, are forc'd to betake themselves other-where to seek out for sustenance, which might afford an opportunity for Seditions, if timely remedy were not apply'd. That therefore it was requisite to adhere to the Decree that enjoins all Beggars to retire forthwith to the Places where they was born, to be provided for in their several Parishes: and as for the Poor of *Paris*, that it behov'd all the Companies to Tax themselves voluntarily for their Relief. That the City also was to raise Funds to purchase Corn from Foreign Countries, which might supply, at the end of the Winter, the Consumption made during that Season; and lastly, that above all Things, they ought to beg of the Archbishop to implore of God the Preservation of the King's Health, the Prosperity of his Arms, and his Blessing and Favour in their crying Necessities.

From the Two Decrees already mentioned, the one for sending away the Beggars to the respective Placee where they were born, and the other Prohibiting all Persons whatever to extract Brandy or Strong-Waters out of Corn, I draw Two Observations: I. 'Tis true, That the Capital Cities of all Kingdoms, being look'd upon as the Places where Wealth and Plenty most abound, draw to 'em the greatest Concourses of Beggars and lazy People; particularly *London* swarms in such a manner with these Vermin, that there is now-a-days a Beggar almost for every door, and almost as much need of Scavengers to carry away those nuisances of the Streets, as the Dirt. Now in regard it is one of the chiefest Ornaments of a City, and a Mark of the Goodness of her Government, to be clear of Strollers, Vagabonds, and Traders in Sloth, the Question may be fairly put, Whether *Paris*, drawn to it by Necessity, have not given other Cities a fair Example what to do, without the Compulsion of Want. Good Deeds constrain'd, lose the force

of their desert. In the second place, 'tis no less true, That *Austria* by Constraint, has bethought her self of prohibiting the Extraction of Strong Waters out of Corn, to Prevent the waste of it in their time of Scarcity. But this is no Argument, that any Kingdom should permit her Money to be expos'd to the prodigal Consumption of wilful wast. Such is the profuse and lavish destruction of Barley in several Distillatories lately set up, that has almost trebl'd the Price of Malt in a few Months. There is no reason that because the Poor in *France* want Bread, the Poor in *England* should want Drink. 'Tis against Nature to torture any Grain with Chymical Operations, and to force from it unnatural Liquors, neither Useful nor Beneficial, but detrimental to the Publick. Nay more, It is a provoking of Heaven to Afflict us with Scarcity, when we will be trying unnecessary Conclusions and Experiments with our Abundance. The Brewers make the Best and most Natural Extractions of Malt. And therefore what *France* has prudently done, to put a stop to her Scarcity, may more prudently be imitated here, to prevent it.

VI. The Bombing of St. *Malo's* affords Matter enough for many Reflections. But in regard I have not this Month room sufficient, I shall say no more then only this, That that Attempt must needs be a great Mortification to *France*. In a word, That Crown never carry'd her self more haughtily then at this Day: while she propoſes Peace with the Choice of her own Conditions. She has been, as it were, Mistress of the Sea, by an Unlucky Fate this Summer. Her Fleet is return'd in Triumph to her Ports: at least there was a Triumphant Relation publish'd of the Expedition from *Thoulon* to *Brest*. Nevertheless, while the Poor People are amus'd with Stories of the King's Strength by Sea, and the pretended Weakness of the English and Dutch, the English alone are strong enough to Bomb one of the best Sea-Port Towns he has in his Kingdom, while his Power at Sea lay snug, and durst not appear to save off the Blow. It was a bloody Affront, and hard to be digested. But what must *France* do? There's a Necessity for her now to bite upon the Bridle. Happy for her, if the English stop there; and that they do not set other Machines of the same Nature at work against other Cities that lye upon her Coasts. However, 'twill be a great Advantage to the Inhabitants: for it will put 'em in mind of the Day of Judgment, and whet up their rusty Devotion to be a little more mindful of Heaven, then is usual in Sea-Port Towns.

Advice from *Spain*.

THe Viceroyship of *Catalogna* is confer'd upon the Marquis of *Gastanaga*, and the King, moreover, has bestow'd upon him a very rich Commandery. The Viceroyships of *Sicily* and *Sardigna*, are given to the Count *d'Altamira*, and the Marquis of *Constans*: but that of *Valencia* is continu'd for three Years longer to the Marquis of *Castel Rodrigo*.

The Fleet is now in the Port of *Cadiz*; and so soon as they have re-victual'd, they are to joyn with *Pedro Corbetta*, who is gone in pursuit of Seven French Frigats that Cruise near Cape St. *Vincent's*; and then to go and meet the Fleet from *New Spain*, which is expected every Day, and which is reported to be very richly Laden.

There is a Tax impos'd upon all the Houses in *Madrid*, and upon all Pensions, not excepting the Queen's, nor the Ministers of State, in hopes to find the

the 12 Millions which the Lieutenant-Generals demand of the Council of the Finances, for the Payment of the Land Army, and for the timely setting forth a considerable Fleet. The Court is so stedfastly resolv'd to carry on the War, that nothing else takes up their Time; and 'tis believ'd, the King will go in Person next Spring into *Catalogue*. The Duke of *Zezarna* refusing to obey the Lieutenant-Generals, has lay'd down his Employment of General of the Coasts of *Andalousia*; and the Duke *d'Ausuna* has resign'd the Presidentship of the High Council of *Arragon*. *Don Emanuel de Lira*, Secretary of State for the Universal Dispatches of the Spanish Monarchy, and the Marquis *de los Velez*, are both Dead.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Spain*.

IF we may give Credit to a certain French Writer, *Don Emanuel de Lira* was one that most fervently wish'd for Peace. *Nay*, says he, *he talk'd of it too loudly, to live longer then he did*. Thus you see that *France* leaves nothing omitted to render the Confederate Princes odious to the Neuter States. At first, the King of *Spain* was a Favourer of Hereticks: and now he is something worse. But as to what the Pamphleteer reports farther, if there be nothing of Malice in it, there is much of Vanity and Chimera. For he adds, That the Catholick King having declar'd sometime since, That he would seriously think of Peace, the Queen feign'd her self soon after to be with Child, and said moreover she was sensible she should dye if the Peace were concluded. After which he goes on, and says, That the King ceasing to talk of Peace, there was no more said of her pretended being with Child. What insipid Tales they are forc'd to invent, to make the People believe the Confederates are weary of the War!

Advice from *Poland*, and the *North*.

I. THe King of *Poland*, the last Month continu'd at *Zolkiew*, where he made use of the Baths. He has given Orders for the Army to Quarter this Winter upon the Frontiers. The Grandees of *Poland* and *Lithuania* are gone to *Leopold*, to be present at the General Dyet which is there to be held. There has been a Meeting of Senators at *Jawarow*, wherein Proposals were made for the finding out ways to Pay the Cosacques, and the Garrisons in the Conquer'd Places of *Moldavia* and *Walachia*; and because it is a hard Matter to do, 'tis thought the King will advance considerably. M. *Rzewouski Starosta de Chelm*, has stay'd for some time at *Warsaw*, to receive the King's Orders, and then to go to the Tartar Kan, and know positively what the Conditions of a separate Peace are, between his Majesty and the Port, upon which he Offers his Mediation. The Hospodar of *Walachia*, has sent an Ambassador to Invite the King and the two Generals to his Marriage with the Daughter of the Hospodar of *Moldavia*. The Convoy design'd for *Caminiec*, is ready to march with a Strong Guard.

II. The States General of *Sweden* began their Sessions upon the 13th. with the usual Formalities; but 'tis not known as yet what Resolutions they have taken.

III. There

III. There is a Private Council held every Day at *Coppenhaghen*, but their Debates are kept very secret. The King of *Denmark* has order'd all his Officers to have their Regiments compleat by the end of *February*. He also presents one Regiment to the Duke of *Holstein Plon*; but 'tis uncertain whether he will supply the Confederates with any more.

The Elector of *Hanover* was expected the last Month at *Coppenhaghen*, with the Ministers of the Emperour and the States General. The House of *Lunenburgh* are to augment their Troops a fourth Part, without including the Recruits.

Reflections upon the Advice from *Poland*.

THe Convoy design'd for *Caminiec* with a strong Guard, would make look as if the Polish Army were still to keep the Field. But the Soldiers, and particularly the Foot, were in so bad a Condition, by reason of the Hardships they have suffer'd, and for that the Army is in want of several Necessaries, that the King was forc'd to give way to the Importunities of the Officers, who press extreamly hard for Winter Quarters. By which 'tis easie to judge, that Affairs are in no good Condition in *Poland*. Money is wanting, and in a Time of War, the Want of Money is the only Source of all Disorders in a State.

Advice from *England*, *Scotland*, the *Low-Countries* and *Holland*.

TOward the latter end of the last Month, His Majesty was pleas'd to Appoint the Right Honourable, the Lord Viscount *Sidney*, Master-General of the Ordnance, to be Colonel of Their Majesties Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Room of the late Duke of *Schomberg*, who dy'd of his Wounds receiv'd at the Battel of *Marsaillans* in *Piemont*. Not long after, the Duke of St. *Alban*'s was Sworn Captain of Their Majesties Band of Pensioners, in the room of the Lord *Lovelace* deceas'd.

His Majesty, upon the Death of the Duke of *Schomberg*, having been pleas'd to Appoint the Lord Viscount *Galway* to Command his Forces in *Piemont*, with the Character of Lieutenant-General, and to confer upon him also the Title of his Envoy Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*; His Lordship set forward upon the 6th. of this instant, in order to his Embarking for *Holland*; from whence he intends to continue his Journey into *Piemont* by Land.

Upon the 16th. of this instant, the Lord *Bellamont* presented to the House of Commons, Articles of High-Treason and other Crimes and Misdemeanours against *Thomas* Lord *Coningsby* and Sir *Charles Porter*, late Lords Justices of *Ireland*; and this Affair is still under Examination.

Upon the 20th. They Voted the raising of Six new Regiments of Horse, Four of Dragoons, and Fifteen of Foot, for the Service of the Year 1694. to be all Commanded by Officers that are His Majesty's Natural Born Subjects. And upon the 29th. of this instant, the Resolve of the Committee was Agreed to

to by the whole House, That an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound should be granted to Their Majesties, toward the Supplies for the Maintenance of the Fleet, and Land-Forces, for the Year ensuing.

By Letters from *Kingsale*, of the 10th. Instant, came Information of the unhappy Loss of the St. *Albans* Man of War, being driven by a Storm from her Anchor, and cast upon a Rock near *Sandy Cove*. All the Men that were in her, were sav'd, but one or two; and 'tis hop'd that all the Guns, and most of what was in her, will be sav'd; but the Captain was cast away before, returning in the Pinnace from *Kingsale*, where he had been ashore.

However, to supply the Loss of this Ship, upon the 19th. and 20th. two new Men of War were launch'd at *Deptford*; the *Canterbury*, carrying 60; and the *Torbay*, carrying 80 Guns.

Upon the 23d. of this Instant, was publish'd, at *Edinborough*, Their Majesties *Proclamation*, requiring a present Levy of 2979 Foot-Soldiers, by the several Shires and Boroughs of that Kingdom, in pursuance of an Act of the late Sessions of Parliament: which was attended by another *Proclamation*, for the better bringing in Their Majesties Duty of Excise.

II. All People believe, that the French, by reason of their great Preparations in *Flanders*, and over all the *Low-Countries*, have an Eye upon *Nieuport*. For which reason, the Confederates are resolv'd to keep 10000 Men within the Dependencies of *Kamerlingue*, to cover that Place, and raise Lines between that Town and *Bruges*, which are to be fortify'd with Redoubts, and good Places of Arms. Besides the 10000 already mention'd, they talk of lodging more Men between *Nieuport* and *Ostend*, that they may have a Body of 18000 Men ready at all times, under the Duke of *Wittemberg*, sufficient to oppose the French, and disappoint their Enterprizes. Of the ten Regiments that are to come from *England*, four are already arriv'd at *Ostend*; *viz.* one English, and three of French Refugees.

By Letters from *Brussels*, Decemb. 23. we understand, That *Du Val*, the Burgundian Engineer, who was seized there, and Convicted, for having sent the Enemy the Platforms of the Confederates Fortresses, for a Pension of Twenty Pistoles a Month, was Hang'd in the great Piazza of the City, some Days before the Date of the Letters; and 'tis believ'd that one of his Accomplices will run the same Fate. The Brandenburghers that serv'd the King of *Spain*, are now to serve the King of *England*; and the Duke of *Bavaria* is to send for Men out of his own Country, to supply their Places. The Confederates are fortifying the Abbey of *Oudenburgh*; so that by the Disposal of their Forces, that Province is out of Danger.

III. There are arriv'd in the Ports of *Holland* 354 Vessels laden with Corn; not one Ship missing of all the Fleet that was bound from the East: and since that, 19 Vessels more are safely arived from *Cadiz*, richly laden.

Reflections

Reflections upon the Advice from *England*, *Scotland*, &c.

IF we conſider the generous Proceedings of the Parliament of *England*, in order to the carrying on of the War, it is from thence apparent, that they are well reſolv'd to put the King into a Condition to oppoſe the Deſigns of *France* with a ſufficient Force. It has been hitherto ſeen, that the Advantages which that Crown has gain'd over the Confederates, have been only obtain'd by Superiority of Number, or by her Diligence to draw her Forces together before the Confederates could be able to find her other Work. Nevertheleſs, in regard the Engliſh and the Confederates have it now in their Power to make greater Efforts then the French, becauſe they have not been ſo exhauſted during the courſe of the War, and for that they have every where Corn in abundance, the more vigorouſly they carry on this Effort, the leſs they will have afterwards to do: and that is the only way to ſhorten the Tedioufneſs of the War, and to procure a Peace upon their own Conditions, without being oblig'd to ſtand to the Courteſie of the French Monarch.

The End of the Fourth Volume.

AN

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